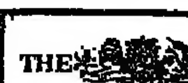
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No 61,558

THE TIMES

TUESDAY JUNE 14 1983

20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Heart-searching
Someone dies of heart disease every three minutes in Britain, an epidemic that need not happen. On the Wednesday Page, Peta Levi examines the problem and the cure.

Heartland
After all these years, Wimbledon remains closest to the heart of every tennis player. Rex Bellamy, continuing his Spectrum series, explains why and corrects some false impressions.

Heartaches
Bernard Levin reflects on Labour's electoral disaster and concludes that, in a way, the party is dying of a broken heart.

Black union joins mine wage talks

South Africa's Chamber of Mines, which represents the six leading mining houses, sits down today for the first time in negotiations with a recognized black miners' union. The new union will ask for a 30 per cent pay rise Pay talks, page 4
Leading article, page 9

FINANCIAL TIMES

Hopes of an agreement to resolve the 14-day stoppage at the *Financial Times* receded yesterday as the company said that it had lost £1.5m already and was prepared to lose more unless the National Graphical Association, the union at the centre of the dispute, climbed down.

Tristram back

Sir Tristram, one of the two landing ships bombed at Bluff Cove during the Falklands conflict, arrives back in Britain today for repair. Since fighting ended she has been used for troop accommodation at Port Stanley.

RTZ cash call

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, plans to raise £198m on the stock market in the third largest rights issue ever made Page 13

Saatchi soars

Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency which handled the Conservative Party's election campaign, has more than doubled its half-yearly profits to £4.83m
Investors' Notebook, Page 14

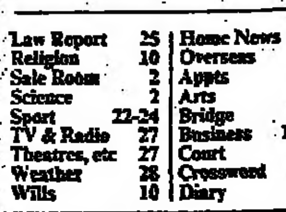


Film star dies

Norma Shearer, who has died in Los Angeles aged 81, was one of Hollywood's biggest stars of the 1930s. Her films included *The Divorcee, Idiot's Delight* and *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*
Obituary, page 10

Connors No 1

Wimbledon have seeded Jimmy Connors No 1 and John McEnroe No 2 for the men's singles. Martina Navratilova and Chris Lloyd are expected to contest the final of the women's event. Page 23



Jenkins resigns as leader to make way for Owen

By John Winder

Mr Roy Jenkins resigned yesterday as leader of the Social Democratic Party, and said that he hoped Dr David Owen would take over the leadership without a contest.

Mr Jenkins had made up his mind to give up the leadership immediately after the election which cut the SDP's parliamentary membership from 29 to six. The reasons for his decision were not immediately apparent, and Mr Jenkins made himself "unavailable for comment" last night after the formal unexpected announcement.

Over the weekend, Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers, Dr David Owen, Lord Diamond, SDP Leader in the Lords, and Mr John Roper, formerly the SDP whip in the Commons, were invited to lunch yesterday by Mr Jenkins, apparently without telling them of his decision. No paid officials of the party were invited.

Mr Jenkins's decision took his guests by surprise. They had been expecting to discuss the future in general terms and deal with the leadership question tomorrow at the first meeting of the party's six MPs.

Dr David Owen last night made clear that he would accept nomination for the leadership. He did not deny that he hoped for a formal nomination from Mr Jenkins and said that, were he to become leader, he would do all he could to deepen the relationship between the SDP and Liberals.

He emphasised that he did not wish to assume or take for granted the views of his fellow MPs in making a choice of leader.

In a statement, Mr Jenkins said: "At the beginning of a Parliament which is clearly going to run for some years, I regard it as desirable that the SDP should immediately have a leader for the next election. Fortunately, with David Owen's victory at Devonport, such a Leader is available.

"It is for the SDP MPs to nominate and for the membership of the party as a whole to make the decision. But I hope that David Owen may be elected without a contest, and will lead the party to the full success that its solid basis of votes makes possible.



"My handing over the leadership certainly makes no withdrawal from full political activity. I shall be particularly active in safeguarding the unity of the Alliance, in promoting the ever more necessary cause of electoral reform, and in representing the interests of my constituents in Hillhead".

There was reticence in SDP circles last night about the reasons for Mr Jenkins's resignation, but at an election in five years' time he would be nearly as old as Mr Michael Foot is now. Mr Jenkins was born in November, 1920.

In nominating his successor, informally so far, Mr Jenkiins has recognized that Dr Owen was the SDP's campaigning star in the past four weeks.

Mr Jenkins personally told Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, of his decision.

There have been consultations already between Mr Steel, Dr Owen and Mr Jenkins to ensure the continuation of the Alliance in Parliament. While Dr Owen was never as enthusiastic as Mr Jenkins for the formal partnership between the two parties, he has accepted the practicality of the arrangement.

Those in charge of SDP finances will be hoping that Mr Jenkin's expressed wish for a leader to be chosen without an election will be heeded. The SDP leader is chosen from the MPs, by popular vote of the

Continued on back page, col 1



Mr Jenkins: "Will act to safeguard the unity of the Alliance"

Falkland casualty gets his old job back in reshuffle

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Richard Luce, who resigned from the Government with Lord Carrington and Mr Humphrey Atkins after the invasion of the Falkland Islands last year, has been reappointed to his former post as Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

His is one of 34 appointments in the middle and lower ranks of government announced from 10 Downing Street yesterday. Eight new ministers are appointed from the back benches. The most senior new appointment is Mr Ian Gow, the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary throughout the last Parliament, who becomes Minister for Housing and Construction in the Department of the Environment, with the rank of Minister of State.

Among the eleven promotions from within the government the senior position is taken by Mr Patrick Mayhew, the former Minister of State at the Home Office, who becomes Solicitor-General and receives a knighthood. His predecessor, Sir Ian Percival, is one of nine ministers who were asked to resign.

It was said on the Prime Minister's behalf last night that she found it painful to prune her administration to allow new growth. It was pointed out that Mr William Shelton, her former parliamentary private secretary and a junior education minister, was among the casualties.

The list shows that the Prime Minister has kept her promise to see that all strands of party opinion are represented. Mr Christopher Patten, the former head of the Conservative Research Department who has been a persistent critic of the Government's economic direction, gets his first post as Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Northern Ireland Office. A more discreet critic, Mr Michael Ancram, chairman of the Conservative Party in Scotland, becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office.

The other new ministers, all of whom receive junior posts, are Mr Alan Clark, a right winger, who goes to Employment, Mr Robert Dunn (Education and Science), and Mr David Trippier (Trade and Industry). Baroness Trumpington becomes a whip in the Lords.

At Minister of State level, several people have been moved to widen their experience with the clear indication given that their talents are valued. Mr Douglas Hurd, regarded by Mrs Thatcher as Cabinet material, moves from the Foreign Office to the Home Office; Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith from Agriculture to Energy; Mr John Stanley from Housing to Defence; Mr Rhodes Boyson from Education to be Minister for Social Security, and Mr Paul Channon, who was Minister for the Arts, becomes Minister for Trade.

Mr Channon's former role goes to the Earl of Gowrie, who has been deputy Secretary of State for Northern Ireland under Mr James Prior. Lord

Gowrie will be Minister of State at the Privy Council Office, where he will also have charge of the Management and Personnel Office, under the Prime Minister's oversight. The office will become part of the Cabinet Office.

One of the luckier members of the Government is Mr Hamish Gray, who last week lost his seat in Parliament as member for Rose and Cromarty, but receives a life peerage and moves from the Department of Energy to the Scottish Office as Minister of State.

Mr John Cope, after long service in the whips' office, becomes deputy chief whip under Mr John Wakeham, Mr

Continued on back page, col 4

Pressure on Howe over EEC budget

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

Sir Geoffrey Howe was last night fighting off attempts by other EEC foreign ministers to force Britain to mortgage its future in the Community.

The Foreign Secretary, at his first Council meeting in his new job, had to resist pressure from a majority of countries to agree to a substantial increase in the Community's income before they would agree to a budget rebate for Britain.

As the meeting dragged on it became inevitable that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have a major task on her hands at the EEC summit in Stuttgart next weekend to win early agreement on the British rebate.

Most countries are quite determined that there can be no proper discussion of the rebate until Britain accepts the principle that the Community's resources have to increase.

Britain is equally determined to block any such rise until it is satisfied that the Community is spending its money wisely, and agricultural spending is brought under control.

New Commission figures released yesterday show that the common agricultural policy will cost the EEC 30 per cent more this year than last. This will add an extra £240m to the cost of running the Community.

Sir Geoffrey made very clear from the start of yesterday's meeting that Britain would not buy a short-term settlement at the price of a commitment to a long-term increase in Community resources.

Only Holland and West Germany appeared to back him wholeheartedly. Other countries, led by France, were equally clear that there could be no rebate until long-term undertakings had been given.

Britain is looking for a rebate of about £800m on its estimated contribution of £1,200m this year. It would be prepared to accept a little less because it received more than expected in repayments by the Community over the past three years.

The last EEC summit agreed in March that a figure for the 1983 British rebate would be written in to the draft Community budget which is due to be published by July 21.

In Stuttgart Mrs Thatcher will be using all the extra authority her general election victory has given to to force her partners to keep that promise.

Some countries fear taat Mrs Thatcher will withhold Britain's payments to the Community if she does not get her way. But Sir Geoffrey found yesterday that even this threat does not deter those members who believe that the Community must spend more if it is to progress.

Cost-cutting timetable, page 4

England win easily

England are one victory away from a Prudential World Cup semi-final place following their eight-wicket win over Pakistan at Lord's yesterday.

Fine bowling by skipper Bob Willis (2-24) on a helpful pitch kept Pakistan's total down to 193 for eight, with Zaheer undefeated on 83. England, leaving nothing to chance, took 51 overs to reach their target, with Graeme Fowler top-scoring with 78 not out. They lost Tavaré in the ninth over, but Gower and Fowler saw off the immediate danger, taking England to 93 before Gower (48) was caught at midwicket. Lamb (48 not out) and Fowler saw England home.

New Zealand maintained second place in the Group A table behind England by beating Sri Lanka by five wickets, while in Group B, West Indies beat Zimbabwe by eight wickets and Australia overcame India by 162 runs.

Reports page 22

Labour MPs may indicate choice of leader tomorrow

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's 209 MPs will be asked tomorrow whether they want to elect a new shadow cabinet. The poll could be used to indicate their choice between the contenders for the party leadership.

The rules of the parliamentary party say that such an election may be held at the beginning of a new session of the Commons "as may be found convenient."

There was little doubt last night that MPs would insist on the ballot, if only as a means of telling the union barons where the best interests of the party lie. It would be possible to elect a new shadow cabinet by July 13, two days before nomination closes for the party leadership.

As MPs began to trickle back to Westminster yesterday, few doubted that the early lead established by Mr Neil Kinnock over his main rival, Mr Roy Hattersley, would be hard to shake. Mr Hattersley's supporters feel most strongly, however, that it would be folly for the electoral college to go for a man with no government experience, who has already made it clear that he does not blame the party's policies, organization or leadership for last week's election catastrophe.

Mr Kinnock said on BBC television's *Breakfast Time*: "There will be no bloodbath. There will be no punch-up."

But there are already signs that the Hattersley camp will pull no punches in its central campaign message: that there is a need for a radical review of Labour policy and style, with an outright repudiation of the Foot-Kinnock axis.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, one of the contenders for the deputy leadership, said on BBC radio's *World at One*: "You cannot win elections by ramming things down people's throats." Mr Hattesley and Mr Kaufman believe that the electorate will not buy Mr Kinnock's nuclear unilateralism at any price.





Running for deputy leadership: Mr Kaufman (top) and Mr Davies.

Mr Peter Shore, the other leadership contender, who has previously allied himself with Mr Hattersley and Mr Kaufman, appears to have been squeezed out of the running, if only on grounds of age. He is 59.

Meanwhile, Labour headquarters yesterday confirmed that it would be possible for Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley to be nominated for both the leadership and the deputy leadership of the party. It would, however, be possible to manage a joint ticket of the two men only if there were no other contenders for the deputy leadership, so that the man who lost the leadership contest could automatically be elected deputy leader, unopposed. That could yet depend upon the withdrawal of Mr Kaufman and Mr Denzil Davies from the deputy leadership contest.

Mr Kinnock conceded yesterday that he would be willing to serve as deputy leader "if that were constitutionally possible. There is some query as to whether it's possible to run for both posts".

As for the shadow cabinet elections, there was no certainty last night that Mr Hattersley would be able to emerge as a clear choice of his new Commons colleagues.

In the last three years' shadow cabinet elections Mr Hattersley came first, with 143 votes; third, with 135 votes; and, last year, fourth, with 127 votes. In 1980, Mr Kinnock scraped into the winning 15, with 90 votes; then came seventh, with 118 votes; and, last year, second, with 131 votes, behind Mr Kaufman, whose widely-recognized ability won him 142 votes.

If the shadow cabinet ballot was to be held, effectively as a primary for the leadership contest, the running could be dramatically altered. But if Mr Kinnock did manage to beat Mr Hattersley in the parliamentary ballot, then there would be no stopping his bandwagon in the unions and constituency parties, which between them control 70 per cent of the electoral college

It was suggested last night that Labour's "new broom" sweep of the old-style leadership could even extend to the Labour Whips' office, with an election challenge to Mr Michael Cocks, the Chief Whip.

ODDS ON: Mr Kinnock has been heavily backed to become the new Labour leader, a Ladbrokes spokesman said in London yesterday. The latest odds were 4-5 Mr Kinnock, 5-4 Mr Hattersley, 7-1 Mr Shore and 20-1 others.

Coral offered 8-11 Mr Kinnock, 2-1 Mr Hattersley, 4-1 Mr Shore.

Union choice, back page

Weatherill is Tories' favourite for Speaker

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

After a day of intense consultations, Mr Bernard Weatherill last night remained the favourite to become Speaker of the Commons tomorrow, in spite of the Prime Minister's apparent misgivings.

Conservative party whips, who were busy over the weekend and yesterday taking soundings among their MPs, apparently detected majority support for Mr Weatherill, aged 62, who was Deputy Speaker in the last Parliament.

He has long been a front-runner but never a clear choice, and other names are being canvassed partly because Mrs Thatcher was known not to favour him for the post.

Over the past few days the name of Mr Humphrey Atkins, the former chief whip, Northern Ireland Secretary and deputy foreign secretary, has been prominent in the soundings. Yesterday the chief speculation centred on Sir Ian Percival, who lost his job as Solicitor General in the Government reshuffle and whom MPs believe would almost certainly have the Prime Minister's support. He was approached by senior Conservatives before the election

How the Speaker is chosen Page 2

Spaniards keep hold of Harrier

**From Richard Wigg
Santa Cruz, Tenerife**

The Royal Navy was stopped from unloading its stricken Sea Harrier from a Spanish cargo vessel here yesterday by opposition from the ship's crew and the owners despite a Spanish maritime court having ordered its release.

Captain Aitor Suso, skipper of the Alraigo, which rescued the Harrier in the Atlantic last week, let it be known he would not let a naval party go on board while a dispute over compensation for salvage continued.

The 13 crew of the Alraigo, the Spanish independent seamen's union and the Garcia-Miñaur line, owners of the vessel, have petitioned the investigating magistrate for a down payment of £5.5m from Britain.

Cost of home loans may still rise

Banks set to cut interest rates

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday gave the green light for interest rates to come down, and a cut in banks' base lending rates is virtually certain this week. The big high street banks are expected to reduce base rates by ½ per cent within the next day or two.

But the fall may not be enough to stop the building societies from putting up their mortgage rates when they meet on June 22.

The authorities have wasted no time in signalling to the markets that they want lower interest rates now that the election uncertainty is over. The Bank yesterday cut the rates at which it channels funds into the money markets by ¼ per cent, and a similar reduction is likely today.

Treasury and Bank officials have been worried for some weeks that the strength of sterling is damaging economic recovery by pricing British goods out of world markets. The fear was again voiced on Friday by the Confederation of British Industry when it called on the Government to cut interest rates.

One of Mr Nigel Lawson's first tasks at the weekend, after his appointment as Chancellor, was to approve an interest rate reduction to help lower the pound's international exchange value.

The move was only too successful yesterday. The pound fell sharply against all leading currencies, losing 1.5 points on its trade-weighted index to finish the day at 85.4. It dropped 1.75 cents to $1.5525 with even steeper falls against the Deutsche mark and yen, where Britain's lack of competitiveness has been most actue.

The Government is however, likely to welcome some further easing of sterling against the German and Japanese currencies.

Fears of a rapid slide against the dollar have been allayed by better-than-expected American money supply figures last Friday. These led yesterday to lower dollar interest rates, removing one short-term obstacle to lower rates at home.

But the Government's unwillingness to countenance a headlong fall in interest rates, which might destabilize sterling, means that further cuts may come too late for the building societies. They have said that mortgage rates will go up by 1½ per cent unless the banks cut their lending rates by at least 1 percentage point before the societies meet.

Spending boom, page 17

Briton shot dead in Kenya

Nairobi (AP) – A British tourist was killed yesterday and a Kenyan minibus driver wounded in the mouth by unidentified gunmen who opened fire on three busloads of holidaymakers in the Great Rift Valley north-west of here, the British High Commission said. The Briton's name was being withheld until his children were notified.

Mr Peter Smyth, managing director of the United Touring Company, said the buses were returning to Nairobi from the Masai Mara game reserve when they came under fire. The first two were not hit and kept going, he said, but onboard the third the Briton was shot in the head and was believed to have died instantly.

He said he was confident that the police would track down the gang "in matter of hours".

Man of 93 survives 100ft fall

A man aged 93 survived a 100ft cliff fall in Bournemouth. Mr Charles Patridge, a resident of Seabourne Nursing Home in Boscombe, Bournemouth, is believed to have slipped and fallen while walking on Sunday.

He was found at the bottom of steep cliffs on the seafront two hours after he had been reported missing.

He was taken to Poole General Hospital with head and back injuries and his condition yesterday was said to be comfortable.

Life for club stabbing

Women screamed and men shouted in the public gallery at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday when Dennis Patrick O'Brien, alias Kelly, aged 33, was jailed for life for the murder of William Osu, aged 38, in the Kowloon Club, Nelson Street, Liverpool, on November 15.

Mr Michael Maguire, QC, for the prosecution, said that another man armed with a hammer approached Mr Osu at the club bar to settle an old score. After O'Brien was seen to make a thrusting blow at his body, Mr Osu staggered out of the club and into a taxi which took him to hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. O'Brien had pleaded not guilty.

Ex-model wins £7,500 damages

Mrs Christine Cleall, a former model, yesterday accepted £7,500 damages for back injuries she suffered in a road accident in 1977 which, she claimed, ended her marriage to Peter Cleall, aged 39, a television actor.

Mrs Cleall, aged 41, of Church Road, Richmond, Surrey, had told the High Court on Friday that the injuries made sexual intercourse too painful to endure.

Liability for the accident was admitted by the driver of another vehicle, Rosamund Elizabeth Monckton Barell, of Rydall Gardens, Hounslow, west London.

Bomb hoaxer to be deported

Aloyse Braun, aged 41, who tried to blackmail the Marks and Spencer store chain with a hoax threat to blow up its shop in Kensington High Street, west London, was recommended for deportation to his home country, Luxembourg, by a Central Criminal Court judge yesterday.

Making the deportation order, Judge Argyle said: "I want to get you out of this country. Your action caused alarm and a very great disorganization at a total cost to the police and public of £10,000.

Paint damage to Stonehenge

A Portsmouth football club supporter bought some blue paint to spray his hair in his team's colour but he and three friends used it to spray slogans, including "Pompey kick to kill" on Stonehenge, Salisbury magistrates were told yesterday. It cost £8000 to remove the slogans.

Michael Isaacs, aged 19, of Anstey Lane, Alton, Hampshire and his three friends admitted damaging the stones. The case was put back so that they could see a solicitor.

Ulster museum wins award

The Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, near Belfast, was named yesterday as Museum of the Year for 1983. There were 49 entries in the contest sponsored by *The Illustrated London News* and National Heritage.

The museum will get £2,000 and a sculpture by Henry Moore.

European MP sues airline in challenge to 'fixed fares'

By Patricia Clough

The International Air Transport Association was so anxious to avoid competition amongst members that it once regulated the number of prawns used in "in-flight" prawn cocktails, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr Clive Stanbrook, counsel for Lord Bethell, a Conservative member of the European Parliament, is suing Sabena, the Belgian airline. He said the airlines' tariff fixing contravened Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome, which ban any distortion of competition.

Lord Bethell is seeking damages from Sabena for selling him a £125 return ticket from London to Brussels, which he alleged was over priced by £50. Lord Bethell heads the "Freedom of the Skies" association of about 2,000 regular air travellers, which is fighting for lower fares and competition in air transport.

Mr Stanbrook said that the European Community had not implemented the articles of the treaty covering air transport.

He asked Mr Justice Parker to refer to the European Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. The judge said he would announce his decision this morning.

Mr Stanbrook proposed that the High Court ask the European court to rule whether Articles 85 and 86 applied to air transport and in particular to scheduled air services.

He said it should also ask whether, in the absence of Community regulations, claims could be made against airlines on this point and thirdly whether member states should be obliged to remedy the Community's failure to issue regulations implementing those two articles.

Under Community law, which has been incorporated into English law, courts can ask the European Court for interpretation on points of EEC law, which are then binding. The national court then issues its own judgment, taking into consideration other aspects of the case.

Mr Peter Scott, QC, counsel for Sabena, said it was too early to refer any questions to the European court.

Some 30 complex, technical and legal points needed to be dealt with first.

Fresh protest over police cell remands

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society has protested to the director general of the prison service that the number of prisoners held in police cells because of overcrowding at remand prisons in London has reached such a level that the overspill has spread far beyond the Home Counties.

The complaint is the second by the Law Society to the director general over the holding of prisoners, mostly on remand, in police cells because of shortage in London of normal prison accommodation.

It is particularly concerned this time that 416 prisoners, a total which almost matches the record 428 that have been held on any one night, are in police cells as far away as Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire as well as Kent, Essex, Thames Valley, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire.

In a letter to Mr Christopher Train, the new director general, the Law Society says: "There is a clear risk that the client will not be represented as well as he should be. Where that happens it will serve to decrease public confidence in legal services."

Mr Andrew Lockley, secretary of the society's criminal law committee, said yesterday: "It is very difficult to see how a solicitor is going to be able to prepare a case adequately where a prisoner is held this sort of distance from London. It is very worrying from the client's point of view."

The society is raising the issue again after complaints from London solicitors. Since the first protest in September last year over difficulties reaching clients, arrangements have improved and lawyers and relatives have access to an information line at the Metropolitan Police support headquarters in London.

Pressure will be renewed on the Home Secretary to take action on overcrowding perhaps by exercising the emergency executive release powers under the Criminal Justice Act, 1982.

The all-party penal affairs group of MPs led by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North, has urged the use of this power under which short-term, non-violent prisoners in their last six months would be let out, reducing prison numbers by 2,000 to 3,000.

Ballet teacher jailed for biting policeman

A ballet teacher who was taken naked to a police van in an unlawful arrest was sentenced to a month's imprisonment yesterday for biting a police officer.

Penelope Littlewood cried out after sentence at Inner London Crown Court: "Please there must be some mistake, I cannot go to prison".

Her barrister immediately went to the High Court to try to seek bail pending an appeal against conviction.

On Friday night, Mr John Kelsey-Fry succeeded in getting Miss Littlewood, aged 29 released on bail after Judge Dunboyne had remanded her in custody for yesterday sentence.

At the start of the trial the judge refused an application by counsel for the prosecution to offer no evidence on two charges of causing two police officers actual bodily harm. The judge ordered that the trial must continue.

The incidents arose after Woman Police Constable Rita Jackson and Police Constable Angus Angus arrived at Miss Littlewood's home in Milner Street, Chelsea, to investigate bottles being tossed from her balcony, Mr Peter Moss in the prosecuting said.

After she was questioned, she asked the officers to leave after she claimed they had an "aggressive" manner.

WPC Jackson claimed that she was "slapped" on the back by Miss Littlewood. But the jury acquitted her of causing the officer actual bodily harm after they heard how, covered only by a bath towel, she had merely attempted to usher the officers from her flat.

After the alleged attack PC Angus told Miss Littlewood that he was arresting her for assaulting a police officer in the course of her duty.

But Mr Moss, for the prosecution, said to the jury that it was not an arrestable offence without first obtaining a summons or a warrant. "She was entitled to use and take any reasonable step to prevent her unlawful detention", he said.

In evidence Miss Littlewood said that PC Angus had rushed at her, grabbing he arms on August 22 last year.

"He was shaking me and I tried to get away from him. I did bite him on the handbut he would not release me. He threw me to the floor and the towel came off and I fell away."

She said that her arms were handcuffed behind her back. She was taken, still naked, to a police van 80 yards away on the light summer evening, and then to Chelsea police station.

She was found guilty of causing PC Angus actual bodily harm.

Sentencing her the judge said: "It is in your own interests very much that you should understand that if you go around biting police officer, an offence that is far too prevalent nowadays, you lose your liberty."

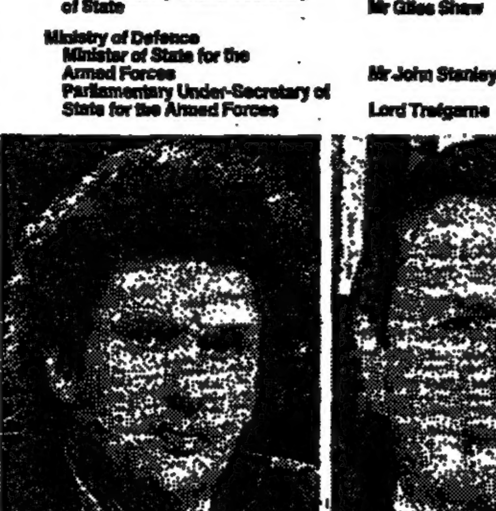
Pioneer leaves the System

The ministerial appointments

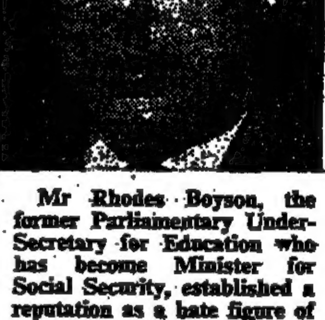
The Queen has approved the following appointments:

Solicitor General	Mr Patrick Mayhew
Privy Council Office	
Minister of State (Minister for the Arts)	Lord Gowrie
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	
Ministers of State	Lady Young; Mr Malcolm Rifkind; Mr Richard Luce
Home Office	
Minister of State	Mr Douglas Hurd
H M Treasury	
Minister of State (Economic Secretary)	Mr John Moore
Department of Education and Science	
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Peter Brooke; Mr Robert Dunn
Northern Ireland Office	
Minister of State	Lord Mansfield
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr Christopher Patten
Department of Energy	
Minister of State	Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr Giles Shaw
Ministry of Defence	
Minister of State for the Armed Forces	Mr John Stanley
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces	Lord Trefgarne

Scottish Office	
Minister of State	Mr Hamish Gray
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr Michael Ancram
Department of the Environment	
Minister for Housing and Construction	Mr Ian Gow
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr William Waldegrave
Department of Health and Social Services	
Minister for Social Security	Mr Rhodes Boyson
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State	Lord Glenarthur; Mr John Patten
Department of Employment	
Minister of State	Mr Peter Morrison
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr Alan Clark
Department of Trade and Industry	
Minister for Trade	Mr Paul Channon
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Alexander Fletcher; Mr David Tripper
Department of Transport	
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State	Mr David Mitchell
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	
Ministers of State	Lord Belstead; Mr John MacGregor
Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household (Deputy Chief Whip)	Mr John Cope
Lords Commissioners, HM Treasury	Mr Ian Lang; Mr Tristan Garel-Jones
Baroness in Waiting	Lady Trumpington







Lord Gowrie, with his penchant for extravagant bow ties, will probably fit more easily into the world of art than the problems of Northern Ireland.

The Dublin-born intellectual had the unusual distinction of being an Irishman holding office as a British Minister of State in the Northern Ireland Office.

Credited with being an important influence on Mr James Prior's thinking, he said earlier this year that the present leadership of the IRA was "very sophisticated, very intelligent". He spent much of his youth in co Donegal before going to Oxford and Eton, where he edited *Isis*.

Mr Patrick Barnabas Burke Mayhew, QC, who is 53, has been Minister of State at the Home Office since early 1981. Educated at Tonbridge and Balliol, and President of the Oxford Union in 1952, he was called to the Bar in 1955 and entered politics 15 years later. His first ministerial role came with his appointment as Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of Employment in 1979. Mayhew's responsibilities at the Home Office have included civil defence, and he has been an active government spokesman on many controversial issues.

Lady Young who has been made Minister of State at the Foreign Office. The appointment places one of the Prime Minister's most diehard supporters in the centre of the department which has historically been at loggerheads with Downing Street.

Lady Young, aged 57, and educated at St Anne's College, Oxford, where she gained an MA in politics, philosophy and economics, has served as a key figure in the Conservative Party's administrative structure, and has gained a reputation as the party's most senior woman politician after the Prime Minister.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, the former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Education who has become Minister for Social Security, established a reputation as a hate figure of the hard left when he was Opposition spokesman on education from 1976 to 1979.

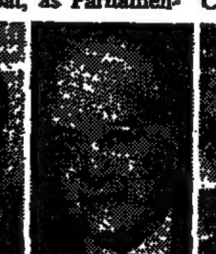
The flour bombs and heckling which greeted some of his outbursts, notable his lukewarm attitude towards comprehensive education, have receded as his political profile has become more routine. He was headmaster at Highbury Grove School in London for seven years until 1974 when he entered Westminster

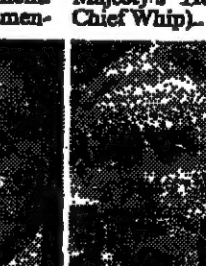
The ministers who have resigned

The following have tendered their resignations:

Sir Ian Percival, QC, as Solicitor General: Mr Cranley Onslow, as Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, as Economic Secretary, Treasury: Mr William Shelton, as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science: Mr Peter Blaker, as Minister of State for the Armed Forces: Mr Jerry Wiggin, as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces: Mr Hugh Rossi, as Minister for Social Security: Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security: Dr Gerard Vaughan, as Minister for Consumer Affairs: Mr Michael Alison, as Minister of State, Department of Employment: Mr Iain Sproat, as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Transport: Lord Ferrers, as Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: Mr Anthony Berry, as Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household (Deputy Chief Whip).











OUT (from left to right): Cranley Onslow, Peter Blaker, Jerry Wiggin, Hugh Rossi, Geoffrey Finsberg, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Michael Alison.

Order of the day for selecting a Speaker

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Speakers of the House of Commons usually "emerge" in the same way that leaders of the Conservative Party were chosen in the days of the "Magic Circle" when consultations conducted by senior party figures resulted in the naming of a candidate who was acceptable to the parliamentary party.

The Speaker is subject to formal election, but he is effectively chosen beforehand during talks which eventually involve members of all main parties.

When Mr George Thomas let it be known during the last Parliament that he intended to retire at its end, the procedure for finding his successor was set in motion.

As Mr Thomas was a Labour member and by tradition he would be succeeded by a Conservative, the Tory whips began taking soundings among colleagues more than a year ago to find a suitable candidate.

The post of Speaker is solely a matter for MPs and not in the Government's gift, which explains the anger of some Labour MPs over the weekend at suggestions, denied by Downing Street, that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had offered the job to Mr Francis Pym.

There is no doubt, however, that the Prime Minister's opinion is of great importance, and MPs believe that if Mrs Thatcher had been a wholehearted supporter of Mr Bernard "Jack" Weatherill, deputy Speaker in the last Parliament, he would already have been accepted.

Science report

Breaking down bacterial defences

By the Staff of *Nature*

Two Finnish scientists have invented what may prove to be an important new medical drug. It goes by the unwieldy name polymyxin B nonapeptide, PMBN for short, and breaks down the surface defences of bacteria to let in antibiotics that would otherwise be excluded.

The drug works on "Gram-negative" bacteria, a kind that have particularly tough cell walls. Among them are *Salmonella typhimurium*, which is involved in food poisoning, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, which causes urinary tract infections, and *Escherichia coli*, common and harmless in the gut but the cause of infant meningitis when it escapes into the spinal and brain fluid.

Those bugs, and others like them, can be difficult to treat because they resist the entry of antibiotics (the usual weapons against bacteria). Moreover, "complement", an armoury of 11 proteins in human blood that help to destroy invading cells, also fails to make any impression on Gram-negative bacteria. Therefore, they can multiply unchecked and cause acute systemic infections.

One antibiotic that does kill Gram-negative bacteria is polymyxin, a peculiar molecule consisting of a peptide loop and a short tail. Polymyxin works by attaching to the surface of bacteria, loosening up the surface membrane and then entering the cell to kill it. The difficulty is that polymyxin also attacks the internal membrane of human cells and so cannot be used therapeutically.

The toxicity of polymyxin for human cells can be prevented by clipping off the molecule's tail, but the PMBN that results is no longer able to kill bacteria. But does it still loosen the bacterial membrane?

Dr Martti Vaara and Dr Timo Vaara, of the National Public Health Institute and the University of Helsinki, argued that if it did it might let in other antibiotics and might also let natural "complement" get a hold.

The Vaara's hypothesis proved dramatically true. Antibiotics in the presence of PMBN become up to 100 times more effective, at least against the main organism in the Vaara's experiments, *E coli* from a meningitis patient.

Other bacteria proved "as sensitive" to PMBN as the *E coli*, the Vaaras say. Moreover, PMBN enabled a preparation of guinea pig serum, containing "complement", to kill the test bacteria.

The Vaaras are now "attempting to determine to what extent that principle could be applied to the treatment of bacterial infections".

Source: *Nature*, vol 303, p. 526, (June 6, 1983).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

Forgotten statue sells for £213,125

A 13th Century BC Egyptian statue, which lay forgotten in a disused railway station for more than fifty years, was sold at Sotheby's in New York on Friday for £213,125 ($341,000), more than twice its top estimate, and a record for an Egyptian work. The buyer, who was not named, bid by telephone.

The granite statue of Merenptah, royal scribe and charioteer to the Pharaoh, Rameses II, is just under 4-ft high, and weighs about a ton. It was dug up at the end of the last century by Sir Flinders Petrie, known as the father of Egyptian archaeology, who brought it to England.

It was lent by Petrie's sponsor, the Egypt Exploration Fund, to the British Museum, where it is said to have stood in the portico.

In 1887, the Egypt Exploration Fund presented the statue to the small Chatauqua Museum in New York State, where it remained until 1930, when the museum closed. All its possessions were dispersed and only the Mere-nptah statue, packed and crated for an unknown destination, was left at the Chataugua station, since also closed, where it remained for more than 50 years.

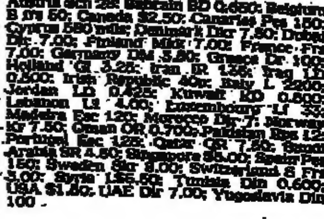
The owners of the station and also of the former Chatauqua museum, an educational organization, the Chatauqua Institution, discovered the crate recently on a general inspection.

Correction

Carlsberg's lager brewery at Northampton is owned by Carlsberg (Great Britain), not Greenhall Whitley as stated in a Special Report on June 6.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 580 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dh 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 125; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100



Sale room

Tudor register bought in at £80,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The membership register of a fashionable club to which King Henry VIII and three of his wives belonged was bought in on behalf of the owner at £80,000 when Lord Bute's manuscript collection was auctioned by Sotheby's yesterday.

Known as the "Luton Guild Book", it is an illuminated record of the foundation and membership of the Guild of the Holy Trinity at Luton, founded by Edward IV and Thomas Rotherham in 1475, thus minutely documenting the change in style of English illuminating.

Lord Bute said yesterday that an individual, whom he did not want to name, had expressed strong interest in buying the manuscript to present it to an appropriate British library but no deal had yet been completed.

He had felt it unfair to withdraw the lot from the sale at the last moment and put a very high reserve on it, which had the desired result of ensuring that there was no buyer.

The richly illuminated manuscripts made a total of £736,769.

The unusual English monastic manuscripts, of historic rather than visual interest, collected by the Earl of Bute, Prime Minister in the eighteenth century, sold far beyond expectations, mainly to Kraus of New York.

Mortgage relief bonus revived

By John Winder

The Queen's Speech next week may include reference to three finance Bills for the session which will start on June 22. The first would be a Bill comprising five important items in the Finance Bill of last session lost because the Labour Party would not agree to their speedy unamended passages.

The second would be a package of more technical items, dropped at the dissolution because of their complexity. Finally, the Commons will be presented with the normal Finance Bill following a budget next March.

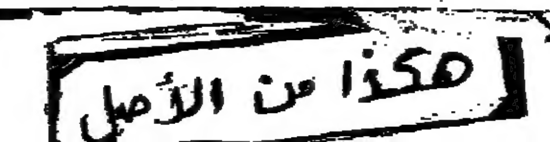
The first Bill needs to be through Parliament before it rises for the summer recess it will cover: an increase in the mortgage interest relief limit from £25,000 to £30,000; raising the limits at which higher income tax becomes payable; raising the investment income surcharge lower limit, and changed thresholds and bonds for capital transfer tax.

The fifth measure will be to raise small companies limits for corporation tax.

Chief among other Bills lost at the dissolution were the Telecommunications Bill, transferring part of that industry to private ownership; the Housing and Building Control Bill, extending the right to buy beyond council houses; and the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

Another Bill likely to appear in the early part of the programme is the Petroleum Royalties Relief Bill,

Mr Norman Tebbit will be bringing forward his next proposals to change trade union law providing for ballots for electing trade union governing bodies.



Put the children's rights and needs first in divorce, church urges

The Rev John Bradford yesterday urged people to recognize that the children of divorced parents "have rights and needs which have got to be considered right at the heart of the divorce process".

Announcing the publication of an ecumenical report on Children and Divorce, Mr Bradford, chairman of the ecumenical working party, added that in the Church of England "for far too long the issue had been over whether the remarriage of divorcees is right or not. What we are saying is that the key question, the matter of paramount concern, is how we are caring for the children."

The report calls for wider conciliation so that arguments over access to children can be resolved quickly. Welfare reports should be produced on all children in divorce cases.

On access arrangements Mr Bradford said that the child "should not feel utterly locked and hemmed in, and unable to move, enslaved by the sort of system which has been set up by the probation officer, ratified by the courts.

Mr Bradford, said that there were many myths about divorce. "The first myth is that divorce is private to the couple, even when children are involved. We do not believe that is true."

He regarded the idea that divorce is "just a mess, and that is all there is to it", as irresponsible.

He added: "Parents who use the issue of custody and access as a blackmailing weapon to make the other side yield on certain articles, possessions, financial, or other aspects, we cannot deplore this enough."

Emphasizing that more than 200,000 children a year are affected by divorce, he said "With a new Government securely voted in, without any party point being made, this would seem a very good time for the long-standing proposals about family courts to be implemented".

Family court idea welcomed

The idea of a new, single court to handle family matters in place of the present split jurisdiction between the High Court and county courts was welcomed by the Law Society yesterday. (Our legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

In a memorandum in response to proposals by the Lord Chancellor in January on a family court, it says it approves the suggestion that most family matters, including divorce, family provision, adoption and wardship should be allocated to a special family court with its own judge.

It urges the Lord Chancellor to take the opportunity to change the present rules so that solicitors would be allowed to conduct appeal cases before High Court judges in the family court.

The Lord Chancellor's proposals are in response to increased "public and parliamentary concern at the way in which matrimonial matters are handled." He has admitted that the present system is complex and encorages shuttling of cases between courts because of varying scales of costs.

The Law Society points out that the proposals differ from its own for a family court, detailed in *A Better Way Out* in 1979, in that counselling services would not, for the moment, be integrated with a new family court. Magistrates' courts would also keep their own separate matrimonial jurisdiction.

It says all care cases should go before a family court and calls on the Government to include legislation for its creation in the next Parliament.

Disco fire deliberate

A St Valentine's night fire in which 48 teenagers died was started deliberately a court in Dublin ruled yesterday. It accepted the evidence of Dr Robert Watt, an English forensic scientist, thatt the fire could not have been an accident.

The fire happened in 1981 at the Stardust discotheque club in Dublin.

Dr Watt told yesterday's hearing: "The heat generated by the fire was greter than that from several power stations." He rejected the possibility of an electrical fault

A claim for £IR3m malicious damages against Dublin corporation by the club's owner was adjourned until July 8.



The jury at Blackfriars Bridge where Signor Calvi's body was found and, below, Signora Calvi and Signor Carlo Calvi, her son, before the inquest hearing yesterday.

Jury visits scene of Calvi hanging

By John Witherow

The jury at the second inquest on Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker found hanging from scaffolding under Blackfriars Bridge, in London, a year ago, yesterday visited the scene.

The six men and three women were taken by police van from the City of London Coroner's Court to the Thames embankment where they were shown the position of the now dismantled scaffolding.

The new inquest on Signor Calvi, known as "God's banker" because of his close links with the Vatican bank, was called after the High Court quashed a majority verdict of suicide last July.

The judges ruled that the jury had been misdirected from an open verdict and had not been given enough time to reach a decision.

Yesterday the inquest was convened with Dr Arthur Gordon Davies, the Southwark Coroner, conducting proceedings. The family has asserted that Signor Calvi did not kill himself and his daughter, Signorina Anna Calvi, and Vittorio Senso, her boy friend, are expected to give fresh evidence about his state of mind just before he died.

The proceedings were delayed by legal arguments and the coroner subsequently told the jury that he had excluded some written documents. Signor Calvi's widow, Signora Clara Calvi, left the courtroom on two occasions when she became distressed by evidence about how the body was found hanging from scaffolding just above the water level on June 18.

A statement was read from Signor Lorenzo Calvi, the dead man's brother saying that Signor Calvi, president of the Banco Ambrosiano, had been in good physical and psychological condition. Although he had worn a moustache since his youth, he was clean shaven when he died.

He also confirmed that his brother had cut his wrists and taken tranquillizers in 1981 when it became apparent that his banking empire was in trouble. Signor Calvi had been convicted of currency offences in Italy and sentenced to four years in prison. He had fled to London days before his appeal against the sentence.

Mr George Carman, QC, for the Calvi family, produced the only new witness, Mr Robin Ekblom, senior hydrographic surveyor. He said that from where the rope was tied to scaffolding he would have had to wait until 3am for the tide to fall sufficiently for a freefall.

The jury was told that Signor Calvi's body was seen at 7.30am by an office worker. He was carrying a false passport. There were five stones and half-bricks in his jacket and trouser pockets and in the front of his trousers.

The police found £7,367 in foreign currencies in his pockets, with correspondence, photographs, and an expensive gold watch. There was no key for the Chelsea apartment where he had been staying.

The inquest continues today.

BR purge on fare fiddlers

A new campaign to tackle fare dodging on trains was launched yesterday with an appeal to passengers to "tell on cheats". British Rail said that as many as one in four passengers into London's Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street stations could be dodging fares.

Mr Kenneth Callender, the chief ticket inspector at Liverpool Street, added: "Passengers are dodging fares on a regular basis. And at any of the main line stations you go to on any day of the week, you can pick up the same result". Frauds involving season tickets were at the core of the problem.

More people were informing on others already and Mr Callender added: "We are hoping to recruit the public to help us to track down the fare 'dodgers".

British Rail says cheats are costing it £1m a year in the Liverpool Street division.

'Coronation St' star for trial

Peter Adamson, who stars in the television serial, *Coronation Street*, was sent for trial yesterday to Burnley Crown Court on two charges of indecently assaulting eight-year-old girls.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, who plays Len Fairclough, was charged under his full name of Peter George Adamson, when he appeared at Rossendale magistrates court, Rawtenstall, Lancashire. He elected for trial by jury at an earlier hearing. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Shoppers charter

The National Federation of Meat Traders launched a customers charter to protect shoppers yesterday. Under the scheme the federation will investigate any complaints made against member butchers.

Murder charge

Dennis Cunningham, aged 31, of Maysoule Road, Battersea, south London, and his sister, Rosemary Clarke, aged 20, of Ingrave Street, Battersea, were remanded in custody until June 20 by South-western magistrates yesterday after being accused of murdering Fiona MacLaren, aged 14, of Headington Road, Earlsfield, south-west London.

£55,000 for fall

Mr Ralph Drewery, aged 36, of Pinner Road, Harrow, north-west London, who injured his back when he slipped on the floor of Clerkenwell fire station, London, as awarded £55,000 damages in the High Court yesterday. The Greater London Council had denied liability for the accident, which happened in 1980.

Sun cartoon censured

Out of 13 social security swindlers shown in a cartoon in *The Sun*, newspaper, four were coloured, one had black hair, two were wearing a fez and one a turban, the Press Council was told.

Upholding complaints about the cartoon, published after 286 social security claimants were detained in Oxford by the police, the council said today that it distorted events, damaged racial harmony, and was based on a serious misinterpretation of the facts.

The cartoon, by Clive Collins showed a court with defendants passing in front of the magistrates on a conveyor belt.

Mr Philip Kingston, a lecturer at Bristol University, and Oxfordshire Council for Community Relations, complained that the cartoon distorted events by depicting as defendants a disproportionately large number of black people or people of foreign origin.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

This was a prejudicial cartoon based on a serious misinterpretation or travesty of the facts. It distorted events by depicting a disproportionately large number of the defendants as black or foreign. It disregarded that 114 out of 286 detained were released without charge. It was clearly damaging to racial harmony and was likely to be offensive to the public at large, not merely to a particular section of it.

A reporter for *The Sun* knew that only a small number of those detained were black or coloured. It was irresponsible of the newspaper to publish a cartoon implying the contrary without checking.

The complaint against *The Sun* is upheld.

Roach 'not involved in struggle'

By Nicholas Timmins

A second pathologist yesterday told the inquest into the death of Mr Colin Roach, the black youth who died of a shotgun blast in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, that the injury appeared to be self-inflicted.

Dr Ian West, a consultant in ...rensic medicine at St Tho... Hospital, who was called ... the Roach family to ...ke the second post-... examination, said ...s nothing to suggest that anyone else was involved.

"There are no marks to suggest he was involved in a ...ight or a struggle, no grip ...arks on his arm. "If ...mebody else had gone up to ...n and put the gun in his ...uth, unless he was willing, ...y are going to have to have ...ed the gun through the ...th and lips."

...n that case the lips would ...ashed and teeth broken, 'there is no sign of it".

... added: "I can see ...ng to suggest that some-...else had deliberately put ...gun inside the mouth and ...d." The injuries fitted with ...e pattern of self-inflicted wounds.

The jury heard from Police Constable Brian Jackson that he was on duty behind the counter at Stoke Newington police station on the night of Wednesday, January 12.

At about 11.30pm he heard a loud bang and looked up to see a dark object strike the outer glass doors. He went through the police station foyer and into the lobby and saw a young man sat on the floor to his right, his head slumped forward.

There was a towel on his shoulder and a shoulder bag on his body. "I thought there was nothing I could do for him. I thought he was dead."

He went through to the street with another officer who questioned a man who had just gone round a corner. There was no one else in the street that he could see. When he returned the towel had fallen into Mr Roach's lap.

A video film was shown to ...he jury of test firings of the ...hotgun to show how far it ...ould have recoiled from Mr ...oach's body when it went off.

Go-ahead sought for herpes cure trials

By David Hewson

The Committee on the Safety on Medicines will be asked soon to approve clinical trials for the first breakthrough in a cure for herpes.

The possibility of a cure for the recurrent venereal disease, which has about 100,000 British sufferers, has been raised by scientists working at Birmingham University and the Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

Trials carried out on herpes sufferers have shown a remarkable success rate. Two injections of the new virus, produced from a related herpes virus type, one which usually causes sores around the mouth, have protected 97 per cent of the partners of known sufferers against attack. Patients who had suffered one attack only were treated with three injections, which prevented a recurrence in 75 per cent of cases.

A group of patients who had several attacks also received three injections. They felt that their conditions had improved, but no controlled trial on the effect on their condition had been carried out.

Scientists involved in the research believe that the new virus could be on general prescription within five years if controlled clinical trials, sanctioned by the committee prove successful.

Tests have been carried out only on volunteers to date. Approval for clinical trials would enable researchers to run controlled tests among herpes sufferers who have been told that their condition cannot be treated.

The scope of the clinical tests, which seem certain to be sanctioned, will be left to the researchers, the Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday. At the end of the trials, the product will be considered by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines. It will then recommend to the DHSS whether it should be licensed for general use.

A successful treatment for herpes would have an international market, particularly if it passed the strict durg codes enforced in the United States, where the disease is particularly prevalent.

Professor Jack Melling, who has been leading the Porton Down team, which has cooperated with the Birmingham unit over the research, said yesterday that the work offered great hope to sufferers, but it required further evaluation before he could be entirely optimistic.

The disease is sexually transmited and caused by the herpes simplex type two virus. It is recurrent and gives rise to painful sores, usually in the genito-anal area. The initial attack is often accompanied by symptoms similar to influenza and can cause emotional destress, which is not always proportional to the size of the sore.

Poison study of soil

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

Scientists at Aston University, Birmingham, are seeking an EEC grant of £240,000 to fund research on whether Walsall in the West Midlands is becoming poisonous.

A team from the university's environmental studies department has discovered "hot spots" of cadmium in soil from gardens in the town.

The researchers have found above-normal deposits of lead, cadmium, nickel, copper, and zinc in soil samples taken all over the West Midlands and believe they are from air pollution and industrial use of land.

Dr Frank Joyce, head of the department, said however that no deposits above safety levels had been found yet, but that deposits were still being made and that long-term effects were unknown.

The team sees Walsall as a good test area because of its long industrial history. Dr Joyce said: "If it is safe in Walsall, it is safe anywhere." The town estates built over old metal workings nearly fifty years ago and long-term effects, if any, should exist in older inhabitants.

Cadmium stays in the body once it has been taken up in food and has been held responsible in Japan for liver damage and other disease."

Dr Joyce said that research seemed to show that the rate of deposit of all metals except cadmium was going down.

Cancer risk warning on fatty food

At least 30 per cent of cancer deaths could be averted by avoiding certain foods, Professor Sir Richard Doll, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's epidemiology unit at Oxford, said yesterday.

Sir Richard, one of the men whose research in the 1950s first established the cancer risks of smoking, said that animal fats and fatty dairy products in particular, could be dangerous.

Among the evidence he cited at a press conference to launch the fund's new booklet, was that having been rare in Japan, cancer was increasing with the introduction of the fattier, western-style, foods.

Vegetables and high-fibre foods provided a healthier diet, Sir Richard said.

Dr Jack Cuzick, the fund's chief statistician, said that the introduction of a computerized system for offering women cervical cancer tests could save half the 2,000 annual cervical cancer deaths by early detection through regular tests.

Copies of the booklet are available free from Imperial Cancer Research Fund, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Field, London WC2A 3PX.

Dieting with Diana Dors on TV-am

By Kenneth Gosling

TV-am yesterday introduced Diana Dors, the actress, as its new star on Fridays. She has been hired to put over a new but gentle dietary plan each week.

Miss Dors is pledged to lose 52lb by her 52nd birthday in October. In the past seven weeks she has shed a stone which for a self-confessed "chocaholic" but non-drinker is a considerable achievement. She weighed in at 14st 3lb yesterday.

The secret of the 16-week course is that the slimmer can get on with it in the privacy of the home.

Miss Dors, who was wearing a royal purple kaftan and several ounces of gold jewelry which she said did not affect the scales, is against classes for the overweight people.

"The idea of a really fat lady rolling around the floor in a leotard is grotesque–they do not want to show themselves to others who are more slender."

Women were fed up with "all this gimmickry" and there would be no strenuous Jane Fonda-type movements for them to undergo.

Miss Dors recalled her own "fabulous figure" when she weighed a trim 9st 2oz. In 1976 she lost a stone and a half after an illness but she put it all back on again. "It is the old lasting habits that really kill you," she said.

She makes her first appearance this Friday at 8.45 am and dismissed an apparently popular idea that she always lies in bed until lunchtime. "I am at my best in the mornings," she said.

Would her course help TV-am? "It could not have got any worse, couldit?"

Mr Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief of Tv-am, hopes Miss Dors would stay on after the 16 weeks; she envisaged some kind of "agony auntie" role.

Mr Dyke regards the present average rating for the station of 700,000 as "a bit dubious–we are not too excited. There was the election and the school holidays. If it holds up for six weeks it is a different matter."

But the last word went to Diana Dors. Someone wanted to know if their would be a nubile girl to do the exercises and titillate the male viewers.

"This", she growled, "is mainly for women, why should we want to titillate men?"

As for the diet, the only clues yesterday were its title, X-Cel, a cellulose plan based on high-fibre foods with traditional calorie counting, and a recipe for a sweet called apricot chiffon, composed of lemon jelly, boiling water, two cans of apricots and half a pint of natural yoghurt.

Recipe cards and exercise sheets will be available.

Black miners flex new union muscle and demand 30% pay rise

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's Chamber of Mines, which represents the country's six main mining houses, sits down for the first time today to negotiate wages and conditions of employment with a recognized black miners' union. Hitherto, these matters were in effect simply decided by the chamber.

The terms of the chamber's recognition of the new union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), were agreed in principle on June 2, and the final agreement signed a week later.

The union, founded last August, claims a signed-up membership of about 25,000. It has refused to register with the Government.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, its 30-year-old general secretary, said the NUM would be asking for a 30 per cent wage increase across the board. "We believe that this is a reasonable demand which the chamber can easily afford particularly if they are committed to the principle of closing the wage gap between black and white."

He also called on the chamber to "state unequivocally" that it is committed to the ending of racially-based job reservation. Blacks are barred from becoming fully fledged miners by a law dating back to the early years of the century under which only "scheduled persons" (i.e. whites) can obtain blasting certificates showing they are competent to handle dynamite.

At the beginning of the year the average black wage in the mine was R268 a month (£156), compared with R1,448 for whites. The chamber argues, however, that another R96 should be added to the black wage to cover free board and lodging on mine compounds. The 28,000 whites working on the mines were granted an 8 per cent rise last month.

Under South African law, all but a maximum of 3 per cent of black mine workers are forced to be migrants, separated from their wives and families, and living in "hostels" on the mine compounds. The compounds have improved greatly in recent years, but they still have a markedly custodial atmosphere.

About 42 per cent of the 455,000 blacks in the gold, copper and platinum mines come from foreign countries – mainly Lesotho and Mozambique. The rest are mostly from the republic's tribal "homelands", the biggest supplier being Transkei. In 1974, 79 per cent still came from outside South Africa.

The migrancy of the labour force has been one of the main obstacles to the unionization of black miners. Access to the mine compounds by union officials for the purpose of recruitment is controlled by the mine managers, and some are much more accommodating than others.

Although the NUM has been recognized at this stage as the negotiating agent only for some job categories on no more than eight mines, all but one of them belonging to the relatively liberal Anglo-American Corporation, and although its membership is small compared to the size of the total workforce, it is thought likely that any pay increase agreed with the union will in practice be extended to all mines.

The economic implications of the agreement to recognize the NUM are far-reaching. More than 400,000 blacks work in the gold mines alone, which account for about 45 per cent of the country's export earnings and also furnish the exchequer with its single biggest source of internal revenue.

Leading article, page 9



Island welcome: President Mitterrand meeting Corsicans during a walkabout yesterday in Ajaccio.

Corsica told to stay part of France

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand was booed and heckled by Corsican nationalist students in the island's former capital of Corte yesterday as he began a two-day tour of Corsica, the first official visit to the island by a French president for five years.

The outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which wants total independence from France and whose name was being shouted by the students as M Mitterrand arrived at the University of Corte, has announced a "truce" for the duration of the President's visit.

The FLNC has claimed responsibility for three quarters of the 292 bomb attacks on the island this year, including the 57 explosions on the night of May 22.

M Mitterrand told the president of Corte University that the students' shouting had not bothered him. "I have good ears and can discern among the cries that reach me all the sounds of uncertainty, anxiety and revolt. In two years, we have done a lot (for Corsica), but not enough. So let us continue", he said.

Later M Mitterrand flew to Sartène in the south of the island where he condemned all acts of violence. One of the reasons for his visit was to remind people that "Corsicans are Frenchmen, and I am their friend", he said.

Throughout the day, the President sought to emphasize his belief in both the special nature of the Corsican people and in their being an inalienable part of the French Republic.

● AJACCIO: M Roger Quilliot, aged 58, the French Housing and Urban Affairs Minister, who was in the President's party, was flown to hospital here after suffering a heart attack during a banquet in Corte, AFP reports.

Guerrillas killed by own bomb

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Three guerrillas blew themselves to pieces with their own bomb yesterday as they tried to plant 100 kilograms of TNT beside the Israeli Army's main supply route around west Beirut. Their car exploded in a mass of brown and black smoke near the suburb of Shweifat halt a mile from the nearest Israeli troops, leaving the corpses of the three men strewn amid the trees of an olive grove.

For the British soldiers positioned in their multinational force contingent headquarters a mile away in Hadeth, from where the smoke was clearly visible, it was a classic "own goal" of the type familiar to them in Northern Ireland.

The three men, whose remains still had not been identified last night, apparently were trying to find a side road off the main highway in order to avoid an Israeli checkpoint when their car bumped heavily on the rutted tarmac surface and set off the explosives.

It was the second atempted ambush on Israeli troops during the day. In the morning, a rocket-propelled grenade had been fired at an Israeli patrol in the Chouf mountains without causing any injuries. According to the statistics of the Lebanese police authorities, there have been a total of 24 attacks on the Israelis around Beirut, in the Chouf and in the Bekaa valley since May, killing 12 Israelis and nine Lebanese. The Israeli authorities are not reporting all the ambushes that now occur, particularly those in the Tyre area, unless they suffer casualities.

There were several reports from southern Lebanon yesterday that Israeli tanks and helicopters were securing an area north of the Litani river after a mass breakout by prisioners at the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon where more than 4,000 Palestinians and Lebanese are being held by the Israelis.

The Israeli authorities in Tel Aviv said that the situation at Ansar was "normal" althouth several roads in the district had been cut off by the Israelis yesterday afternoon. There have been constant reports of unrest at Ansar and in the nearest town, local Lebanese spoke of clouds of smoke hanging over the camp during the morning.

Altar protest puts Begin on the rack

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Of the rash of anti-war protests staged throughout Israel since the invasion of Lebanon, none has been more disquieting for Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, than the symbolic altar for the Israeli dead which has been erected outside his front door for the past two months.

At Sunday's stormy Cabinet session, a number of ministers called for the macabre round-the-clock vigil to be banned after hearing from Mr Begin about "the personal suffering" which it was causing him. But the demand was rejectect by Dr Joseph Burg, the veteran Interior Minister, who explained that it had all the necessary permits.

The tools of the demonstrators – all Israelis who claim no particular party allegiance – are stark and few. They include a makeshift scoreboard of the latest death toll, a memorial candle for the fallen, a mock-up of the Lebanon campaign ribbon which more than 1,000 reservists have already returned and posters calling for an urgent withdrawal.

"This is a unique war tor Israel and a unique type of protest to go with it. We hope we are like a Chinese torture dripping down on Mr Begin's conscience", explained Mrs Edna Nashiv, one of the two volunteers maintaining the altar vigil yesterday for a four-hour shift.

Those gathered round the altar less than 25 yards from the gate of Mr Begin's official residence, included a 67-year-old pensioner who expressed backing for an immediate pull-out and a retired university professor of 80. He claimed that Israeli troops were being used as "mercenaries" to defend American interests and predicted that the 500 death toll could double.

Despite the proximity of the altar to the Prime Minister's house (it was initially even closer until moved back by police), the demonstrators claim that he has never looked in their direction or crossed Balfour Street to hear their point of view.

"We are happy to hear about his suffering, at least it shows we are getting through", Mrs Nashiv said. She is an office administrator with a 16-year-old son who will soon begin his military service. "This was not a war that Israel was forced to fight: this time we had a choice."

The protesters refrain from shouting slogans or accosting disinterested passers-by, maintaining that their silent presence beside the flickering candle and the ever-growing death toll will in the long run prove more effective.

In the weeks that the demonstration has been in progress, the number on the scoreboard has risen from 476 to 500. The large figures, drawn in red ink and kept up-to-the-minute, have become a sad landmark for many Jerusalem people who follow the busy street on their way to work. Some stop their cars and get out for a minute to stand with bowed head before the memorial flame.

EEC facing bankruptcy

German timetable for cost-cutting measures comes under attack

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

A tight and controversial timetable for slashing EEC expenditure, which is being put forward by West Germany, the current president of the EEC's council, came under strong attack from foreign ministers of the Community when they met in Luxembourg yesterday to discuss it for the first time.

Ominously, it was attacked for conflicting reasons. Some countries, notably France and Italy, felt that it went too far in urging reform; other countries, notably Britain, felt that it did not go far enough.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new Foreign Secretary, was particularly disappointed that it contained no clue as to how much Britain might be offered in its 1983 EEC budget rebate.

West Germany will be pressing for the timetable to be agreed by the European summit meeting in Stuttgart next weekend. It believes that only heads of government have the necassary political ability to take the vital decisions on basic principle facing the Community if it is to avoid going bankrupt.

The timetable is aimed at agreeing cost-saving measures, particularly for agriculture, reforming existing policies and devising new ones. The dates put forward in the paper include the following:

JULY: An end to negotiations on reforming the Community regional fund, aimed at concentrating resources in the poorest areas. Discussion on this at last month's foreign ministers' meeting made no progress.

MID–SEPTEMBER: The Commission should put forward proposals for cutting back agricultural spending, which this year is expected to be 30 per cent higher than last year. Negotiations should start "as soon as possible" so that next year's EEC budget can take the savings into account.

"BY AUTUMN": Proposals on increasing the effective use of funds and making sure that policies are complementary must be forwarded by the Commission so that "greater budgetary discipline can be achieved".

"BY THE END OF 1983": The Community court of auditors will have been instructed to produce a review of the cost effectiveness of Community activities "involving substantial expenditure".

"BY MID-1984": Negotiations for the entry of Spain and Portugal should be completed. Before then the council should agree on organizing agricultural regimes for Mediterranean products.

The West Germans are also calling for quick proposals from the Commission for developing new community policies, especially in high technology areas, with negotiations on model projects to be completed "as soon as possible".

Only in the context of all these difficult negotiations does West Germany want to look at the question of finding a 1983 rebate for Britain, or of discussing whether or not member states should be forced to contribute more to the EEC budget to stop the community from going bankrupt.

The Commission has already put forward a preliminary paper looking at ways of cutting agricultural spending, but it is a tired paper based on ideas which have largely been rejected by the council of ministers in the past.

Republicans scent win for Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Clearly encouraged by the scale of Mrs Thatcher's election victory, leading Republicans seem increasingly confident that President Reagan will also decide to seek a second term, and that if he does he will be reelected next year by as comfortable a margin as his British political alter ego.

As Mr Reagan's supporters start to plan his campaign, the President's principal Democratic rival, Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, is beginning to appear as a liability to his party.

At the weeend, Mr Mondale suffered an embarrassing defeat in a straw poll of delegates to the Wisconsin Democratic convention.

The latest indications that Mr Reagan will seek a second term came during a weekend meeting of the Republican nation committee in Dallas, Texas.

Mr Ed Rollins, the White House political adviser, told the meeting: "I think without question the President's going to run. Either that or he's sure wasting a lot of our time as we start thinking about 1984."

US envoy ends Latin American tour in Mexico

Mexico City (AFP) – Mr Richard Stone, the roving US ambassador spent the last leg of a 10-country Latin American tour in Mexico.

President Reagan's newly-appointed special representative had already visited El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Belize.

Diplomatic sources and Foreign Ministry officials here said the Stone visit would be an occasion to review basic US and Mexican differences over the origins of, the blame for, and the possible solutions to Central America's conflicts.

Flying fur: How to escape from a blazing building, by a raccoon that made it in Boston. Take a deep breath. Look before you leap. Manfully face the target. Free fall to the ground 30ft below and run off into the woods near by.

Fake nuns hid drug under their habits

Paris (AFP, Reuter) – Three Argentine women disguised as nuns were arrested yesterday at Charles de Gaulle airport in possession of 66lb of cocaine worth 2.5m francs (about £210,000).

After being alerted by the National Narcotics Bureau, airport police organized patrols and spotted three pretty women dressed as nuns waiting to catch a flight to Amsterdam. All had false passports and had arrived from Bogotá, Colombia. The drug was found beneath their habits.

British woman freed in Athens

Athens – Christine Pitcher, a 34-year-old Bristol woman serving a prison sentence here on narcotics charges, was set free yesterday after doctors said her addiction to heroin was under control, Mario Modiano writes.

Miss Pitcher claimed she was tortured by Piraeus police after her arrest with a West German in January, 1982. Sentenced to four years for drug offences, she has been released almost two years early under legislation encouraging medical treatment.

Libya 'backing Sardinia rebels'

Cagliari (Reuter) – Libya has offered arms and money to bolster the separatist movement in Sardinia, according to Signor Mario Marchetti, a magistrate investigating an alleged separatist plot to end Italian control.

The first contact was through the Libyan Consulate in Milan in April, 1979, he said, and a firm offer of arms and money was made during a Libyan festival in Sicily in October, 1981. Only the arrest of several separatists prevented the deal.

Seoul warning

Seoul (AP) – Mr Kim Sang Hyup, the South Korean Prime Minister, termed the recent hunger strike by mr Kim Young Sam, a former opposition leader, "very regrettable" and said the Government may take action if social stability is threatened. He was speaking at the opening of a 10-day National Assembly session.

Muslims freed

Karachi (Reuter)–Military authorities have freed more than 300 religious militants detained in Karachi earlier this year during clashes between Sunni and Shia Muslims in which at least 12 people died, prison sources said. In April military courts sentenced more than 250 to be jailed and flogged.

Mob fired on

Delhi (AFP) – Three people were killed and seven wounded when police opened fire on a crowd trying to set fire to a police station at Nasik, in the western state of Maharashtra. An 18-hour curfew was imposed after shops were damaged by mobs protesting against the removal of statues of local heroes from the towns centre.

Mixed force

Hongkong – More than 200 women are serving in the Royal Hongkong Police Force – about a tenth of its strength – and more may be recruited after the arrival next month of Sir James Crone, former Chief Inspector of Constabulary at the Home Office, for talks on reorganization of the force.

Police protest

Paris – Three right-wing police unions have said they will hold an indoor protest meeting next Monday, after a Government ban on a "silent march" called for Thursday against the dismissal of two union leaders. All police leave on Thursday has been cancelled.

Mosaic found

Damascus (AFP) – A vast fifth-century mosaic measuring 500 square yards, has been unearthed during work on the site of an ancient cathedral at Hama in central Syria, it was announced here. It bears several geometric designs in well-preserved colours.

Cyprus crash

Nicosia (Reuter) – A British Army pilot, Warrant Officer Anthony Davies, serving with the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus, was seriously injured when his helicopter crashed in the mountains near the buffer zone separating Greek and Turkish Cypriot forces.

High streets

Brest (AP) – The town of Brest in Brittany yesterday began cleaning up more than 200 lbs of smelly dead fish dumped by independent fishermen protesting against illegal fishing by big trawlers.

Misty eyed

Jakarta (AP) – More than 330 people reported blurred eyesight after looking directly at a five-minute total eclipse of the sun over central Java. Officials said normal sight could return in about two weeks with proper medical care.

Hawke explains Vietnam aid at White House

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's Labour Prime Minister, met President Reagan here yesterday. They reviewed Vietnamese and other international issues, economic relations and long-standing defence ties between their countries.

Administration officials discounted the idea that Mr Hawke's position to the political left of Mr Reagan could cause some difficulties between them. One official said: "Our relationship has been strong in peace and war and does not depend on which party is in power in either country." He pointed out that both governments attached the greatest importance to the Anzus (Australia-New Zealand-US) defence alliance in the Pacific.

The official told reporters there were no serions bilateral problems. However, he said the Reagan Administration was concerned about Mr Hawke's intention to resume economic aid to Vietnam before Hanoi withdrew its forces.

Royal tour of Canada

Lighter schedule for Princess

From John Best, Ottawa

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive in Nova Scotia today to begin a 17-day visit to Canada. It will take them to five of Canada's six eastern provinces – all except Quebec – and to the western province of Alberta.

Prince Charles will officially open the World University Games there on July 1, just before he and Princess Diana fly back to London. The Princess will celebrate her twenty-second birthday the same day.

The day before the games open the Prince will tour the athletes' village and have a buffet lunch with competitors in a cafeteria.

The Ontario part of the Royal visit, June 20-22, will be confined to Ottawa, and the region of the national capital. It will include a walkabout on Parliament Hill, the inauguration of a police station, and a barbecue at Kingsmere farm, in the Gatineau hills, at which Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, will be the host.

In Ottawa, the royal couple will be guests of Mr Ed Schreyer, the Governor-General, and Mrs Schreyer, at Government House.

The official programme, as released by the Prime Minister's office, appears to be a shade light on activities for the Princess of Wles. At a number of points, it lists activities for the Prince alone while there are no solo functions listed for the Princess.

Most of the tour will be centred in Canada's four Atlantic provinces, where the Royal couple will make extensive use of the Royal yacht Britannia as a floating home. These provinces contain some of Canada's oldest settlements and the visit will be full of activities with historic associations.

For instance, Prince Charles will tour Annapolis Royal, founded in 1604 and believed to be the oldest continuously inhabited town in North America.

In Shelburne, Nova Scotia, he will view buildings recalling the thousands of United Empire Loyalists who settled in that area 200 years ago, after fleeing the American Revolution. At Saint John, New Brunswick, Prince Charles will lay a wreath at a loyalist burial ground.

In St John's, Newfoudland, there will be the official opening of celebrations marking the 400th anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's arrival in Newfoundland.

All in all, the programme had a strong meet-the-people flavour, with numerous walkabouts planned, and plenty of opportunities for the public to see the Royal couple.

The ceremonial will be mostly on the light side. At least three official tree-plantings are planned and on most nights in the Atlantic provinces, the royal couple will be treated to military beat-the-retreat ceremonies before turning in.

In terms of public interest, the visit may rival the royal tour which Prince Charles's grandfather, King George VI, made with Queen Elizabeth, now the Queen Mother, in 1939, and that which the present Queen and Duke of Edinburgh made when she was still Princess Elizabeth, in 1951.

Nuclear missiles in Europe

Moscow tackles dilemma over Nato

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Key meetings of the Soviet leadership this week may provide an insight into the dilemma facing the Kremlin over proposed Nato missile deployments in Europe, according to diplomatic sources here.

A two-day session of the Central Committee begins today, followed by a meeting of the Supreme Soviet. Much attention will be paid to domestic issues such as ideology and the ecomomy, and Mr Yuri Andropov's health. But the Soviet leader may use the occasion to clarify Moscow's response to the planned deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe by December.

Sources said the Russians felt that the December deadline had put the pressure on Moscow either to "raise the stakes" by moving Soviet medium range rockets into Eastern Europe and the Soviet Far East, or to make concessions at the Geneva arms talks.

The Soviet leadership had been taken aback by a series of uncompromisingly firm Western statements over Euro-missiles, the sources said, including the Williamsburg summit at the end of May and the Nato foreign ministers' meeting in Paris last week.

Soviet officials have taken note of the sweeping election victories for conservative parties in both Britain and West Germany, and the failure of peace movements to mobilize electoral opinion in Western Europe on behalf of unilateralism.

President Mitterrand's firm support for Nato policy has caused further gloom in the Kremlin, reflected in a series of press articles criticising French activities in Africa.

Mr Andropov reflected the Kremlin's dilemma last week, during a banquet for President Koivisto of Finland, when he repeated the tough warning of a direct Soviet response first issued in a Government statement on May 28, but added: "We are ready as always for a fair and equal agreement... provided it does not leave us defenceless in the face of hundreds of Nato nuclear rockets to which we have no equivalent deterrent."

The Soviet Union has taken a sceptical view of President Reagan's offer of flexibility at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start).

However, Mr Andropov is thought to be attracted to the idea of a summit meeting with Mr Reagan, and the Soviet press gave prominence to Mr Averell Harriman's recent talks with the Soviet leader. Tass quoted Mr Harriman as saying after his return to America that Moscow and Washington had got to begin talks sooner or later.

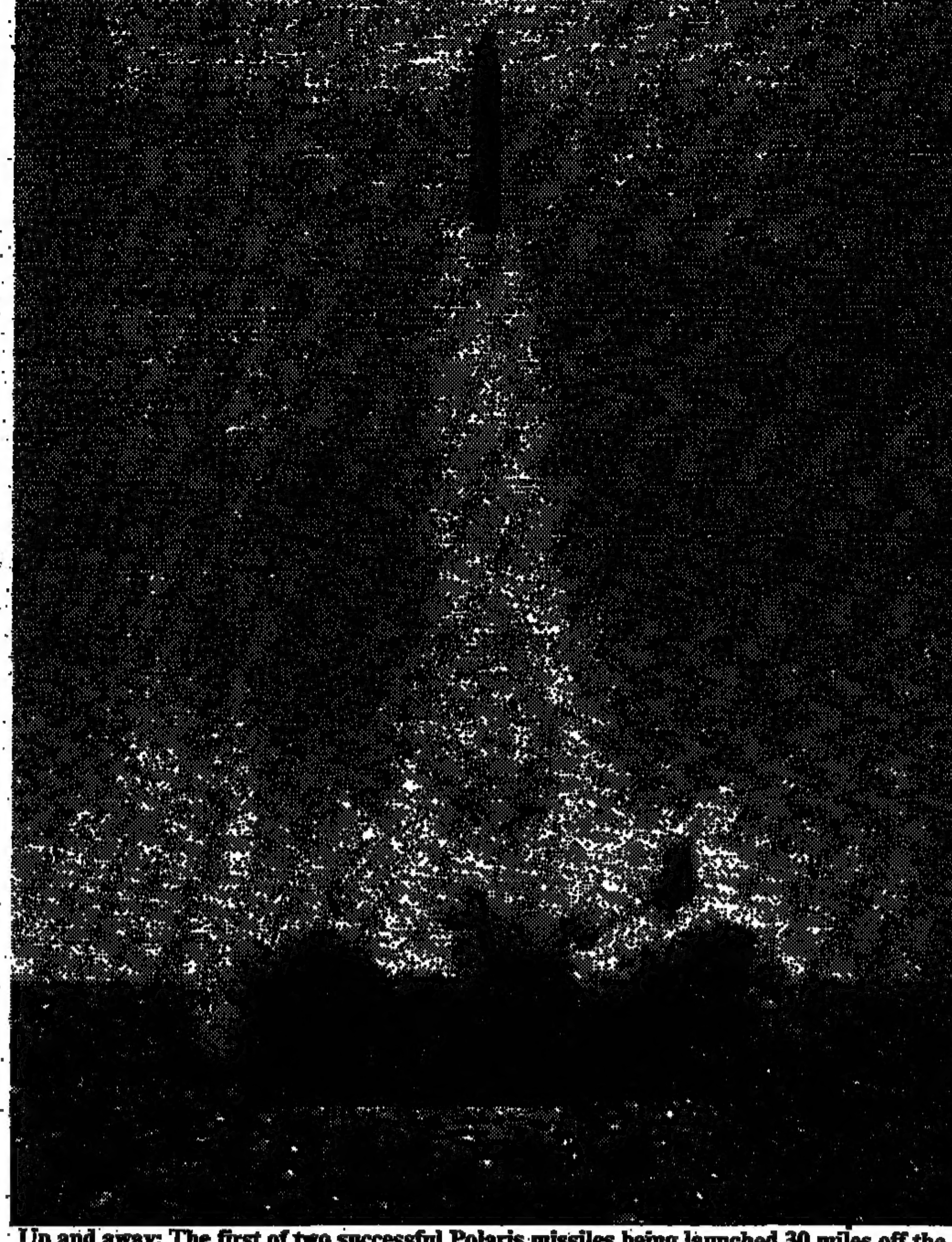
● COPENHAGEN: The Nordic countries are considering their next move on the possible establishment of a nuclear-free zone comprising Scandinavia, adjoining Soviet territories and the Baltic, Christopher Follett writes.

Mr Andropov indicated last week that Russia would be willing to discuss the issue.

Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, yesterday told a plenary session of the North Atlantic Assembly in the Danish Parliament that the zone would include Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland, their sea and airspace

The possibility of a non-nuclear-free channel through the Baltic for Soviet craft would be left open.

Mr Palme urged support for the recommendations of the so-called Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, which he chaired and which last year recommended the setting up of a 190-mile wide nuclear weapon-free corridor through Europe between East and West.



Up and away: The first of two successful Polaris missiles being launched 30 miles off the Florida coast by the submarine HMS Revenge Earlier this week, one of two missiles fired by the Revenge had to be destroyed after malfunctioning.

Ramadan reasserts old values

Moroccans fast in daylight but feast by night

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Women's hairdressers and cosmetic salesmen will be doing a very thin trade here over the next four weeks.

Ramadan, the Muslim fasting month, began in Morocco yesterday and hair adornment and make-up are two of the many prohibitions which transform life styles throughout the Islamic world during this month of self-denial and spiritual reflection.

Paradoxically, grocers – particularly those selling dates, nuts, exotic fruits, honey and other delicacies – will be doing a roaring trade and the local press has already complained about the annual price surge.

The start of Ramadan is controlled by the Islamic lunar calendar and on the sighting of the new moon. The fasting almost always begins and ends last in Morocco. It began in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states on Saturday.

The total abstinence from all food and even non-alcoholic drink from dawn to dusk is the best known feature of Ramadan but there are many other ways in which life changes.

European tourists will be thronging the country's beaches but few Moroccans, because daytime bathing is forbidden. Sex before nightfall is also out.

Ramadan, apart from its religious significance, is also a time for the reassertion of traditional values in Muslim countries, many of which have been marked by Western culture. Many Moroccan women, particularly in the towns, usually follow Paris fashions – but during Ramadan many revert to the *jellaba*, a ground-length robe with a hood.

The observance of Ramadan varies from country to country. President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia has in the past recommended a certain flexibility. For instance, Islamic law exempts from total fasting a people at war, and President Bourguiba has argued that his country is at war against economic underdevelopment.

Ramadan slows the pace of economic and administrative life.

But Rabat is never livelier at night than during Ramadan. Streets usually deserted by 9 p.m. are thronged until the early hours with families strolling to listen to traditional music played in squares from which traffic has been banned.

It is also a time for family reunions and housewives prepare midnight feasts. Several Moroccans have told me that they probably eat more during Ramadan than at any other time, which explains the grocers' booming trade.

Though it is a time for religious reflection and the reassertion of traditional values – and people certainly suffer during the day – here, at least, Ramadan is not entirely a sackcloth and ashes affair.

Lawyer tells court of officers' terror

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A lawyer told the Zimbabwe High Court yesterday that he had been shocked at the appearance of the former deputy commander of the Zimbabwe Air Force and another senior officer when he visited them in prison after their detention last year.

Mr Michael Hartmann said Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe had "a look of sheer terror in their eyes." They were trembling, ashen-faced and very nervous, he added, and at one stage Air Vice-Marshal Slatter had comforted Wing Commander Briscoe, "as you would a child".

He was giving evidence before Mr Justice Dumbutshena at the start of the fourth week of the Thornhill sabotage trial. Six white Air Force officers have denied complicity in the sabotage of aircraft, claiming they were forced to confess

Mr Hartmann, who formerly represented Air Vice-Marshal Slatter, said in the period immediately after he was consulted by Mrs Jane Slatter he had not been concerned about the officer's treatment in custody. One of the investigators told him AirVice-Marshal Slatter would be released within days.

But after being refused permission to see his client he came to the conclusion that he was cynically being denied access. When he took the matter up with a member of the Central Intelligence Organization (CIO), he said he was told: "You cannot have access because we are still working on him."

"Wing Commander Briscoe at one time expressed horror at his treatment", Mr Hartmann said. "Air Vice-Marshal Slatter put his arm around him to comfort him as you would a child and said words to the effect: 'Don't worry. We'll see it through, God is with us and we have done no wrong'."

Radio Free Europe head quits

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Mr James Brown, director of Radio Free Europe for the past five years, has resigned, the Munich-based station announced at the weekend. He will, however, remain until the end of the year as an adviser to Mr James Buckley, the RFE president. His deputy, Mr Robert Hutchings, becomes acting director.

A spokesman for the American-financed station, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe, denied rumours that Mr Brown had resigned because of policy differences with Mr Buckley, a conservative former New York Senator appointed by the Reagan Administration.

Radio Free Europe has attracted a very wide audience in Poland in the past three years, and has been strongly attacked by the Warsaw Government,

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Vlado Gotovac

By Caroline Moorehead

Vlado Gotovac is a writer, poet and editor from Zagreb in Croatia. In 1972 he was among members of a "Croatian nationalist movement" arrested on political charges and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

In 1981 he was again arrested and charged with having "maliciously and untruthfully represented socio-political conditions in the country with assistance from abroad" and of having "provoked national hatred and hostility by means of propaganda". These charges were based on the content of three interviews that he had given to foreign journalists between 1977 and 1980 in which he had asserted his belief in freedom of speech and discussed the historical problems of his region.

Mr Gotovac was found guilty by the district court of Zagreb. On January 20, 1982, after a failed appeal, he began serving a two-year prison sentence in Lepoglava prison.



Mr Gotovac: Three interviews.

Canaries counting on Soviet shipping

From Richard Wigg, Las Palmas

Tighter controls over the Soviet fishing fleets which regularly visit the Canaries, the curbing of espionage risks and more local repairs and resupplying of ships are being sought by Señor Jerónimo Saavedra, chief minister of the Canary Islands' first autonomous regional goverment.

"The Canaries are the Russians' biggest facility in the West, and we want them to give us more for letting them use it. The Franco régime traded this asset far too lightly", Señor Saavedra, a Socialist law professor, aged 46, told *The Times* before the swearing in today of his 10-man Cabinet.

The government of Spain's most far-flung autonomous region, which consists of seven islands in an archipelago stretching westwards from only 70 miles off the African coast, pins its hopes on a new shipping agreement signed in Moscow last month by Señor Fernando Morán, the Spanish Foreign Minister. This replaces official letters exchanged between Madrid and Moscow in the 1960s.

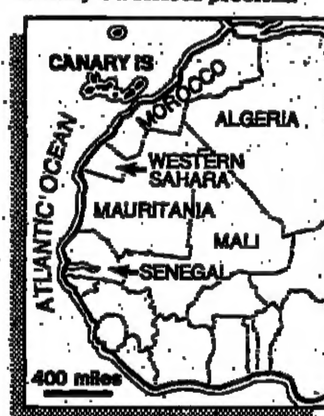
"We asked Madrid that there should be no reduction in the Soviet fleet's use of our facilities, since any cut would mean a serious blow to the island's economy,"

Last year more than 1,100 Soviet fishing boats and auxiliary vessels used the ports of Las Palmas and Santa Cruz as staging posts on their way to the South Atlantic. Other Soviet cargo and passenger vessels also call in at the Canaries.

The Russians are the biggest useres of these two ports after Spain. Señor Saavedra denied, however, there was a risk of over-dependence on them. He said that Japanese, South Korean and South African ships, the crews of which have greater individual purchasing power than the Russians, made for balance.

Under the new shipping agreement the Russians will no longer be able to stay anchored in the bay but will be required to tie up alongside. Repair work by Spaniards in the local yards, rather than Soviet technicians flown in direct from Moscow, should reduce the loopholes Moscow has exploited for introducing intelligence agents

Police controls are also to be tighened; smuggling by Russian sailors, as well as those of other nations, is a serious problem.



Soviet seamen on shore offer wrist watches, which can be purchased at bargain prices in certain streets here, and then buy Western jeans, shirts and, oddly enough, unbrellas to sell back home at black market prices.

The Canaries, one of the best Spanish regions to set up an autonomous administration, offer a tough challenge to Spain's devolution process under the Socialist Government. Under-development and chronic inter-island rivalries have gone hand-in-hand with more central government subsidies per head of the 1,500,000 population than for any other region of Spain.

The Socialists start with a serious drought, high unemployment (20 per cent of the working-age population), a high birth-rate, which means that almost half the population are under 25, and fishing restrictions imposed by Morocco in the waters off Western Sahara.

Top young bullfighter loses eye

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

Triumph turned to disaster for a young bullfighter recovering in a Seville hospital after the bull's horn gouged out his right eye in front of thousands of spectators.

Lucio Sandin, aged 19, a pre-university student from Madrid and a *novillero*, or apprentice bullfighter, had 15 days ago been carried in triumph from the famous Maestranza bullring in Seville on the shoulders of delirious fans.

He returned on Sunday to the Maestranza as the major attraction on a programme with two other *novilleros*.

The torero took off his hat and made a figurative sweep round the arena with it, dedicating the bull to the public.

A 957lb black fighting bull calf knocked him down.

The animal lowered its head and plunged one of its long sharp horns into the man's right eye socket.

China looks for Liao successor

From David Bonavia
Peking

Chinese leaders are believed to be holding last minute discussions on the choice of a vice-president to replace Mr Liao Chengzhi, the most widely-tipped candidate, who died two days ago.

The New China news agency has confirmed that a president and vice-president will be named on Saturday, and other high offices–especially that of the chairman of the military affairs commission–would also be filled soon.

Mr Li Xiannian, who is 78, is generally expected to be president–a post which has not been filled since the disgrace of the late Liu Shaoqi in 1967, and his death in prison two years later.

Mr Liao, an expert on Japanese and overseas Chinese affairs, died at the age of 75, and no other person of equivalent seniority will be able to replace his authority and appeal in East Asia.

Conditions ease for lone rower defying reefs

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

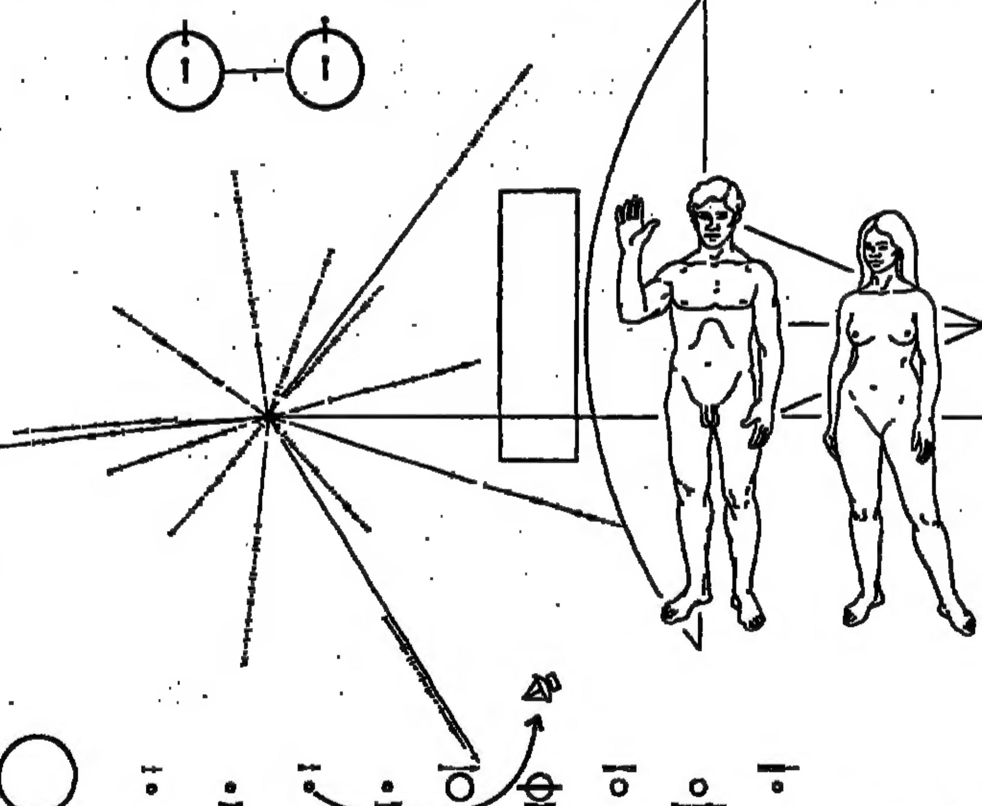
Peter Bird, the London photographer and rower extraordinary was nearing the end of his 10-month solo voyage across the Pacific yesterday but still faced the extremely dangerous task of negotiating a path through the treacherous reefs of the far northern coast of Queensland.

Late yesterday, Mr Bird, aged 36, was reported to be more than 100 miles north-west of Lizard Island close to the Great Barrier Reef. He is expected to make land somewhere between Raines Island and Cape Weymouth, near the top end of the Cape York peninsular.

One of Mr Bird's sponsors spoke to the lone rower yesterday and reported that Mr Bird said conditions locally were moderating despite forecasts that the weather in the area was expected to deteriorate. He was reported to be "very relieved" to be near the end of his journey.

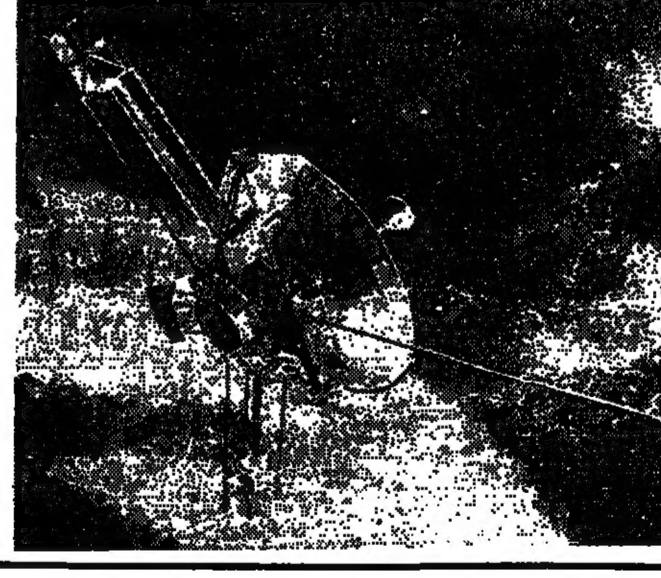
The area where Mr Bird is trying to make way through the reef is poorly charted.

Man's space messenger on startrek



Pioneer 10, which became the first man-made machine to leave the solar system yesterday, carries a message (above) from mankind. Engraved on a plaque are a series of scientific symbols from which it could be calculated – if the spacecraft encounters forms of intelligent life –who sent them and from where. It also shows a chart of the nine planets of the solar system, marking the one that sent the message, and a naked couple.

The quarter-ton spacecraft (artist's impression right) with its parabolic antenna pointing back to Earth had a planned life of 21 months when launched in 1972.



SPECTRUM

Only four singles players in the history of tennis have mastered the grand slam's sequence of grass, clay and hard courts. In the second of three articles on the game's changing face, **Rex Bellamy** examines the international circus

Poetry, prose and priorities

The tennis circuit has its own monarchy, providing continuity and stability in times of radical change and, often, unrest. The first among equals in the game's international community could more accurately be described as a regency – that exercised by the grand slam championships of Wimbledon, the United States, France and Australia, all of which are big-entry tournaments spanning two weeks.

The four nations concerned dominated men's tennis until the second World War and, in spite of a relative decline by Britain and France, kept the Davis Cup to themselves until 1974. A grand slam – the term was borrowed from bridge, which used to be popular among off-duty players – consists of winning all four championships in an unbroken sequence.

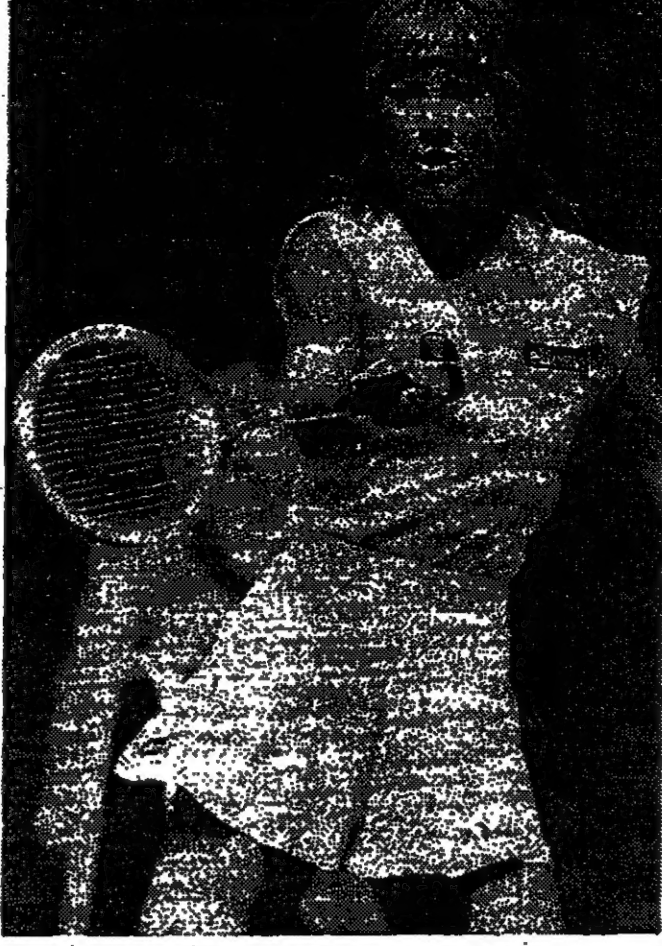
Oddly, it was not until last year that the grand slam was granted official status. But the feat was so rare that those who achieved it became legends. It does not take long to list them: Donald Budge, Rod Laver, Maureen Connolly and Margaret Court in singles, Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor in men's doubles, and Ken Fletcher and Mrs Court in mixed doubles. Maria Bueno (women's doubles) and Owen Davidson (mixed doubles) were slightly different in that each had two partners during their all conquering progress round the world.

Laver did it twice, as an "amateur" in 1962 and as a professional in 1969. Chris Lloyd will join the élite if she wins the women's singles at Wimbledon this year. By the end of the year there could be an absurd contradiction in women's tennis because Martina Navratilova may win this year's inaugural world championship. Mrs Lloyd's performance would undoubtedly take precedence.

The women's game is better organized than the men's, and it is hardly surprising that, this year, they became the first to institute an official world championship series, with a graded points system for six different categories of tournaments. The mistake they made was to include so many events that the concept as a whole was devalued by the moderate quality of most of the components – in short, too many vegetables and not enough meat.

The only way to give a world championship the distinction it deserves – and make it impossible for a grand slam winner to finish second – is to restrict the series to, let us say, half a dozen tournaments that meet strict criteria. The grand slam championships have set an appropriate pattern that would not need much adjustment. But a world championship series must be a microcosm of the game as a whole, a balanced sample of the surfaces on which tennis is most commonly played.





Feet on clay: Yannick Noah and Chris Lloyd were the winners at the French leg of this year's grand slam

The grand slam is not – because the Wimbledon and Australian championships are both contested on grass. This is a rarity on the professional circuit: and none too popular among the players, because its playing qualities are so unpredictable. What a paradox it is that formal, conventional old Wimbledon is the place where players most often have to gamble and improvise.

The French championships are played on the gritty surface known as clay or shale. Compared with grass, this takes the pace off the ball and gives players more time for their shots. It demands a controlled facility in sliding into position. The rustle of shoes on shale gives clay-court tennis a sound that is all its own.

In terms of strategy and tactics, the French championships produce the game's loveliest poetry and drabbest prose. Artist and artisan flourish side by side. It is so difficult to put the ball away that the craft of manoeuvring for an opening encourages every technical and tactical trick in the book. Equally, the French championships pay rich dividends to anyone who has the patience and stamina and ball control to stay on the base-line all afternoon, making little effort to win points – just waiting for the other player to lose them.

There is much drudgery in the tennis, but there are also passages of surpassing beauty. Climbing mountains is rather like that: tough on the legs, but a joyous aesthetic experience. The smash-and-grab raids of Wimbledon, where rallies tend to begin and end almost simultaneously, cannot challenge the subtle magic of clay-court tennis at its best.

Patrick Cash, an Australian teenager with a natural predilection for grass, recently spent 10 weeks on the clay courts of Europe. "To be an all-round player," he says, "you must be able to play on every surface. So I decided to come in March, guts it out, and learn. It takes years to learn how to play on clay. On grass, you know what you are doing to do – serve and volley, and smash. On clay you can do a lot more."

Jimmy Connors has never reached the final of the French championship in seven attempts. John McEnroe has competed four times, and has yet to reach the semi-finals. This year, though, McEnroe played well enough to suggest that one day he could win the French title if he really set his heart on it. "There's room for improvement," he says. "I need more work on clay, but I don't feel motivated to face the job."

Those two weeks in Paris are a wearying ordeal for players who also want to do well at Wimbledon, and some point out – reasonably – that it does not make much sense to have two "majors" only a fortnight apart. That is not much time in which to recharge the batteries, adjust the technique and the thinking to a sharply contrasting surface, and get "psyched up", as they say, all over again.

The summer succession of Paris, Wimbledon, and Flushing Meadow (home of the US championships) is a formidably diverse test. One of the most admirable features of these three great tournaments is that they are the ultimate test of a player's ability on the three best-known outdoor surfaces.

Whereas Wimbledon favours the "big" game and Paris the specialist in ground strokes, Flushing Meadow is a compromise between the extremes of pace. In cricketing parlance, its hard courts might be described as fast-medium, and therefore provide a more equitable test. The forecourt is a more promising battleground than the base-line, but specialists in ground strokes have a better chance at Flushing Meadow than at Wimbledon.

The snag about hard courts is that their jarring effect can be damaging for the legs: muscles, joints, everything. But the stress of unexpected skids on grass is bad for the groin muscles, and in Paris players must beware of cramp. Every surface has its perils.

Within five years Connors had the unlikely experience of winning the US men's singles title on three different surfaces. Traditionally played on grass, the tournament was shifted to clay at the same venue, Forest Hills, in 1975. These clay courts were faster than the European version, but were still too slow to suit the American temperament. So hard courts, the type most familiar to US players, were installed at Flushing Meadow when the championships were moved to their new home in 1978. None of it made any difference to Connors.

Hard courts have also been chosen for an enterprising event that will be inaugurated in 1985 and based in Florida. The two players' associations will be heavily committed in the promotion of the International Tennis Players' Championships, which will be played at Boca West for two years before moving into a new, permanent home at Weston in 1987. The tournament will probably be played in the February-March period.

The exciting thing about this venture is that it will keep faith with the grand slam model: a five-event tournament lasting two weeks, with a draw of 128 in the men's and women's singles, and the men playing over the best three out of five sets in both singles and doubles. Tennis should thus have five "majors".

The men's entry of the Australian championships has declined during the past decade, particularly since 1978, when the grand prix Masters tournament (a showpiece event for the year's most successful men) was given a permanent base in New York in January – traditionally the heart of the Australian season. Last year the Australian tournament was moved forward, overlapping November and December.

There are plans to return to the beginning of the year in 1985 and to improve the facilities at Kooyong (Melbourne) as part of a comprehensive scheme designed to restore past splendours. But the players, certainly the men, no longer need the Australian championships as much as they used to: there are other ways of making money.

Arthur Ashe suggested recently: "Most players don't care about titles. Their first priority is the amount of money they can make." We certainly have to accept the fact that the "majors" are not the irresistible challenges they were 20 years ago. Yannick Noah, José Higueras and Eliot Teltscher will be on holiday during Wimbledon. Others take a break during the French or US championships. They play the tournaments that make most sense to them.

There is, of course, a great deal more to the "majors" than the prestige and prize money they command, and the surfaces on which they are played. At all tournaments, players are sensitive to what might be described as their working conditions: the organization, the scheduling of matches, the quality of court officials, the hotel accommodation, and the arrangements for catering and transport. The more players enjoy a tournament, the more likely they are to go back to it.

Part of the enjoyment is the ambience. This can be difficult to define, but the location, the weather and the crowds are prime components. Two Americans who were ill at ease on clay but kept returning to Paris were Ashe, who found clay courts a fascinating intellectual challenge, and Stan Smith, who used to say that he and his wife simply liked the food.

Paris scores, too, because of the sunny weather prevalent in the May-June fortnight. Wimbledon is losing contact with the English summer and Flushing Meadow tends to be muggy. On the other hand, most overseas players seem to be happier in London than they are in New York, which strikes a discordant note for many Europeans, or in Paris, which can pose cultural and linguistic problems to Anglo-Saxons.

As for crowds, those at Wimbledon are the most overtly civilized in their behaviour, those at Flushing Meadow the most sociable, easy-going and lively, and those in Paris the most warmly responsive to artistry and character. Wimbledon could be likened to a church social, Paris to a village fete, and Flushing Meadow to a fariground: and all that is reflected in the collective personality of the crowds.

The weight of tradition is pushing the grand slam championships forward, rather than inducing a smug conservatism. Every year they are bigger and, in most ways, better. They have to be, partly because of the rivalry between them and partly because they want to maintain their supreme collective roles among the world's tournaments. Fortunes have been spent in an effort to establish tournaments of similar status. But the special magic of the "majors" is an elusive commodity.

moreover... Miles Kington

Mailer on holiday

It's time to start planning your holi reading. What you need is not just bo that look nice and feel nice, but books can safely leave behind on holiday, or e at the airport before you depart, and worry about. You'll know that no-one want to remove them in your absence, that they'll still be there in a year's time.

So here is our list from the new summ books.

The Country Diary of Adolf Hitler

A charming, recently rediscove volume of drawings and nature notes the late Chancellor of Germany. He o used to make on-the-spot sketches of w he saw around him, and his observat was admirable, even if his notes somew tend to wishful thinking: his ambition find a blonde, blue-eyed bird, for instan and his desire to fill all Europe German fauna and flora. His obsess with protecting rare species in Poland Czechoslovakia is puzzling, though it explain the events of 1939. Anot mystery is cleared up by the entry: "Ru Hess not yet back from grouse-shootin hope all is well with him."

The Cambridge Footlights

The first complete history of this ra sinister Cambridge organization. Ost sibly just a collection of first-class brain was in fact a recruiting ground unscrupulous men from the BBC persuade them to abandon life as we kn it and go over to television. One of saddest cases is that of Jonathan Mil who was trained for a career in medic and has spent most of his life trapped Television Centre.

The Ancient Egyptian Elections

The first of a series of historical books which Norman Mailer intends to cover the elections of Ancient Egypt. This on mere 900 pages, follows the campaign of Menhiropec I who ran on a ticket more bread, cheaper papyrus and conq ing the known world. The excitement of primaries in Thebes and Alexandria bu up to an almost unbearable climax as voting day, Menhiropec kills all his riv Another fine book from the greatest of American writers.

Nostradamus

The great problem with translating French writers is that the main virtue of French language is its complete incom hensibility, and of nobody is this truer t Nostradamus, the medieval French thi tank. Luckily, all is explained for us in new edition. One of his most impress forecasts is: "A great leader will gain 42 cent of the vote, leaving only 29 per c for a white-haired old man and 26 per c for the nicest but most ineffectual pec you could hope to meet. A man cal Parkinson will come out of it well."

The Diaries of A. J. P. Taylor

Purporting to be the journals of the g British historian Alan Taylor, this book been authenticated by many expe including Taylor himself, who says definitely remembers writing them. Yet text itself does not always bear this One of Taylor's marriages is tot omitted, and the intermittently compli ing tone of the book is quite at varia with what we know of the man hims Opinion is now growing that these are fact, a not very successful forgery.

The Pope in Poland: A Pictorial Record

We are used by now to histo appearing within a couple of days of events concerned – often faster than the news pictures – but this is something n a complete record of an event which not yet taken place. Included in the bo are historic photos of the Pope meet Lech Walesa again, the arrest of the Po by General Jaruzelski's men, the invas of Poland by Russia, the revelation that Vatican had nuclear weapons all along, the final dramatic scenes in which the P makes a sign and all is miraculou restored to the way it was before.

Superpriest! The Bruce Kent Story

Another attempt in cartoon strip form alert us to nuclear dangers. By day, Br Kent is an ordinary Roman Catholic pri derided by his friend Sister Louise for contributing to world peace. Little does know that when danger looms, Bruce K slips into the nearest confessional, strips his robes and becomes – Superpri Flying quickly to the scene of peril, he p his impassioned arguments to the com tants and appeals to the studio audience vote for peace and sanity. Chastened, wicked world leaders slink back to th arsenals and Superpriest goes back to humble calling.

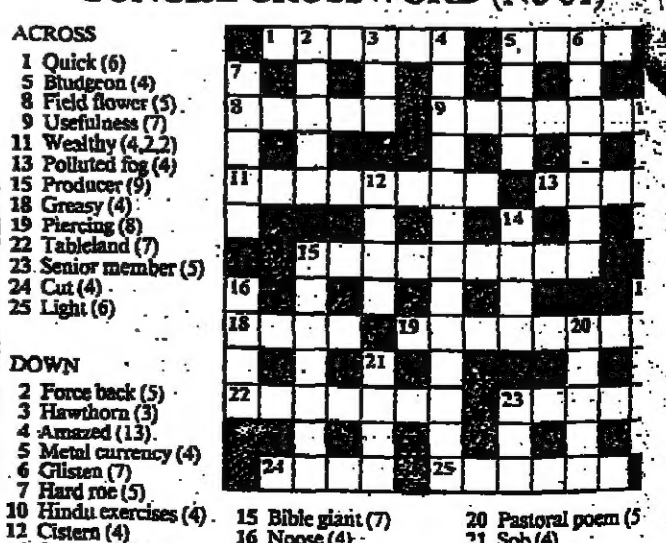
"Gee", says Sister Louise, "why ca you be dynamic and forceful for peace, Superpriest, Bruce?"

Bruce Kent smiles. His own secret is s with him in the confessional.

TOMORROW

Wimbledon is still the Mecca of the faithful, but its success only disguises the problems which hinder the development of British players

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 81)



ACROSS

1 Quick (6)
5 Bludgeon (4)
8 Field flower (5)
9 Usefulness (7)
11 Wealthy (4,2,2)
13 Polluted fog (4)
15 Producer (9)
18 Greasy (4)
19 Piercing (8)
22 Tableland (7)
23 Senior member (5)
24 Cut (4)
25 Light (6)

DOWN

2 Force back (5)
3 Hawthorn (3)
4 Amazed (13)
5 Metal currency (4)
6 Glisten (7)
7 Hard roe (5)
10 Hindu exercises (4)
12 Cistern (4)
14 Counterfoil (4)
15 Bible giant (7)
16 Noose (4)
17 Deputy (5)
20 Pastoral poem (5
21 Sob (4)
23 Loud noise (3)

SOLUTION TO No 80

ACROSS: 1 Channel swim 9 Alleges 10 Needy 11 Yuk 13 Pier 16 Ca 17 Encase 18 Ilex 20 Hare 21 Family 22 Haul 23 Post 25 S 28 Elbow 29 Arraign 30 Certifiable

DOWN: 2 Halve 3 Nogs 4 Easy 5 Sink 6 Ikebana 7 Lamplight 8 Typesetting 12 Unsaid 14 Rex 15 Octave 19 Equable 20 H 24 Oriel 25 Swat 26 Waif 27 Area

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Taking art by the throat

Graham Sutherland's fierce lines are laid out on saxe blue silk. Matisse's stylized flowers bloom to the edge of the border. Topolski's colours glow ebulliently.

It is hard to believe that the designs by renowned artists now on display at the Redfern Gallery were ever destined to be worn. Yet the Ascher scarves of the 1950s were part of fashion as well as collectors' items.

They were the fruits of one of the most imaginative partnerships between fashion and art. Zika Ascher was fired with enthusiasm to illuminate the drab designs of post-war



Jean Atlan
Germination

Britain. To his small London print works he brought Henry Moore, who is captured on camera surveying his work in one of the archive photographs in the exhibition.

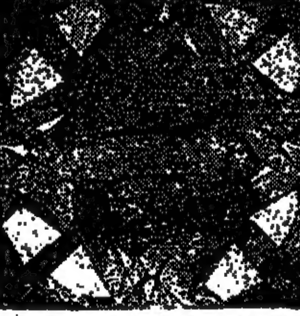
A giant Henry Moore panel (on sale at £8,500) is the grand design that is seen in more manageable (and buyable) form in the work by more than a hundred artists. They include Ivon Hitchens, Barbara Hepworth, Lucian Freud, Scottie Wilson and Derain, whose lively and slightly folk-



Alexander Calder
La Mer

loric couple and dog contrast with the mainly abstract designs.

I asked Mr Ascher how he had managed to involve so many major artists in his work. "It was relatively easy," he explained. "I made an arrangement with Henry Moore and with Feliks Topolski, although I had to sit in his studio to make him do anything. Then I went to Paris to talk to Matisse. His gallery agent told me I was crazy, so I looked him up in the

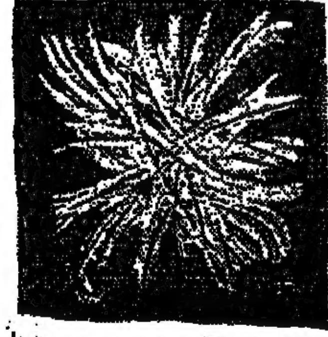


Barbara Hepworth
Landscape Sculpture

phone book and just talked to him."

Zika Ascher is characteristically modest about the energy and effort needed to mobilize such a gallery of famous names and to translate their work on silkscreen. Only Michael Ayrton's spiky, threatening shapes ("I felt they were not pleasing") failed to make the transition to fabric.

The extraordinary artistic venture was never a money maker and Ascher abandoned it for his creations for haute



Nicholas de Stael
Ribbon Design

couture. He describes himself launching the 1950s flower print after running down the road after Christian Dior to ask the designer if he liked it.

Many of the original works of art were dispersed for small sums, although Mr Ascher's son Peter managed to buy back the striking, formal Matisse panel, badly damaged by water stains.

Some of the limited edition and other scarves are on sale from (£50-£200) and no doubt some of the silken squares of modern art are stored away in drawers waiting to be discovered as forgotten master works.

● *Ascher Textiles at the Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. until July 14. Saturday's morning only, late night Thursday.*

At last, the best of British





Left
HER: Navy cardigan £51. Striped polo shirt £23. White gabardine trousers £35. All in sizes 10-16 by Viyella limited Edition from Co-ordinates room at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. White patent peep shoes £28.95 and striped canvas bag £9.99 both from Bally. Striped earrings by Adrien Mann. Rubber sungasses £4 by Paul Smith.
HIM: Hand print cruising shirt £39.50. Mint shirt £33. Navy trousers £31.75. Tri-colour cotton socks £3.50, all by Paul Smith from 44 Floral Street, WC2; 23 Avery Road, W1; 10 Byard Lane, Nottingham. Punched shoes £45.99 from selected Russell & Bromley branches.

Right
HER: White drill blouson with sea blue and white lining, sizes 8-16 £79. Matching culottes, white only, £49. Blue cotton T-shirt £13.50, also white, pink, apricot. From Aquascutum, Regent Street, W1; Harrods; Cavendish House.
HIM: Sea blue cotton hooded parka, also pink, white, beige, £79. Dusty pink poly/cotton trousers £34. Shetland/cotton cabled sweater £29, from Aquascutum, London. Jacket and trousers from Aquastcutum, London Manchester and Bristol.

All the clothes on this page are British. That ought not to be a cause for comment, but is actually a cause for rejoicing, for a new wave of design is lapping against the more stolid British clothes.

Last Wednesday, Country Casuals celebrated their tenth birthday by showing a collection – for next autumn – in the new mood. Slim skirts, strong dolman-shaped knits, careful colour coordination and now a weekend range of casual separates have all loosened up their look. This show completed a triumvirate of autumn presentations, including a sharp new collection from Jaeger, who have always been aware of design. Last month Alexon's show gave a soft new angle to their tailored clothes and they opened a shop in Bath, prettily decorated by Nina Campbell, to underline their change of image.

This summer, the final endorsement, has been given to the middle market of British fashion by the opening of Harrod's Coordinates Room, featuring ranges by Alexon, Country Casuals, Planet, Wetherall and Viyella Limited Editions, all set against a fresh background that points up the clean lines of the classics.

I welcome the idea that coordinates are now something that you buy as a unit, rather than put together yourself from all ends of town. Pat Newell, the energetic fashion manager at Harrods, feels strongly that modern life is too short to spend in picking and choosing clothes.

The thinking behind the new room was to put the good British designers under one roof, and to include all their accessories – excepting shoes that demand particular fitting and stock arrangements. "The average woman simply hasn't got time to go round even the four and half acres which our store covers", says Pat Newell. "This department is the start of a whole new philosophy for us of lifestyle shopping. In the autumn, we will extend it to evening and after six clothes. The idea is that a woman identifies the area in which she wants to shop and can then find what she wants".

Co-ordinated sportswear is the fashion trend of this season and the name of Aquascutum's first-ever summer range for both women and men. The inter-related separates in fresh colours and neat shapes are designed for our increasing share of leisure time, for holidays and for anyone whose style of dressing is casual but not sloppy. The blouson jacket seems to be the important new shape at Aquascutum, with a bigger and bolder version expanded into a parka for men, made in soft colours like sky blue and dusty pink.

Fashion is definitely smartening itself up. There is a feeling now for crisp, simple clothes that have pushed out the jumble of layered and peasant separates that spelt summer fashion throughout the 1970s. A stiff Atlantic breeze blows through the summer coordinates, with a lot of navy blue, sailor stripes, rope trimmings and trousers appropriately at half mast. Skirts are getting slimmer, although there are still gentle gathers for those who want movement and a softer line at the waist. Culotte skirts and shorts are the warm weather alternatives.

Colours too are strong and simple, with a lot of white, brightened with sea blue, red, navy and the occasional flash of yellow. Sailor stripes are the key print with hardly a flower in sight. By sticking to a simple colour scheme, based on white, you could go away on holiday with a very small range of coordinated clothes, for the point about casual separates is that they do split up into different components to give maximum value for money, as well as making trim outfits on their own.

If it is all so simple, why has British fashion taken so long to come up with this winning combination? Many traditional fashion houses still fight shy of "design", although it was good to see the design teams being introduced to the press at the recent fashion shows.

When I wrote three months ago about the lack of well-designed British clothes in the middle price range, I had a big response from readers and from the smaller retailers that echoed my own feelings. There is now a strong sense that things are changing but I still find some of the tailoring – especially the stern blazers and hacking jackets – need a lighter touch. Colours can also be very predictable and the long, soft skirt now looks very "safe".

The manufacturers have responded not to the public, but to the alarming success of the German ranges like Escada and Laurel, which brought in the element of design lacking in similar British ranges. The success of Next has also beefed up other manufacturer/retailers. They have now realized that women will part with their money – even in a recession – when they can get what they want.

BEAUTY REPORT

● I lunched with Estee Lauder last week on her annual June visit and our first day of summer.

Her own porcelain-fine skin has only a slight glow of colour, and that is the way she now feels it should be for all of us. She says she recognized early on the harmful effects of sun worship. "Warm and wonderful as the sun can be, it can be destructive to the skin," she says. "And sun damage is cumulative, with over-exposure in previous years added to this season's damage."

The Lauder range includes Sun Cover Creme ("for all-over body protection and ideal for sports".) As well as the Sun Protection System, the ordinary skin care and cosmetic range contains protective factors, especially the Polished Performance Liquid Make-up with a built-in screen, the Liquid Blusher Color Wash with a Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of four, and the long-line lip polisher.

● Prescriptives have researched the ability of the skin to withstand the sun, especially at first exposure and during the noonday period. Their Outdoor Protective System is designed to shield the skin both from the sun and from the drying effects of outdoor activities – swimming sailing, hill walking, or even jogging through the polluted air of the park. Prescriptives Outdoor Protective Cream has a very high SPF of 17 and even the Nude lip gloss registers an SPF of 12.

● White is the colour to wear to set off a tan. Revlon has carried this idea into cosmetics with its newly launched White on White Collection. The colours are all based on pastels with frosted lipstick and crystalline nail enamels giving an even paler sheen. The new powder eyeshadows include Softfrost Beige and Sparkling Orchid, and a pale lipstick called Polished Oyster gives the summer face a different emphasis.

Precisely because the fashionable face now has a warm glow rather than a nut brown tan, the make-up shades of the season can be soft but clear, with a Mediterranean blue back in style for eyes and coral pretty for lips.







Left
HER: Shell pink and white striped cotton top and scarf £29.95. Rope tie skirt £27.95. White collarless shirt £18.95. All by Planet from Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Grey sports watch by Porsche Design from Harrods. Ear studs by Adrien Mann.
HIM: Pink shirt, also other colours, £28. Geometric cotton sweater £35 by Browns. Khaki fly-front trousers £32 by Katharine Hamnett. All from Browns menswear shop, 23 South Molton Street, W1. Belt £7.50 by Paul Smith.

Right
HER: Jumbo-sized blazer, white only, sizes 6-14, £75. Striped cotton vest, £19.50. Striped shorts, black/grey only, £29. From all branches of Jaeger. White punched shoes, £18 in navy and red, from Drizzle, 54 Kings Road, SW3; Way-In, Harrods; Harvey Nichols and Rayne.
HIM: Silk/wool jacket, grey/white only, £135. Striped seersucker trousers, £39. Check cotton shirt, £27.50. Navy belt £7.50. Socks £3.50. Espadrilles £17.50. All from Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street, WC2; 23 Avery Road, W1; 10 Byard Lane, Nottingham.

MAKE UP by MARY GREENWELL at SESSIONS using ESTEE LAUDER Greek Island Colours

HAIR by PETER at DANIEL GALVIN

PHOTOGRAPHS by VICTOR YUAN



THE TIMES DIARY

Song of the earth

Two impresarios are keen to bring to the West End the first eco-musical, *Yanomamo*, featuring David Attenborough, the conservation star. The World Wildlife Fund, which commissioned the work from two Lancastrian school teachers, has hopes for its premiere at London University on June 25. It chronicles the plight of an Indian tribe ("Yanomamo" means "people of the trees"), whose native rain forest is exploited by short-sighted governments entrepreneurs. The WWF ("Woof-woof" to its friends) tells me the libretto, set to "Lloyd Webberite cod-Brazilian music", describes the hamburger connexion, whereby cattle are grazed on deforested land for the American and European markets, with evironmentally disastrous results. Provincial performances are scheduled in Blackburn on June 29 and Manchester on July 3, with the ubiquitous David Bellamy narrating.

Cover point

Women in the BBC team covering the World Cup cricket series will not be able to work at Lords fixtures because of the old MCC rule that only men are allowed in the pavilion. The commentary and production position is only accessible through the hallowed halls of the pav, which means that none but chaps can reach the box. With rather strained patience Peter Baxter, in charge of radio coverage for the series, says the whole thing wouldn't be so silly if the place really were a masculine preserve, and points out that it is crawling with female secretaries and catering staff.

What, one wonders, would happen if the BBC found it only had a woman producer available. No such problems yesterday at the England v Pakistan match, but the problem could yet arise.

BARRY FANTONI



Tough on Denis – he'd hoped to get fired

Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor, may be a Tory dry, but he was also educated at Westminster, and this, in the quirky patois of the school, makes him an Old Wet.

Having a ball

It is customary at celebrations of the longevity of *No Sex Please – We're British*, which have become almost routine during the past 13 years, to give presents to the producer, John Gale. Some of these are bizarre, like the set of Union Jack underpants which turned up one year, and others are more heart-warming, like the latest week's record-breaking returns, presented in a frame each year by the director Allan Davis. At yesterday's binge, in observance of the comedy's 5,000th performance, Gale, who recalled that after the first night he was convinced that the play was a non-starter, said he remembered with most affection the rugby ball presented to him three years ago, complete with signatures, by the First XV of the London Welsh. But then he is chairman of the club.

Prized memory

I am delighted to see that the former Kitty McKane, who won the Wimbledon singles title in 1924 and 1926, is still playing at the age of 86. She tells me she drives regularly from her East Sheen home to the scene of her triumphs, and practises on the courts of the All England Tennis Club. She compares, with more humour than bitterness, the prize money of today with her own modest rewards – a five-guinea voucher from Mappin and Webb. Two of McKane's most outstanding achievements were the only Wimbledon defeat of the legendary Helen Wills, and the taking of the mixed doubles title with her husband Leslie Godfree. These days, she says, she confines herself to doubles, as she finds the court "too wide for singles." I know the feeling.

Cryptic

In my item about the church that welcomes only adults to sit in its garden, I asked what had become of Mark 10.14. M. J. Walker of Dartford, Kent, suggests the answer lies in the lack of application of Ephesians 6.1. Point taken, Mr Walker, but how does that square with the first nine letters of Ephesians 6.4.?



No fewer than three of the artistic directors of the Aldeburgh Festival, which is now in full swing, are expecting children, and in each case conception has occurred since the appointment. The fathers-to-be are Steuart Bedford, Murray Perahia and Simon Rattle. The organizers tell me they hope this will make for a certain degree of artistic continuity in years to come. I consider the triple pregnancy to be farther evidence that music is the food of love.

PHS

Peter Hennessy on the old warrior's undying appeal to the buying public



A lasting monument: Churchill building for pleasure at Chartwell, 1928; above, his war bunker bedroom, soon to be open to the public; and Martin Gilbert, Churchill biographer with memorabilia

Churchill: still a force without equal

In commercial and literary terms, Sir Winston Churchill's "Finest Hour" has lasted for 43 years. Measured in books, tourism, paintings, memorabilia and television coverage, the spin-off from the old warrior's 1940 triumph shows no sign of slowing down.

In April there was Ted Morgan's *Churchill, 1874-1915*, (Cape £12.50). Last week yet another overweight British actor did Winston impressions on Channel 4's saccharine, three-part series on *Ike*. Later this month we shall have William Manchester's *The Last Lion* (Michael Joseph £15.95), and the latest in Martin Gilbert's magnificent rolling biography, *Finest Hour* (Heinemann £15.95).

Historians labour lengthily and mightly to fix a premier's position in the league table of prime ministerial greatness. There is a swifter, simpler, more democratic yardstick – the value of a signature in a Sotheby's auction. Under the hammer Churchill triumphs again, by a knockout. In July 1981, the price for a signed 1917 letter was £2,100. It soared because of the subject matter, that great Churchillian obsession, the Dardanelles. On the same day, a 1927 note on Treasury paper to T. E. Lawrence fetched £2,800 (though two star names were involved in that one).

At the end of June 1982, a routine 1910 letter brought £140. A £1 note signed by Churchill is worth £260. Compare other politicians: a signed photograph of Margaret Thatcher, £25; of Lord Home, £25; Edward Heath has a sliding scale, between £8 and £30; Enoch Powell, £4; Sir Harold Wilson, £3. The memorabilia market does not end with signed photos.

Mr Roy Davids, director of the Books and Manuscripts Department at Sotheby's, has no trouble in shifting signed cigar boxes and cigar bands, signed copies of speeches, maps, visitors books. Remarkably, there is no Hitler's diaries phenomenon for Churchill. Occasionally Churchill College, Cambridge, or Sir John Colville, Sir Winston's former Principal Private Secretary, will see an item in a Sotheby's catalogue which they believe should not have reached private hands. Invariably, Mr Davids says, the owner has acquired it honourably. Sotheby's withdraws and owner and college come to some arrangement.

How does Mr Davids explain the perpetual boom? "Churchill shares with Disraeli in that he operates on two levels in our market. Not only was he a great politician, but his papers are collected from a literary point of view. In terms of twentieth century figures, there are people who believe nobody equals him."

When it comes to Churchill paintings there are forgers about, but not many. Churchill's catalogue has 505 entries (one or two may have slipped the net). Over the past 20 years Sotheby's has been offered about half a dozen fakes, always by unfortunates who had bought them in good faith. Churchill's output spanned 1915 to 1958, mainly impressionist landscapes. Americans adore them. The record, £48,000, was paid in March 1977 for a 1924 South of France landscape, *Mimizan*.

In November, Sotheby's will auction a Riviera picture, a seaside view from Maxine Elliot's villa, which should fetch between £7,000 and £9,000. Janet Green, head of the Modern British Art Department at Sotheby's, describes the Churchill market as: "Very good – it was a facet of his character. When he was depressed he just went and painted.

It took him into another world." She could not put a percentage on the Churchill factor.

Churchill pilgrimages remain an attraction 18 years after his death. Chartwell, his Kentish retreat, has 160,000 visitors a year. It belongs to the National Trust, so possibly half are "doing the NT rounds", while others come to examine the pictures, uniforms, medals and various artefacts like the hideous silver bowls, a gift from the equally hideous Stalin. The Churchill family seat, Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, is on an altogether bigger scale with 5,000 visitors on a good day.

By early next year, a new and fascinating shrine will be opened at the epicentre of London's tourist trade, a stone's throw from Horse Guards Parade. Winston's war bunker, in officialese the Cabinet War Rooms, will be accessible from an entrance at the foot of the Clive Steps. Maps, documents, the war leader's bed and desk, the scrambler telephone to Washington, all will be just as they were left on V-J Day in August 1945.

The Property Services Agency is having difficulty boring through blast-proof concrete to create walkways. Glass screens will protect priceless items from pilfering hands and humidity. The cramped cabinet room, with place names and tiny Ministry of Works chairs, is fascinating but leaves a mystery. How did Churchill and Bevin, two of the biggest backsides in British political history, fit into them?

The most tasteful of the Churchill pilgrimages is to Bladon, the Oxfordshire churchyard where he is buried. Ten coachloads a day, or some 250,000 people a year from all over the world, make it. When he died, Bladon villagers met and agreed not to exploit the association. They have kept their word. Not a single tourist-trap shop, or cream tea emporium disfigures the village.

When is comes to books and journalism, Churchill himself was a one-man cottage industry before 1940. The enterprise is now huge and multinational thanks to that black genius among job creators, Adolf Hitler. But for the Führer, Churchill would have remained a non-precious, bulldog version of Mr Roy Jenkins, a famous former Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer and *homme de lettres* of repute, but no more.

In 1983, Churchill's card index containing books by him and about him at the London Library has 127 entries and is far from inclusive. The second-hand market flourishes. Paul Haynes, of the Cinema Bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, the country's used books capital, has a high turnover of biographies and Churchill collections like his six-volume history of the Second World War. First editions of the old boy's early works fetch a high price *My African Journey* (1908) at £55 and *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria* (1900) can command £75.

The current market has, if anything, picked up since the Falklands war. Giles Gordon, of the literary agents Anthhony Shiel and Associates, says Churchill is always a safe bet: "But post-Falklands, left-wing books have absolutely ceased to find a market. Right-wing books are selling. If a biography of Churchill arrived on a publisher's desk at the same time as an equally good or better book on Attlee, the Churchill one would be published despite the glut".

Market economics as applied to Churchill books contain an element of injustice. Martin Gilbert, according to fellow historians breaks new ground with his biographical studies and supporting volumes of documents, allowing others like Ted Morgan and William Manchester to cash in with popularized versions. (Mr Gilbert could not assist with this article last week as he was involved in a dispute with his publisher about which neither he nor Heinemann would make a statement.) Gilbert sells well. Heinemann has printed 50,000 copies of *Finest Hour*.

But other superb contributions containing new material do not attract readers. In 18 months, Anthony Seldon's excellent *Churchill's Indian Summer* (Hodder £14.95), a study of his 1951-55 administration, has sold only 1,800 copies.

It is easy to see why Churchill continues to dominate the literary and nostalgia businesses. He was a larger-than-life many-sided character about whom there is always more to learn. A good judge of him was his wartime colleague, Clement Attlee, who, like an old retainer, would go up to Chequers for lunch with the old premier in his Indian summer. Churchill, said Attlee, was "rather like a layer cake. One layer was certainly seventeenth century. The eighteenth century in him is obvious. There was the nineteenth century and a large slice, of course, of the twentieth century; and another curious layer which may possibly have been the twenty first".

And those baffled by the deluge of words on Churchill will find all they really need to know in a footnote at the bottom of Page 4 of A. J. P. Taylor's *English History, 1914-45*. It sets out a bald list of the life and appointments of Winston Spencer Churchill, 1874-1965, and ends with five words: "The saviour of his country".

The Times Portrait: Financial Times

The storm before the hurricane?

Underneath the complicated surface of the dispute which has shut it down for almost a fortnight, one preoccupation dominates the thoughts and conversations of the *Financial Times* staff: will their employers be the first to attempt to bypass the power of the print union chapels?

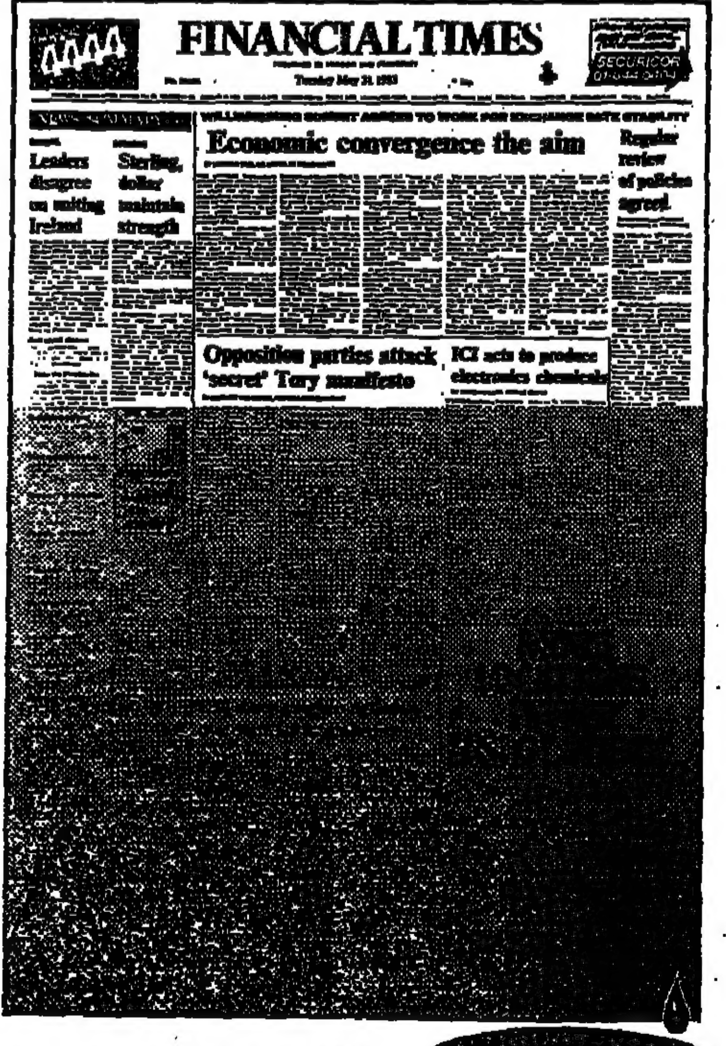
Should any newspaper finally lose patience with the sporadic and expensive guerrilla engagements that punctuate the publication of most London newspapers, a decision to produce a newspaper without traditional print union labour would unleash a spasm of bitter confrontation.

In private, few senior men at the top of the newspaper groups and the unions doubt that such a moment will eventually come. The fascination of the current dispute at the *Financial Times* is that it is a newspaper unusually well-placed to spark off this new war.

The *Financial Times* prints a daily international edition of around 44,000 copies in Frankfurt, mostly sold in Europe but which are also available – thanks to Lufthansa scheduling – in New York by mid-morning. In this dispute, the Frankfurt edition was closed soon after the London shutdown. But will the paper try to restart at least that edition? Would it try to sell a non-union product in Britain in defiance of union-staffed distribution networks?

These and other options have been considered by the paper's executives. It is less clear how far the paper has mapped out a contingency strategy which looks beyond the use of such a controversial weapon. If the unions proved unable to stop the distribution of a "black" paper or if the National Graphical Association was eliminated from the company's workforce with the cooperation of its rival unions, the way would be opened for the ending of the printing of the newspaper at only one plant in Britain and the division of the printing to several satellite plants across the country with the pages transmitted to them by facsimile – as the *FT's* pages are now despatched to Frankfurt.

The newspaper's recent success has raised the stakes. Once a small but influential paper with a readership largely in the City, it has grown to a newspaper aiming strongly at the entire European market. Its editor, Geoffrey Owen, defines his goals to his staff by reference to the







papers he most admires: *The Wall Street Journal* and *La Monde*.

The newspaper's metamorphosis of the past decade has not been so much of a move towards becoming a general newspaper (an already overcrowded market) as towards a paper as much for the provincial industrialists as for the city stockbroker. It had carried arts coverage since 1945, but during the 1970s made a steady investment in additional staff to broaden and deepen background analysis of industry in Britain and abroad. It must be one of the very newspapers published in Britain which is currently opening, and not closing, foreign bureaus. Two more open this year.

The Wall Street Journal, Europe, launched in January, has so far made little impact apart from minor adjustments to the *FT's* coverage of North American financial markets. Nor does it appear so far to have affected circulation or advertising revenue. The *Journal*, edited in Brussels and printed at a satellite plant in The Netherlands, sells around 17,000 copies a day, a quarter of them in Britain. The *FT*, meanwhile, continues to add to its circulation, which stood last month at 218,000; as the stoppage began, advertising revenue was the highest in the paper's history.

As the paper was halted less than two weeks away from a general election, allegations flew that it had been stopped for "political" reasons. The point at issue – the differential between the pressroom wages of the two unions who work there – had been disputed for almost three years. As each union struck a deal with the management, the other union's understanding unravelled. A triangular "joint pressroom agreement" proved elusive. The stoppage began with 24 NGA machine managers but was quickly followed by two more serious developments: an NGA proof-readers' chapel (office branch) came out in support and brought the Frankfurt edition to a halt and the NGA made the dispute official.

The most likely outcome remains that – as on several previous occasions – management and unions will reach an intricate compromise which will provide a temporary peace. There is no visible optimism that new lasting agreements can be brought about.

Which will bring the thoughts of the workers of Bracken House back to speculating about ways to break this impasse. The *FT's* chairman and chief executive, Alan Hare, takes a gradualist, consensus position: he urges leaders to help restore publishing company profits before they are emasculated by yet tougher anti-union legislation. But Hare retires next year and there is no sign that the printing union chapels – as distinct from their national leaders and officers – feel any obligation to do anything other than maximize their earnings. The NGA machine managers earn an average £304 a week and are claiming £322. The company has said that a stoppage of a month would cost it £4m.

The key element in any bypass strategy on a paper such as the *FT* is the editorial staff. If the management can persuade its journalists to risk being blacked for long periods if not the rest of their careers by production unions, it can at least contemplate a drastic move.

As one *FT* journalist put it: "The one thing you would need is a feeling that there really was a strategy – at the moment people here do not really feel that there is. But if that strategy for solving all these problems was there. I think that a lot of people here would be very tempted to go along with it."

Roger Scruton

A victory for art at the polls

The two most potent postwar orthodoxies – socialist politics and modernist art – have at least one feature in common: they are both forms of snobbery, the anti-bourgeois snobbery of people convinced of their right to dictate to the common man in the name of the common man.

Fortunately the common man is, or aspires to be, a bourgeois. The last thing he wants is to be governed by egalitarians. After all, he has his life to lead, his children to raise, his identity to establish. Once he woke up to what was happening, therefore, he rejected the pretensions of those who sought to make him equal to his neighbour. We may now look forward to a welcome period of bourgeois equilibrium. But the more important question remains: can our culture recover from the postwar fads as readily as our politics? Can natural bourgeois man regain the right to his own tastes, or will he be for ever put upon by modernist aesthetes?

The Royal Academy's summer exhibition is naturally crowded with derivative paintings. But they mostly derive from nothing more recent than Vuillard. A few abstracts glare out in ferocious primary colours: but their stares are not reciprocated. The favoured images are quiet, comforting and figurative: a tree in a field; two cups in a shaft of sunlight; a face by a window. Many are miniatures; some are confined in Baroque or Renaissance frames – a welcome recognition of the truth that painting is furniture. Most are wonderfully old-fashioned.

One in particular captures the attention: a large acrylic by Robert Lowe showing middle-aged people emerging from a classical doorway. A sharp light punctures their features and seems to bake the wall behind them: they stagger under its impact and threaten to fall out of the picture towards you. The faces are unmistakable: fathers and mothers, whose mediocre sorrow is also our mediocre guilt.

The painting is intensely disturbing: its very figurative intentions – carried out with the most meticulous technical perfection – seem to distance us from its subject. These parents are helpless and alien; and the most troubling thing is that the painting which creates them also threatens to pitch them into our arms.

Lowe's painting is a metaphor of lost bearings. It also vividly illustrates the difficulties which now beset the figurative painter. In "the age of mechanical reproduction", we are told, the image does not bring us closer to its subject, but rather distances us still further from it. We are also told that Cubism destroyed the conventions of figurative art, and initiated an irreversible movement towards the abstract ideal. No wonder, then, that you bourgeois ar[e] so unsettled by painters like Robe[rt] Lowe.

Actually none of that is true. [In] retrospect (at the Tate) the cubi[st] works have the quaint character [of] period pieces. They are lyrica[l,] poignant, good-humoured. Objec[ts] seen through the distorting lense [of] Cubism remain warm and cheerf[ul,] happy to dress up in their angul[ar] disguises. There is no denial of th[e] figurative here, but merely a[n] abstraction from it. The enterprise [is] very like that of Turner, who[se] abstracts are really the peeled-[off] surfaces of figurative designs. Th[e] beauty of the result is a beauty [of] implication, whereby the profou[n]dest thoughts are uttered in th[e] lightest idiom.

What is popularly called abstra[ct] art is no such thing – and it [is] certainly nothing like Cubis[m.] Instead of abstracting from the give[n] image, the modernist *constructs* [an] image *de novo*, out of the abstra[ct] matter of shape and colour. Such a[rt] – which elevates garbled ideas ov[er] intelligent vision – is an art [of] skeletons, a fleshless remainder th[at] can never be better than inoffensiv[e.]

The growth of the abstra[ct] industry in fact initiated a disastro[us] process of diseducation. It becam[e] possible to believe that an art[ist] need have no figurative ski[ll] whatsoever. Schools began to aba[n]don life drawing, anatomy, a[rt] history, in short to destroy discipli[ne] in favour of a fantasy of fr[ee] expression. A new generation [of] students emerged, exemplary [in] their pristine incompetence, a[nd] with eyes as untrained to see t[he] world as their hands were unskill[ed] to depict it. It is not surprising th[at] this new generation, in a despera[te] attempt to recover its bearings, fli[es] to photography (art's natural enem[y] – see the photorealists at Fisch[er] Fine Art), or else announces i[ts] incompetence as a new kind of sk[ill] – as in the "New Image Paintin[g]" *aliter "Bad Painting"* visible at th[e] Marlborough.

Once permitted, educational i[n]competence becomes sovereig[n.] Natural bourgeois man cannot u[se] his only weapon, the vote, in ord[er] to destroy it. A nice illustration [is] provided by the epicentre [of] sculptural modernism, St Martin['s] School of Art. There, the bra[ve] director of sculpture, Tim Scott, h[as] tried to introduce courses [in] anatomy; he has required h[is] students to understand materials, [to] represent the human form, [to] discipline their eyes and hands. As [a] result, the Council for Nation[al] Academic Awards has decided th[at] this course is too illiberal, t[oo] authoritarian, to be taught. *tempora, o mores!*

The author is editor of The Salisbu[ry] Review.

Laurie Weston

How to get a headline start in politics

It is not true, as Fleet Street lore has it, that the hard-boiled, cynical, dedicated reporter would sell his grandmother for a good story. But the flabby, disillusioned, clock-watching sub-editor would sell not only his grandmother but throw in his grandfather too for a good headline.

There is accordingly great lamentation around the nation's sub-editorial tables and their ancillary saloon bars at Michael Foot's decision to resign the Labour Party leadership. Not only does his name lend itself to appallingly punny headlines in which subs take a perverse delight – "Right Foot, Left Foot?", "Foot in mouth", "Best Foot forward" – but, even more endearingly, it is a compact four letters.

Four-letter politicians are a rare breed. When they appear they are to be cherished and protected, even against themselves. I have seen strong men weep and slink back to the *Teesdale Mercury* when asked to extract two coherent sentences from 50 minutes of Footiana, but we of the spike and type-chart can forgive anything of a man whose name fits comfortably in the poster type they use on *The Sun's* front page and still leave room on the same line for "slips" or "limps".

"What about Benn?" I hear from the back of the hall. A good question, sir, you prove my point. Don't fall for the line that he renounced his peerage just to stay with his whippet-owning mates in flat hats and mufflers. What would really scupper him, he realized, was not just being a lord but being Lord *Stansgate*, a name that would bust a single column of modest 30 Century bold upper and lower.

"Why are you so rude about him, then?" Sir, sub-editors are not responsible for the insensitive outpourings of people like Ronald Butt that appear below our headlines. We love Benn. Whatever our individual political leanings, we think either he or Foot would have made the best prime minister since Eden.

Now there's a man ill served by history; even more so by geography. He miscalculated in having a foreign adventure in a four-letter place that was even punchier than his name. Our advice would have been to go for Mersah Matruh. At least, though, he had the good sense to become a four-letter peer; unlike Disraeli, who sank without trace when he became Lord Beaconsfield instead of the 4½-letter Lord Tring.

Heath had a lot going for him, but he too got it wrong. He reckoned he would wipe the carpet with the seven-letter Gormley, but when it bacame Government v NUM he didn't have a chance.

Come to think of it, we have been lucky with our prime ministers since the war. Attlee, with that tt and the l was even thinner than he looke[d.] Churchill was impossible, b[ut] Winnie was on a par with th[e] accommodating Wilson; Mac w[as] marvellous and Home was whe[n] our hearts were after we shot awa[y] his opening barrel. Callaghan ha[s] been the only disaster. Someho[w] Jim, even preceded by a Big c[or] Sunny, didn't seem appropriate f[or] the occupant of No 10.

We have mixed feelings abou[t] Margaret Thatcher. Both surnam[e] and christian name are more than [a] columnful, so the length and dept[h] of Fleet Street she is Maggie. Shu[t] your eyes and picture a typica[l] Maggie: the girl next door, perhaps a freckled, rucksacked hiker; a bi[t] part actress constantly required t[o] take her clothes off; someone foreve[r] in scrapes to be cuddled, console[d] and plied with beer. Maggies are no[t] to be hounded from home and jo[b] over a mere three and a half millio[n un]employed.

Compare her with the unfortunate Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler. After being ignored for years, he became so desperate for public attention that he committed political suicide. Even the headlines only said "Tory MP joins SDP".

B-F should have been around when a sub could put up the heading: "Glorious victory for His Grace the Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's loyal Prussian allies; Napoleon's forces retreat in disarray from village near Brussels; further intelligence awaited" and congratulate himself on a slick, snappy job. Never again will Fleet Street tolerate a Castlereagh or Shaftesbury.

In America, as we know from vintage Bogart, it's the reporter who writes the headline. Since American reporters are the world's worst, it follows that their headlines are trite and unimaginative. Confronted by a long name, they just resort to initials: FDR, JFK, LBJ.

When it became clear that Carter would not get a second term, American hackery was split on which Republican to support: Reagan or the four-letter man whose name I have forgotten.

To get back to the Labour succession: Shore is our favourite, with Heffer (the "ff" rating only 1.375 on the most sophisticated, computerized headline count) running him a close second. Anyone to the left and right of Kinnock has no hope. So, if you happen to be an aspiring Labour Party leader and your name is Kilroy-Silk, Hattersley ("Roy" has been preempted) or Campbell-Savours, change it. When the age of the common man coincides with that of media man, there is just no room for the polysyllabic.

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GRADATIONS OF HONOUR

No one would begrudge Mr William Whitelaw the viscountcy which is his reward for great loyalty and endurance under fire (often directed at him as intensely from his own side as the other, and more unfairly). No-one could grace more fittingly the scarlet robe with its diagnostic two-and-a-half doublings of ermine, the 14-point coronet with pearls set "in contact", and those recondite and punctilious debates in which never an unkind word is spoken. From that point of view, he can be counted on to be an ornament to the Upper House; in the longer view he may incongruously take on more of the semblance of a Trojan Horse or poisoned chalice. For in historical terms the new viscount is the best gift to the abolitionists of the Lords for 20 years.

It is easy to guess why Mrs Thatcher did it, or rather recommended it. Mr Whitelaw's services have been exceptional, and the Life Peerages Act 1958 makes no provision for gradations of honour. As Gilbert might have put it: "When everyone's a peer for life, then no-one's anybody." Nor should Mrs Thatcher's attachment to forms which have served the country well in the past be underestimated, or her readiness (not incompatible with a radical spirit) to breathe fresh life into them when they seem to be becoming moribund. The appointment certainly breathes life into the principle of hereditary reward for political service, but in doing so it points a threat at the Lords as a useful element in the constitutional process.

The Upper House is perhaps the greatest of that multitude of serviceable anomalies which are the distinctive glory of the British Constitution. Until two or three generations ago its utility was a simple matter: it spoke directly for a major and essential interest group in the body politic. That "constituency" no longer exists. Now it has the more modest but equally essential role of acting as a rein on the enthusiasms of the Commons, and helping out with the drudgery of preparing legislation. Its effectiveness in these tasks has been greatly improved by the introduction of life peers, who today take on the greater part of its work, expertly and patiently.

The hereditary element has provided continuity through the change in function, and also a welcome scattering of unexpected members who would never find place in the lists of the great, the good and the elderly from whom life peers are selected. The products of patronage and genealogy, along with a rag-bag of legal and religious representatives, constitute a body so valuable and so odd that if it did not exist we would never be able to invent it.

The danger of abolition is a standing one, and a grave threat to truly representative government in this country. It is the hereditary factor that makes the Lords vulnerable to abolition, as many distinguished Conservatives have seen plainly over the years. As a residual element, it is tolerable to most of us – appropriate even though faintly risible, like the picturesque crenellations of an old building converted to new uses. But it is a weakness, and a source of political inhibition on the Upper House. Actively renewed, it becomes uncomfortably like bogus battlements insecurely tacked to the new Administrative Wing. To regard it as a valid basis for a politically active role would today be eccentric. It is sometimes asserted that the continuance in the Lords of a hereditary element is a bolster to the Monarchy, but two quite different functions are in question, and association with a dubious and controversial anomaly is more likely to weaken than strengthen an accepted and revered one.

Cases of special desert like Mr Whitelaw's will arise again. If the honours system does not provide means of marking them without resort to hereditary honours, then a brief amendment to the 1958 Act would suffice to establish degrees of life honour – life viscountcies, life earldoms (the concept of a life dukedom defeats the imagination). The same opportunity might be taken to relax the rule in the 1963 Act giving hereditary peers only a year to decide whether to give up their titles (only a month, if they are in the Commons). But these changes should only be seen as interim moves towards the object, affirmed in the Conservative manifesto and now so shortsightedly jeopardised, of ensuring "a secure and effective future" for the Lords. That is a historic Tory task: for in the long run, no other party is likely to attempt a constructive reform, and if reform is not achieved, the Lords are likely sooner or later to go under.

THE QUESTION OF THE FLEET

It would have been hard, if not impossible, to have devised a stiffer test for a new government's philosophy towards industry than to ask it to rule within days of taking office on whether or not to allow a takeover bid for P & O, one of Britain's oldest and proudest names in shipping. But it is also a most fitting test. When Trafalgar House, one of the most successful construction and shipping holding companies, which among many other things controls Cunard, the Ritz Hotel and the Trollope and Colls construction group, offered to pay £300 million for P & O last month it was obvious from the beginning that the proposed deal raised questions far beyond the ordinary realms of industrial logic and efficiency.

There is for example the nation's strategic interest to be taken into account. The two groups combined would control a significant proportion of what remains of the British merchant marine – a service which barely 12 months ago not only provided more than 50 ships for the Falklands campaign, but indeed provided the resources and back-up which made it possible for the task force to sail in the first place. The Royal Navy could not have mounted the expedition on its own. And without the support of a viable and versatile merchant navy it could not attempt a similar expedition again.

It is a matter of regrettable fact that P & O's own contribution to the merchant fleet has been decimated in recent years. In the late 1970s it ran more than 400 ships, but today can muster fewer than 100. So even if it were to merge with Cunard under the Trafalgar umbrella its strength would be much less than it was only four years ago.

The issue then is not a simple one of competition, for shipping is a world market and the major battles for business are fought on a world scale — with the Americans, the Greeks, the Eastern block countries as well as ourselves all competing for a shrinking volume of world trade, and proving none too fair about the means by which they ensure survival. But it is also a question of philosophy. How much importance do we place on the fleet; how much do we care if it flies under the British flag as opposed to one of the emergent nations; and how much should we favour British crews against those of other nations which are often substantially cheaper? In all these areas Trafalgar and P & O seem to be at odds, and it is important that what is decided reflects not just the short term pressures of the market place but also the longer term and broader strategic interest.

Equally pressing questions arise in the other major area of overlap between the two groups – their influence in construction. Here again the issue is not one of competition. Bovis on the P & O side and the various groupings within Trafalgar do not compete much in the UK market in terms of product. But the key to a successful construction company is management – partly because the industry has so many built-in pitfalls, partly because it has failed over the years to attract true professionals – and here they do compete. So the question which needs to be answered is if it is in the national interest to have a reduction of one in the number of successful firms we have operating in the potentially lucrative overseas markets. It is by no means proven that the two companies together would do better at tendering overseas than they have done as separate entities.

Neither of these problems is a reason for the bid to be disallowed, but they do make it imperative that the proposed takeover be subject to a minute examination, where all the arguments are given a full and proper airing. In short the case needs to be examined by the Commission on Monopolies and Mergers.

This will of course mean a delay of six months or more in the bid battle, but that too may be no bad thing. It will give P & O time to prove its claim that its profits are on the mend and that it deserves a higher offer. It gives the Government time to formulate its thoughts on what kind of takeovers it wants, and which it hopes to discourage. And it gives the country as a whole a sign that though the Government is firmly and rightly committed to the market economy, it recognizes that part of its role may be to temper the operation of these forces when greater issues present themselves. It is, in short, a fitting test.

WHERE OTHER MINERS STIR

Change in South Africa does not come overnight. Nor is it at all easy to discern the process, least of all the speed, by which it may come. Bloodshed there already is, but there remains a defiant glimmer of hope that fullblooded revolution can be averted. One reason for that hope is the growing economic power of black South Africans. The black man as a consumer, with wages in real terms having risen quite fast in many sectors of the economy, has overtaken the white man. In mining the white/black wage differential (still appallingly wide, of course) has fallen from nineteen to one down to five to one in just over a decade. Black consumer boycotts against goods from factories seen as particularly exploitative have become potent weapons for improving workers' rights and conditions. Most important of all, black and Coloured (mixed race) labour is becoming better organized and more assertive.

It is arguable that Prime Minister P. W. Botha's Labour Relations Act (1981) permitting both black and multi-racial trade unions to operate freely has been his only positive piece of reformist legislation. Since then, despite the harassment of many labour leaders, trade union membership has risen very fast. At the beginning of the month the South African Chamber of Mines, to which all the major mining houses belong and which is responsible for around half South Africa's export earnings, for the first time signed an agreement recognising a truly independent black mineworkers' union. Today it takes its seat at negotiations over wages.

This does not mean that black labour muscle can now paralyse or overthrow the state. Far from it. Nationwide, only about seven per cent of black workers are in unions, though the proportion among Coloured workers is about a quarter. So far the new National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has at most 25,000 members in an industry employing over half a million black workers. Crucial as mineworking is to national prosperity, the workers will remain vulnerable to dismissal or manipulation by employers and national authorities alike. By law, all but three per cent of mineworkers are migrant, forty per cent coming from neighbouring countries and the rest from the so-called homelands. They have no right to remain in "white areas" unless they behave well enough to hold down their jobs. They are unlikely to risk losing them by standing up for rights that could easily be construed as purely political.

All the same, the NUM breakthrough is most significant. Small though trade union membership may generally be, it is already strongly concentrated in certain areas – the motor industry, for instance, where the workforce in most key plants is predominantly unionised. Notable features of the new NUM are the rapidity with which its size has swollen and the strength it already claims among the more skilled black workers who are hard to replace in a showdown. "Job reservation" in a formal sense, whereby certain jobs are officially restricted on grounds of colour, has already been abolished, but the unjust statute preventing blacks from acquiring "blasting certificates" needed by key categories of mineworkers is one that the NUM will rightly be determined to repeal. The white miners' union, however, is an important and very reactionary constituency for Mr Botha. After its initial euphoria, the black NUM's work will prove hard and slow, but in the years hence it could play a big role in pressing the authorities towards peaceful reform. It deserves well.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Electoral priorities for the new Parliament's agenda

From Mr Christopher Price

Sir, As one who will not now be participating in Wednesday's election of the Speaker in the House of Commons, could I make an anguished plea from the sidelines. The Speakership is probably the most important foundation stone of British democracy. It is an office which should never be in the gift of any prime minister to appease his or her former junior ministers or whips; its incumbent should be elected by the considered and collective decision of the House as a whole.

He or she should be a Member of Parliament who patently loves the place, clearly understands its traditions and possesses the wit (in every sense of that word) to keep it in order and gain its respect. Above all, the Speaker must be above any suspicion of being beholden to the Prime Minister or any other party leader. This is especially important when the Government have such an overwhelming majority.

It is not for me – an ex- Labour MP – to recommend any individual; but I do hope the "new boys" are not over-awed by their whips and consider the good of the House as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PRICE,
30 Horniman Drive,
Forest Hill, SE23.

From Lady Trumpington

Sir, It was inevitable that we should hear howls of unfairness from the Alliance about our electoral system, since its future appears to depend on some form of proportional representation.

Nevertheless all the arguments are based on a fundamental misinterpretation of the British constitution. This constitution, historically developed, means that power comes from above and consent from below.

During the recent election weeks we still had a government. Her Majesty's ministers were still at work and exercising power even though the House of Commons was dissolved. When the new House meets on June 15 it will resume its role of criticizing and monitoring the activities of the executive; but Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues do not have power as such conferred upon them by members of the House of Commons. They are exercising the inherent powers of the Crown since they control a majority in the Commons.

Proportional representation is based on the fallacy that power comes from below and if it were introduced in whatever form it would distort the whole nature of our constitution. Comparisons with European nations who derive their democratic systems from a different tradition are quite irrelevant.

Members of the Alliance parties, instead of moaning about injustice, should work hard to gain more seats within the existing rules. If you lose a game it's a feeble team which bleats for the rules to be changed.

Yours faithfully,
TRUMPINGTON,
House of Lords,
June 10.

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, Your leading article of June 9 about "renewal" was in interesting juxtaposition to some cogent letters on electoral reform and Bernard Levin's feature on the insidious long-term threat from the fascist left. "... the decision," you said, "ultimately rests on genuine and individual choice." For over a quarter of the electorate this will read like a bad joke.

But it is not just the manifest unfairness of the present electoral system that cries to Heaven. More serious is the danger that a Labour Party controlled by red fascists could one day come to power on the strength of perhaps only a third of the popular vote, with no effective constitutional barriers to restrain its actions.

All this was already obvious by the time of the Conservative victory of May 1979. But Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have had other priorities apparently more important to them than the long-term defence of democracy.

Will they make any better use of this next – and possibly last – chance to enact constitutional safeguards in the shape of a reformed electoral system, a reformed second chamber and an entrenched bill of rights? These are all more necessary than Trident to the defence of freedom and justice, and much cheaper.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FOSTER,
Rew Cottage,
Abinger Common,
Nr Dorking, Surrey.

From Mr Robert Seabrook, QC

Sir, Lord Harlech and others (June 9) declaim our "ludicrously inequitable and outdated voting system" as "neither fair nor rational". The disappointed Alliance are understandably fanning the flames of this rhetoric which significantly avoids too much consideration or analysis of the effects which proportional representation in Parliament could have on the policies and composition of government.

On a proportional-representation system of voting every general election since that of 1935 would have resulted in coalition or minority governments. On the morning of June 10, Mrs Shirley Williams said on BBC Radio 4 that but for our present voting system the country could have woken up to an anti-Conservative coalition government.

Could it be said that this would be fair or equitable when a very substantial majority of the electorate had rejected both the Alliance's and the Labour Party's manifestos? And would it not be far more outrageous that the party with the support of 43 per cent of the electorate who voted Conservative should be excluded from government altogether than that the 25 per cent of the electorate who voted Alliance should have disproportionately few members of Parliament?

One wonders whether the Alliance really want the manoeuvring, infighting and bribery which are the by-products of endless coalitions and weak minority governments. Or are they looking for a short cut to power which they could come to regret? If the Alliance win their battle to supplant Labour as the party of the left their chance will surely come.

Meanwhile, they may wish to ponder the probable consequences for themselves of the introduction of proportional representation; that there would never be an Alliance government free to implement Alliance policies; only the prospect of a coalition with or dependence upon the support of the Conservatives of Labour – or the Ulster Unionists.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT SEABROOK,
Crown Office Row,
Temple, EC4.

From Mr Kenneth Lindsay

Sir, My friends on the Council of the Electoral Reform Committee made a credible forecast of the election result (June 9). Now the actual ratio of votes cast, 25 per cent for Liberals and the Alliance to seats won, less than four per cent, has received wide comment. I hope these startling figures will strengthen the conviction of those 42 Conservative MPs who, like me, are members of the above committee and also will persuade some of the newly elected Labour MPs to join the committee.

I write as the only surviving person elected to Parliament (university franchise, 1945) by proportional representation. I call to mind some of my late colleagues, Eleanor Rathbone, A.P.Herbert, Arthur Salter, John Anderson (latterly Lord Waverley, OM), who fought this battle in the past.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH LINDSAY,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.

From Mr J. N. Spencer

Sir, There are others to be added to the list of those unable to vote (Spectrum, June 9): those unable to apply for a postal vote because of the time factor, those in hospital and those omitted from the register accidentally by the electoral registration officer.

I may be able to present something of a record. My mother is in hospital, my son was accidentally omitted by the council, my neighbour's son was also omitted similarly and my neighbour on the other side is on the register twice. Another person in the village included twice has the name of Michael Foot. My daughter has been included three times, once here and twice in Cambridge.

After the election has been called the only way to correct the register is by an application to the High Court. The remedy is discretionary and I was quoted a figure for costs in the region of £500. A simpler procedure, perhaps to the county court, is urgently required, together with an improvement in the whole system.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. SPENCER,
Field End,
Rimpton,
Yeovil, Somerset.
June 10.

Breaking into locked churches

From the Reverend Bryan J. Marshall

Sir, I wonder if Miss Susan Wiggins (June 10) is aware of all the problems of vandalism in churches? I speak as the incumbent of two ancient churches which have suffered three attacks of vandalism in the past 18 months. With the strong support of my parochial church councils, both churches remain open from dawn to dusk and it is a joy to report that they are much used for private prayer and meditation.

I receive frequent letters of thanks for making such a facility available, but what does one do in the face of such incidents as our most recent, two weeks ago?

All the ornaments are securely locked away. All the doors are locked with special security locks, yet thieves gained access by slipping a catch during the day on the only openable small window in the church and returning after dark.

They used crowbars to destroy a small wall safe and prised out an iron chest which was fixed by expanding bolts into concrete in the floor of the church. Considerable damage was done to the floor, tiles and plasterwork of a very beautiful thirteenth-century priory church.

There is another dimension to vandalism of this kind, namely the distress caused to parishioners, local people and visitors, who cannot but be aware of the damage done, and the struggle between desire, conscience, practicality and the insurance companies with which the custodians of such buildings constantly grapple.

I support Miss Wiggins's plea wholeheartedly, but would urge those who share her view to spare a thought for those of us who face repair bills and insurance premiums of ever-increasing size.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN J. MARSHALL,
The Vicarage,
Church Lane,
Boxgrove,
Chichester,
West Sussex,
June 10.

From Mrs J. C. Warde-Aldam

Sir, Several years ago, our PCC took a conscious decision to leave our church unlocked. We felt that it was more important for some troubled person to feel the peace and solace that is to be found there than to worry too much about our few valuable possessions.

Although the vestry is kept locked, three families take turns each month to unlock and lock the church each day (I believe our insurers insist on this). We also keep our Christian Stewardship posting box in the Church and it needs to be available for the stewards' contributions.

But we have paid an earthly price. We have had stolen a small icon, a brass lion's head door knocker of great antiquity and quite irreplaceable (wrenched off the vestry door) and some Christian Stewardship envelopes (fished out of the box with a clothes hanger – the culprits were caught and are paying compensation). Someone also urinated all over the visitors' book and the table on which it lay.

We don't have a gardener and our churchyard is not immaculate, but we mow and tidy it. And we are still open.

Yours faithfully,
JANE C. WARDE-ALDAM,
Church Farm,
Stoke-Lyne,
Bicester,
Oxfordshire.
June 10.

Dual-key control

From Mr B. A. Blatch

Sir, The concept of dual-key control of American nuclear weapons in Britain is illogical if, as we are assured, these weapons will only be used in retaliation and not to strike first.

In the event of Russia launching its missiles there would be no time for consultation if America is to retaliate. There would barely be enough time for a short prayer ("Forgive them, for they know not what they do"?) before all nuclear bases in Britain, along with everything else in this green and fertile land, were destroyed. Therefore, if we allow American nuclear bases in this country as a deterrent, then we must trust the Americans to use their missiles in a retaliatory role only.

If, however, we accept the possibility of a pre-emptive strike by the West, then there is a very good reason for insisting on dual-key control. I fear that this is in fact the position, hence the continuing debate about consultation. Mr Kenny Everett's lunatic contribution to the nuclear debate, in the presence of Mrs Thatcher and uncensored by party officials (report, June 6) can but reinforce this impression.

The advantage of unilateralism is that if Britain was nuclear free, it is unlikely that we would be a first target in that initial period of madness before somebody wakes up to the fact that a mistake has been made. With a bit of luck we may then only have the worldwide fallout to contend with instead of being obliterated within five minutes. Our mutant children might then, who knows, build a saner world.

Let us be clear in our minds that we are not, as some of your recent correspondents have suggested, talking about the end of our civilization if there is a full-scale nuclear war; we are talking about the end of most life forms on earth. The catastrophe would be more akin to the end of the dinosaurs them to the beginning of the Dark Ages.

Yours faithfully,
B. A. BLATCH,
2 Eton College Road, NW3.

Belgrano sinking

From Mr Alan Brownjohn

Sir, Professor Draper (June 4) quotes me too selectively. I did not write that the Belgrano was "no danger to the exclusion zone". I said: "Whatever it might do later, the Belgrano was no danger to the exclusion zone during the vital hours in which the peace agreement might have been reached."

The communication to the Argentine Government of the general warning of April 23 cited by Professor Draper does not affect the argument about the precise relation between military decisions and political negotiations on May 2. The war cabinet had time on that Sunday in which to consult Mr Francis Pym in Washington about the progress of his talks; though exactly how much time we shall not know until the accurate log of the course of the Conqueror is published.

We know that they had lengthy discussions. But they did not consult Mr Pym, as he himself made clear on *Newsnight* on BBC 2 on June 2.

Mr Al Haig's original negotiations had failed only hours before, on Friday, April 30. What was the war cabinet sending Mr Pym to Washington on May 1 *for*, if it was not to seek urgent means of averting all the horror and grief of a killing war, maintaining the closest touch with his hour-by-hour efforts?

The wider question remains unanswered. In a different, nuclear crisis, the government of an indefensible target country would need to be in the most constant communication with its emissaries in foreign capitals if the logic and inexorable momentum of war were not to take over. In the case of the events of May 2, 1982, the British Government, as represented by Mrs Thatcher and her war cabinet, was not in such communication.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN BROWNJOHN,
2 Belsize Park, NW3.
June 6.

A racing prospect

From Mr John Mein

Sir, The letter from Miss Clayton (June 2) objecting to a new betting shop beside her secretarial college reminds me of the old lady who complained about a nudist beach close to her house.

When it was pointed out that her windows overlooked neither the beach nor any sunbathers, she retorted angrily, "Oh, I can see them quite plainly – when I stand on a chair in the attic."

My old friend, Miss Clayton, seems to have clambered up on her office chair for a better view of her new neighbours. If, as she states, the average age of her students is 17, then they are too young to enter a betting shop, although many will have attended Ascot, Epsom and Aintree. Presumably, then, Miss Clayton is concerned at the behaviour of the general public using the shop, but gamblers usually have money, not young girls, on their minds.

Much greater temptation beckons her students in the form of expensive shops and restaurants, foreign embassies (with their suave diplomats), and the numerous public houses and wine bars that blossom in that area.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MEIN,
Latimer House,
Church Street, W4.
June 7.

Sharing out PLR

From Miss Marghanita Laski

Sir, E. J. Craddock (feature, June 6) has fairly listed some of the difficulties in the way of applying for authors' rights under the new PLR scheme: it is, none the less, a welcome beginning. But I think it a pity that, despite the tiny sum of money for distribution with which PLR starts, our writers' unions have apparently not put in a claim to administer some small share of it for the benefit of the profession as a whole.

This the Swedish writers' union did from a beginning as tiny as ours, with the result that now, with their PLR itself substantially increased as ours must surely be, they are able to provide sustaining incomes for professional writers as well as pensions and occasional benefits at need, and this irrespective of judgments of the writers' quality: to qualify, a writer need only obtain a stated proportion of income from writing.

I declare an interest in favouring such a move here, for this would free the Arts Council and the regional arts associations to concentrate their attention, so far as modern literature is concerned, on the encouragement, publication, and dissemination of work of the highest quality, instead of being expected (as at present they must be) to be a major source of relief for creative writers of almost all levels of ability.

Yours faithfully,
MARGHANITA LASKI,
Chairman, Advisory Panel on Literature,
Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
June 6.

Orchid protection

From Mrs Sue Mayes

Sir, As the subject of the photograph on the back page of *The Times* of June 4 I would appreciate the opportunity of explaining the very serious story behind the picture.

As Administrative Officer of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists' Trust, part of my role is to awaken within our area the public awareness of the need to save and protect what little remains of our native wildlife. This three-county trust already manages 75 nature reserves, of which 38 are sites of special scientific interest.

One of several endangered plant species on our reserves is the Military orchid and, last year, two were dug up by persons unknown.

This year the Nature Conservancy Council and Royal Society for Nature Conservation arranged, thanks to grants from the NCC and the Esmee Fairbairn Trust, for funds to be available to county trusts with nature reserves on which some of the nine endangered orchid species grow, to provide wardens around the clock in order to ensure that such wanton destruction did not occur again.

Military orchids grow on only four sites in Britain – three in our area, one in Suffolk – and have never been successfully transplanted: the theft of the two plants last year was therefore totally abortive.

In informing the media of our intention to provide wardens for our endangered orchid sites we were prepared to risk the future of one particular plant on a site which some gentlemen of the press have been privileged to visit.

The Conservation Officer and I agreed that it was worth the possible sacrifice for ever of that plant's future if the media would give us the opportunity of publicising section 15 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, which gives protection to 62 endangered wild plants. To dig up, pick or in any way damage any of these 62 species is illegal and could incur fines of up to £500 for each plant.

Yours faithfully,
SUE MAYES,
Administrative Officer,
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists' Trust,
3 Church Cowley Road,
Rose Hill,
Oxford.
June 8.

The night cuckoo

From Mrs Rosemary Samson

Sir, Last night at about midnight, shortly before the storm broke, my husband and I, and a friend who lives near by, distinctly heard the cuckoo. The call came several times, apparently from a bird in flight.

I have never before heard a cuckoo at night. Was the bird disturbed by the impending storm? If so, why did we not hear others?

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY SAMSON,
The Heriots,
Ockham Road North,
West Horsley,
Surrey.
June 1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 13: The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Beaufort, held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in the Throne Room, Windsor Castle at 12.15 o'clock.

The following Knights Companion were also present: the Duke of Northumberland, the Viscount De L'Isle, VC, the Lord Ashburton, the Lord Cobbold, Sir Cennydd Traherne, the Earl Waldegrave, Earl of Longford, the Lord Rhodes, the Earl of Drogheda, the Lord Shackleton, the Marquess of Abergavenny, the Right Hon Sir Harold Wilson, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Cromer, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Elworthy, the Lord Hunt, the Right Hon Sir Paul Hasluck and Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull.

The Officers of the Order were the Bishop of Winchester (Prelate), the Marquess of Abergavenny (Chancellor), the Dean of Windsor (Register), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Colin Cole (Garter King of Arms), Lieutenant-General Sir David House (Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod) and [illegible] Walter Verco (Secretary).

The Queen [illegible] the Duke of Norfolk, Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Lewin and Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne with the Insignia of Knights Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness later gave a luncheon [illegible].

The Installation Service was held in St George's Chapel this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
[illegible] Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, was present this evening at the Officers' [illegible] Reception of the Regiment at the Army and Navy Club, London. Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester this morning attended the NAC Housing Association Ltd and National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust's Conference and later opened their Old People's Bungalows at Willow Court, Station Road, Hadnall. In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited Shrewsbury and opened The Court and Parade (formerly Royal Salop Infirmary) and visited Pride Hill Pedestrianization scheme.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain P. G. Scrope and Miss P. E. Davies
A marriage has been arranged between Peter Scrope, 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own), youngest son of the late Mr R. H. and Lady Beatrice Scrope, and Penelope, youngest daughter of the Hon Edward Davies and Mrs Patricia Davies.

Mr A. J. Arkwright and Miss A. E. Holman
The engagement is announced between Johnnie, son of Captain and Mrs P. F. Arkwright, of Hatton House, Warwick, and Alice, daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs C. B. Holman, of Foxcote, Shipston on Stour, Warwickshire.

Mr P. Huntington and Miss P. Edmonstone
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs V. W. Huntington, Taynault, Argyllshire, and Philippa, eldest daughter of Mrs Bingham Hartley and Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bt, Duntreath Castle, Blanefield, Glasgow.

Mr S. J. L. Foster and Miss S. F. Davies
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs M. D. E. Foster, of Bures, Suffolk, and Frances, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Davies, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. D. H. Hough and Miss I. Jaffé
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Hough, of Ballabeg, Isle of Man, and Isabel, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Jaffé, of Llandudno, North Wales.

Mr T. M. D. Lake and Miss N. A. Isard
The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. D. N. Lake, of Wrentnall, Shropshire, and Natalie, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs D. C. V. Isard, of Chedworth, Gloucestershire.

Mr J. McDonnell and Miss B. Ekland
The engagement is announced between James McDonnell and Britt Ekland, of Bel Air, Los Angeles.

Mr J. L. MacEwen and Miss J. Thatcher
The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr I. L. MacEwen, of Yalding, Kent, and the late Mrs P. M. MacEwen, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. V. Thatcher of Tring, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. R. Metcalfe and Miss R. M. Jones
The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr Patrick Metcalfe, of Burwash, East Sussex, and of the late Mrs Gillian Metcalfe, and Rachel Mai, eldest daughter of Dr Peter and Dr Kathleen Jones of Sheffield.

Mr I. Parsons and Miss L. J. B. Portman
The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Mr And Mrs E. V. Parsons of Harlow, Essex, and Lucy, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Berkeley Portman, of Lynchmere, West Sussex.

Mr I. J. Purvis and Miss L. E. Theweneti
The engagement is announced between Ian James, son of Mrs W. M. Purvis, of Sky, Amesbury, Wiltshire and the late Group Captain H. A. Purvis, RAF, DFC, AFC, and bar and Lexley Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr And Mrs A. C. Theweneti, of Lancing, Sussex.

Mr C. J. C. Reece and Miss K. M. Keegan
The engagement is announced between Colin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. J. C. Reece, of Larkfield, Kent, and Karen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. Keegan, of Gravesend, Kent.

Mr D. B. Ricks and Miss C. L. Koralek
The forthcoming marriage is announced between David, son of Professor Christopher Ricks, of Cambridge, and of Mrs Geoffrey Kirk, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Koralek, of London, NW1.

Mr N. J. F. Wilson and Miss F. M. Willy
The engagement is announced between Nigel [illegible], son of Mr and Mrs J. Wilson, of Mill Hill, London, and [illegible], second daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs K. R. Willy, of Colindale, London.

Mr P. M. Worthington and Mrs J. S. M. Gale
The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of the late Colonel L. J. Worthington, of Swainsley, near Leek, Staffordshire, and Judith, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. P. R. Hamlin, of Prior Lea, Upper Packington Road, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire.

Marriages

Mr N. R. Craig Harvey and Lady Julia Percy
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Twickenham of Mr Nicholas Craig Harvey, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Craig Harvey, of Sparsholt, Hampshire, and Lady Julia Percy, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

Mr M. Kravchenko and Miss H. Odya
The marriage took place quietly in London on May 6 between Mr Misha Kravchenko and Miss Hanya Odya.

Birthdays today

Dr Sir James Black, 59; General Sir Robert Bray, 75; Dame Florence Cayford, 86; Lord Glenconner, 84; Mr Burl Ives, 74; Sir Dermot MacDermot, 77; Air Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, 80; Sir Bryan Matthews, 77; Lord Rootes, 66; Sir John Townley, 69; Mr Sam Wanamaker, 64; Mr Mike Yarwood, 42.

London win Pachabo cup

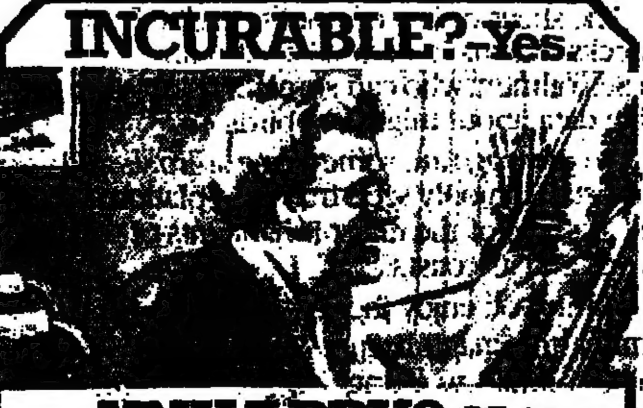
London won the Pachabo cup for the English Bridge Union's county teams of four championship played in Birmingham over the weekend after a closely contested tournament. They last won the county teams of four in 1979 but earlier this year won the county teams of eight for the Tollemache cup.

1. London: M G Landau, J Albuquerque, J L Reardon, D M Collyn. [illegible] 2. North-West: J M Armstrong, G T Kirby, M Knight, G Hyett, A E Ramsay, R Churney. [illegible] 3. Lincolnshire: B O Smith, Mrs P Bloomer, F J Hodgson, R Lowry, [illegible] equal 4. Yorkshire and Herefordshire [illegible]

Latest wills
Sir Adrian Boult leaves £173,731

Sir Adrian Cedric Boult, CH, of Hampstead, London, the conductor, left estate valued at £173,731 net. He left £2,000 to Manchester College, Oxford, and his music, books on music, records and tape recordings not otherwise bequeathed to the Royal College of Music.

Other estates include:
Cubitt, Captain Alick John Archibald, of Chetwode, Bucks £2,273,605



Wounds of the Reformation face new church commission

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The central Reformation dispute concerning justification by faith is to be examined afresh by the new Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission, whose membership was announced yesterday. It is likely to be the first item on the commission's agenda.

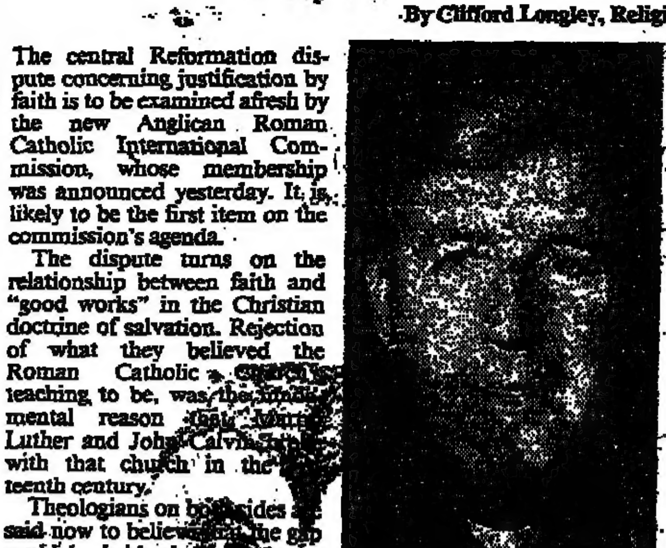
The dispute turns on the relationship between faith and "good works" in the Christian doctrine of salvation. Rejection of what they believed the Roman Catholic teaching to be, was the fundamental reason [illegible] Luther and John Calvin broke with that church in the sixteenth century.

Theologians on both sides said now to believe the gap could be bridged, [illegible] as evidence of that [illegible] discussions between experts from the Lutheran tradition and from the Roman Catholic Church, which have uncovered considerable common ground. The results of those discussions will be taken into account by the new commission.

The Church of England has never endorsed the views of Luther and Calvin in their entirety, although Anglicans of Evangelical persuasion lean that way. Anglican Evangelicals have been pressing for the issue to be reexamined, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has been told that Evangelical confidence in the process of establishing unity with the Roman Catholic Church depends on a satisfactory outcome on this point.

It appears that there has been no resistance on the Roman Catholic side to making the doctrine of justification a priority for the new commission's work.

The commission will have two chairmen, one from each side. The Anglican chairman will be the Right Rev Mark Santer, Suffragan Bishop of Kensington, who is a personal friend of the archbishop.


The Right Rev Cormac Murphy-O'Connor, Roman Catholic Bishop of Arundel and Brighton: Host in [illegible] to his co-chairman.

The Roman Catholic chairman will be the Bishop of Arundel and Brighton, the Right Rev Cormac Murphy-O'Connor, [illegible] stated [illegible]

He is a personal friend of the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume. When he was rector of the English College in Rome he was host to Bishop Santer, then principal of Westcott House theological college, for two months. Both men have a reputation for being personally committed to church unity. Bishop Santer has been involved in Anglican theological discussions with the Orthodox churches.

The significance of Evangelical attitudes to Roman Catholicism for the success of the church unity movement is also recognized in the appointment of no less than four Evangelicals of the Anglican total of 12 members of the new commission.

The previous commission, now being known as ARCIC II, had only one, the Rev Julian Charley, rector of St Peter's, Everton. He is a member of the new commission, [illegible] Evangelicals being [illegible] Bishop of Sydney, Australia, the Right Rev Donald Cameron, the Bishop of Mount Kenya East, the Right Rev David Gitari, and Professor Oliver O'Donovan, regius professor of moral and pastoral theology, Oxford.

Both sides have also drawn their membership more widely in the geographical sense. There are two Africans on the Anglican side, an African and an Indian on the Roman Catholic side. The new commission includes an Anglican lay woman and a Roman Catholic nun, both British. Ten nationalities are represented.

The Roman Catholic members include Father Brendan Soane, a moral theologian who was a member of the Anglican working party which produced the celebrated *Church and the Bomb* report advocating unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain.

Another member is Father Pierre Duprey, recently appointed [illegible] the new secretary of the Secretariat for Christian Unity in Rome, [illegible] position which was [illegible] time upgraded.

All appointments were made directly either by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Pope, to whom the commission will report. Its creation was announced jointly last year when the Pope visited Canterbury.

Yesterday the two chairmen gave the first indications of the commission's programme, based on private discussions between them last week. They expect justification by faith to be discussed in the context of each church's ecclesiology, its doctrine of the church.

Ecclesiology will also figure prominently in the subsequent discussion of the mutual recognition of ministry, which will aim to find a way round the Roman Catholic Church's official view that Anglican holy orders are invalid.

It will also [illegible] consider [illegible] investigate the extent to which [illegible] differences are a barrier to unity.

In due course, ARCIC II will collate and study reactions in both churches to the work of ARCIC I, including the comment of Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, that the Church of England raises doctrinal problems.

Bishop Santer said: "I do not think anyone could deny the extreme importance of the questions raised by Cardinal Ratzinger".

The new commission's full membership is as follows:

Anglican: The Right Rev Mark Santer, Bishop of Kensington (co-chairman); [illegible]

Roman Catholic: The Right Rev Cormac Murphy-O'Connor, Bishop of Arundel and Brighton (co-chairman); [illegible] The Very Rev Mgr Richard Stewart, Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

Dauntsey's School

The following scholarships and exhibitions have been awarded:
Dauntsey exhibitions (aged 11): Lucy Brake, Urchfont CE Controlled School; Phaedra Coulson, Upavon County Primary School; Angela Houston, St Peter's CE Primary School, Devizes; Catherine Maurice, The Mill School, Potterne; James Plant, Roundway Preparatory School, Trowbridge; [illegible] Sarle, The Mill School, Potterne.
Mercers' scholarship (aged 13): Rachel Allen, Sandle Manor, Fordingbridge; James Kimber, Dauntsey's.
Logadon exhibition (aged 13): Lucy Pearson, Dauntsey's.
Foundation exhibition (aged 13): Melissa Tuffley, Hordle House, Milford-on-Sea.
Sixth form exhibition: Sarah Colvin, Dauntsey's.

King's College School, Wimbledon

The following awards have been made for September 1983:
[illegible]

Rendcomb College, Cirencester

The following scholarships have been awarded:
Noel Wills free place: R G Nicholas, [illegible] Manor.
Foundation scholarships: A H Lainé, Winchcombe; B Mission, St Mary's, Tetbury.
Major scholarships: J G M Delaney, Cheltenham Junior; W P Hammond, Pinewood; A R C Roney, Longlouvens.
Minor scholarships: F H Lee, Querns; L J Watson, Ingleside.
Girls' scholarships: Shared between K M Alder, St Andrew's, Blantyre; and S L Whybrew, Dr Challoner's.

Shiplake College

As a result of the recent scholarship examinations, the following awards have been made:
Major scholarship: [illegible] A K Walsh, Sunningdale School. Minor scholarship: M H Nunn, Moulsford Prep School.

Sutton Valence School

Sutton Valence School has made the following awards:
Senior scholarship: Nicholas Finlinson [illegible] School/Sutton Valence School. [illegible] exhibition: Adeshola Abudu [illegible] School. Laons/Sutton Valence [illegible] Alexander Congdon (Burys Court School); Giles Hewson (Friars School). Junior scholarship: Melissa Albentosa (Underhill Preparatory School); Charlotte Lamport (Egerton Primary School); Mark Sands (Headcorn Primary School).

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr C. S. R. Giffard, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the Ambassador of Ecuador and Señora de Gabela.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Peter Mills, MP, chairman [illegible] branch, and Mr Fred Garrett, MP, Honorary treasurer, were hosts at a luncheon given at the House of Commons yesterday by the executive committee of the UK branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in honour of delegates attending the 14th British Islands and Mediterranean Regional Conference of the CPA.

Reception

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir David Scott, chairman, and central council of the Royal Over-Seas League held a reception at the Festival Hall yesterday before the final concert of the League's competition for the Commonwealth musician of the Year in the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Among those present were: Commonwealth High Commissioners, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Lane, Mrs Robert Runcie, Sir Anthony and Lady Touche, Dame Eva Turner, Mr and Mrs M. Dalal and Miss Phyllis Sellick.

Dinner

Birmingham University
Professor Owen L. Wade, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry at Birmingham University, last night presided at a dinner held to celebrate the medical [illegible]

Memorial service

Sir Gordon Smith
King Constantine of Greece (representing the International Yacht Racing Union), was present at the memorial service for Sir Gordon Smith held at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, yesterday. The Rev A. W. Cairns officiated. Sir Robert Smith (son) read the lesson and Mr Peter [illegible]

Mr Philip Tolhurst (chairman, British Dragon Association) and Mrs Tolhurst, Colonel G S H Dicker (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club and Lowestoft Dragon Fleet), Mr William Ritchie (Royal Burnham Yacht Club), Mr Richard Riggs (Aldeburgh Yacht Club), Mr Spencer Herapath, Brigadier A C Smith, Mr and Mrs C J Petrie, Mr and Mrs Jonathan Janson, Mr [illegible], Mrs Peter Dimot, Mrs G Wilkinson [illegible] Mr Robin Aisher (Royal [illegible] Association), Mr and Mrs John T[illegible], Mrs Vernon Stratton, Mrs M Lloyd [illegible], Mr and Mrs A Glane, [illegible] Mr Bobby Peuna, [illegible] Mrs V Clarke, Mrs [illegible]

Service Dinner

Royal Marines
Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle presided at a dinner held by the Royal Marines at Admiralty House yesterday. The principal guest was the Commandant General of the Danish Marines, Major-General [illegible] Furtin. The other [illegible]

Whitehall brief

Echoes of Lloyd George

By Peter Hennessy

For those lacking a fetish about bureaucracy, talk of Prime Minister's departments, prime ministerial versus Cabinet government, think tanks and special advisers [illegible] it is irrelevant. As the nation was voting last Thursday, a conference of accountants in Eastbourne learnt the one thing they needed to know about it from a man ideally placed to judge.

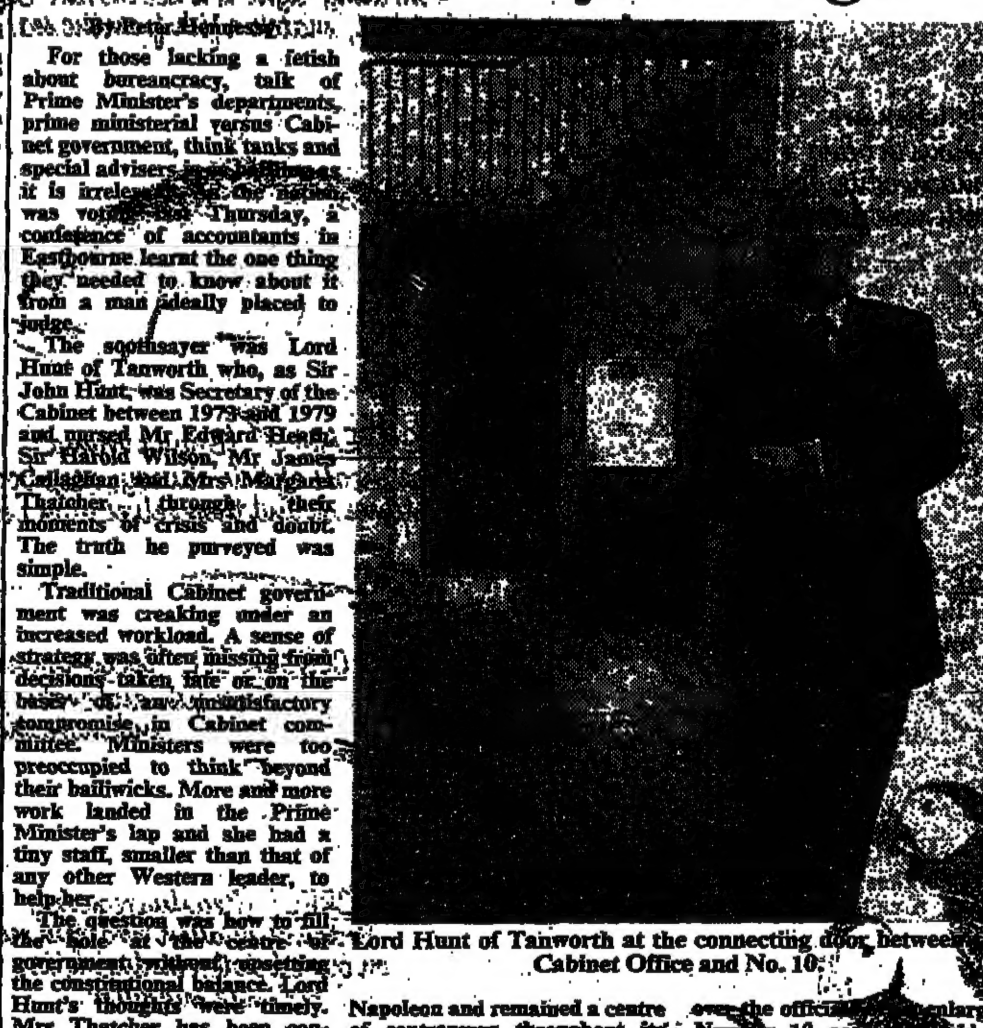
The soothsayer was Lord Hunt of Tanworth who, as Sir John Hunt, was Secretary of the Cabinet between 1973 and 1979 and nursed Mr Edward Heath, Sir Harold Wilson, Mr James Callaghan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher through their moments of crisis and doubt. The truth he purveyed was simple.

Traditional Cabinet government was creaking under an increased workload. A sense of strategy was often missing from decisions taken late or on the basis of an unsatisfactory compromise in Cabinet committee. Ministers were too preoccupied to think beyond their bailiwicks. More and more work landed in the Prime Minister's lap and she had a tiny staff, smaller than that of any other Western leader, to help her.

The question was how to fill the hole at the centre of government without upsetting the constitutional balance. Lord Hunt's thoughts were timely. Mrs Thatcher has been considering how best to build what she calls "an effective Prime Minister's Office . . . somebody to whom I can say 'What about this . . . or This won't do. Why wasn't I told?' . . . Somebody who can come to me and say 'It looks to me as if there are going to be trouble about this or that'."

There is a terrible lesson for Mrs Thatcher from another unconventional Prime Minister, Lloyd George, who set about supplementing his government from within, in Mr Kenneth O'Morgan's phrase, when he took power in 1916. He invented the Cabinet Office (now a citadel of orthodoxy under Sir Robert Armstrong) and a Prime Minister's Secretariat (killed by Bonar Law in 1922) the garden suburb, so called because it was billeted in huts in St James's Park.

It consisted of Professor William Adams, an Oxford don; David Davies and Waldorf Astor, both millionaires; Joseph Davies, a statistician, and, most influential of all, Philip Kerr, an imperialist of the Milner school who was virtually a second Foreign Secretary. The unit led to Lloyd George being dubbed a Napoleon and remained a centre of controversy throughout its life.


Lord Hunt of Tanworth at the connecting door between Cabinet Office and No. 10.

Before the election, Mrs Thatcher's garden suburb was already bigger than Lloyd George's. It consisted of Mr Ferdinand Mount and a pair of assistants, Mr Peter Shipley and Mr Christopher Monckton; Sir Alan Walters, economic adviser (he may be leaving soon to rejoin his wife who has returned to the United States); Sir Anthony Parsons, foreign policy adviser; and Mr Roger Jackling, defence adviser.

Can she formalize and strengthen it without incurring accusations of wrecking Cabinet government? Lord Hunt hinted that she could if people were persuaded "it could only make for better government if there was a greater sense of purpose and more consistency in ministerial decision taking; that with a collective executive, as this would involve an overt acknowledgment of a special role for the Prime Minister as keeper of the Cabinet's strategy".

The position of Lord Hunt's successor, Sir Robert Armstrong, will be crucial. Will he have bureaucratic suzerainty over the officials [illegible] enlarged Number 10 as [illegible] said to want? Traditionally [illegible] locked door between Number 10 and the Cabinet Office [illegible] more than symbolic [illegible] as [illegible] said [illegible] his time [illegible] he [illegible] himself spending more and more time advising his prime minister on overall strategy.

If Mrs Thatcher is anxious about her garden subordinates giving her early warning, expect a little royal over access to departmental files. At the moment, they receive Cabinet and Cabinet committee material but cannot go into departments and delve.

Sir Anthony Parsons resolves that by having a weekly meeting in his old workplace, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, with Sir Antony Acland, head of the Diplomatic Service, [illegible] its political director and Mr [illegible] Fall, private secretary to the Foreign Secretary. Yet if the Prime Minister decides to pass an in-house freedom of information Act so that her subordinates can marauad in Whitehall, the spectre of Lloyd George will flit through Downing Street.

OBITUARY

MISS NORMA SHEARER

Hollywood [illegible] of the 1930s

[illegible] at a time when the American film [illegible] raucous, and when its leading ladies were frequently lacking in a sense of [illegible].

Norma Shearer's career was inspired by [illegible] resolution, but [illegible] both by good [illegible] and it was her determination, coupled with a stroke of good fortune, which first set her on the path to film stardom.

She was born in Montreal on August 10, 1900, and was educated at public schools in [illegible] and at Westmount High School. She appeared in school plays when in her early teens, and then set out for New York in 1920, accompanied by her mother and her sister, Athole. She obtained work as an extra in some minor film comedies which were being made in a small studio in Mount Vernon, and modelled for photographers; but her ambition was to go to Hollywood.

In 1923 her agent succeeded in obtaining [illegible] and she travelled to [illegible]. Her first appointment was at the Mayer studios, where she was interviewed by one of Louis B. Mayer's [illegible] producers, Irving Thalberg.

Her early association with the studio was not successful, but this meeting with Irving Thalberg was a turning point in her life. Her first director at the studio, John Stahl, was notably unimpressed by her appearance and ability, but both Mayer and Thalberg continued to have faith in her.

Within a year, the great Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer merger had been completed, and Norma Shearer found her services in regular demand; and on September 29, 1927, she married Irving Thalberg. He was by then the most brilliant young producer in Hollywood, and a mainstay of the M.G.M. organization, and Norma Shearer's film career was therefore in safe hands.

Thalberg had good taste. He admired sophistication and maturity, and so Norma Shearer appeared in such films [illegible] *Mrs. Cheyney*, *The [illegible]* and the high [illegible] sentimental screen adaptation of the O'Neill play, *Strange Interlude*, in 1932 in which her leading man was the young Clark Gable.

In 1934 Thalberg produced *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* and Norma Shearer played Elizabeth Barrett, with Fredric March as Robert Browning and Charles Laughton as Mr Barrett. In 1936 she played Juliet in *Romeo and Juliet*, with Leslie Howard as Romeo, but [illegible] her career suffered its first major setback.

Thalberg, still only a young man, died in the autumn, and she was left without [illegible] guidance. In the years to come her own judgment was to prove at fault on more than one occasion. *Marie Antoinette*, in which she played the name part in 1937, was a none too successful costume picture, although it had originally been a project of her dead husband. *Idiot's Delight*, which followed, was controversial. In it she wore a blonde wig, and looked not too happy in it. Lynn Fontanne had played the part on Broadway, and comparisons were inevitable. *The Women*, which followed, was far more successful, but was not a happy picture for her, due to a clash of personalities [illegible].

She was [illegible] her mid thirties [illegible] reached a difficult stage in her film career and it was [illegible] this period that she made two disastrous mistakes. She was offered the part of Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone With the Wind*, and refused it [illegible] her public might not [illegible] see her in a "bad woman's" part. Later, Mayer tried to persuade her to play the name part in *Mrs. Miniver*, in which she would have had a grown-up son. She refused this also. Either film could have restored her waning popularity and made her a famous star once again. But the chances were missed. She married her ski instructor, Martin Arrougé, in 1942, and retired from the screen.

Throughout her film career she proved herself to be a sensitive actress, gifted with poise and dignity, and of undeniable beauty. She had quality, and this was the gift which Thalberg most admired. Her career would have been very different had he only lived longer.

PROFESSOR KURT TANK

Professor Kurt Tank, who has died in Munich at the age of 85, was, as Technical Director of the Focke-Wulf aircraft company, responsible for some of Germany's most successful and widely used aircraft designs, both before and during the Second World War.

One of his most remarkable pre-war successes was the Focke-Wulf Fw 200 Condor of the 1930s. This was a four-engined commercial monoplane which in 1938 became the first passenger aircraft in the world to cross the Atlantic nonstop in both directions.

A development of the Condor, the Fw 200C became well known to the ship crews of Atlantic [illegible] operating from [illegible] as a reconnaissance [illegible] Fw 200C was [illegible] effective long range [illegible] and harrassment [illegible] shipping, particularly [illegible] Murmansk run in the [illegible] months, and became known as the scourge of the Atlantic.

Tank's most [illegible] was the Fw [illegible] radial engined [illegible] which first entered combat in 1941, where it scored notable successes against the British Spitfire V. By 1943 the Fw 190 D was achieving speeds of 440 mph but Tank carried this design to even greater heights in later developments of the type.

The Focke-Wulf Ta 152 (the letters Ta in a Focke-Wulf aircraft acknowledged the designer's input) reached a peak of fighter design and, with [illegible] fuel injection and a maximum speed of 472 mph, was a formidable night fighter, though failing German resources towards the war's end prevented its being produced in quantities large enough to trouble seriously the Allies' strategic air offensive.

Tank's plans for a jet fighter, the Ta 183 are thought to have fallen into Russian hands and provided the inspiration for the Mikoyan and Gurevich bureau's MiG 15.

Tank himself declined an invitation to work for the Soviets. Instead he went to Argentina, where he designed [illegible] the government. He [illegible] some time in India [illegible] to West Germany.

MR CHARLES DOYLE

Mr Charles Doyle, who died in London on June 10 at the age of 78, was a trade union activist who briefly came to prominence in January, 1963, when he was the leading figure in a work-to-rule at power stations. A communist, he was sharply attacked in his own union, the then Electrical Trades Union, which expelled him; and in the *Daily Mirror*, which described him, in a front-page headline, as "The most hated man in Britain".

Doyle was born in Coatbridge, near Glasgow, on November 11, and educated at St Mungo's Academy. At the age of 18 he emigrated to the United States, where he worked as a crane-driver at a steel plant in the Niagara Falls area. He was one of the founding organizers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and subsequently became international vice-president of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers' Union.

He joined the Communist Party USA, and in 1948 became a full-time officer of the party. He had a series of brushes with the authorities, accentuated by the McCarthyist atmosphere of the times, and in 1953, after several years of legal proceedings, [illegible] to Britain.

In due course he was appointed a turbine driver at the Battersea power station, became a shop steward of the ETU, and helped form the unofficial National Committee of Power Station Shop Stewards. This was the body which called the work-to-rule in the power stations on January 1, 1963, strongly opposed by the leadership of the ETU.

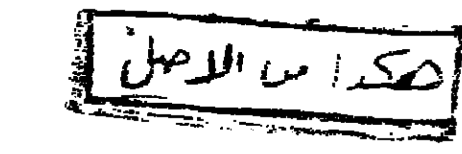
Doyle was expelled from the union in March for failing to carry out the duties of a shop steward according to union rules, and for being in association with the activities of the unofficial shop stewards' committee. He was readmitted the following December after giving certain assurances, which he had previously refused to do. They included a promise to break his connexion with the shop stewards' movement.

In 1968 he was charged by the ETU with breaking the pledges he had given, but the charges were dropped in view of his imminent retirement.

Doyle is survived by his wife Mikki, for 16 years Women's Page Editor of the *Morning Star*.

Sir Douglas Clifford Beauchamp, Bt, commonly known as Sir Peter Beauchamp, died on [illegible]

Herr Clemens Holzmeister, who died in Hallein, Austria, on June 12 at the age of 97, was the [illegible]



DRAGONETS (Callyonymus lyra)
The males of this bottom dwelling species sport beautiful striped or spotted dorsal fins.

GREY SEAL (Halichoerus grypus)
Shell oilmen are always delighted to see their sleek heads bobbing up near oil platforms and rigs.

SHORT-EARED OWL (Asio flammeus)
Flies brilliantly and can hover before dropping like a stone. The 'ears' are feather tufts, the bird doesn't hear through them.

GUILLEMOT (Uria aalge) The single egg is pear-shaped to prevent it being blown off cliff top nesting sites.

The female Osprey is slightly larger than the male.

The footpads have tiny spines for gripping slippery fish

ATLANTIC FLYINGFISH (Cypselurus heterurus)
This infrequent visitor is sometimes seen wave-skimming in the North Sea in late summer.

OSPREY (Pandion haliaetus)
A thrilling sight is to see the rare Osprey, feet outstretched, snatch a fish from the sea.

Jellyfish are curious in being hermaphrodite, each animal is both male and female.

STORM PETREL (Hydrobates pelagicus)
These far flying seafarers only ever go ashore to breed, or when driven there by storms.

JELLYFISH SHELTERS WHITING FRY
Young whiting lead a charmed life safe from most predators beneath the poisonous tentacles of the jellyfish Pelagiacy amella.

RAY'S BREAM (Brama brama)
Large shoals of this silvery, deep-bodied fish sometimes strand themselves along shore lines.

BROWN SHRIMP (Crangon vulgaris)
These tiny creatures are an important link in the ocean food chain.

CONGER EEL (Conger conger)
Eats fish and crabs, growing to over 9ft. and more than 200 lbs.

GOLD CREST (Regulus regulus)
Britain's smallest bird often rests on our oil platforms during its 500 mile migration

The Country Diary of a North Sea oilman.

GREENLAND SHARK (Somniosus microcephalus)
The fresh flesh of this primitive shark is poisonous to humans.

PUFFIN (Fratercula arctica)
In summer breeding colours. The bill serves as weapon, digging tool and flag.

MERMAID'S PURSE
The horned egg-case of a member of the ray or skate family.

The North Sea abounds in creatures that range from microscopic plankton to 20ft pilot whales swimming in herds several hundred strong.

It teems with fish: flounder, dab and plaice snuggling in the seabed sands; great shoals of bass; ballet-schools of coley leaping gracefully from the water.

The sea is raucous with the cries of dozens of kinds of sea bird, and in autumn vast flocks of land birds like thrushes and blackbirds cross it to escape the harsh northern winter.

Each year the ancient rivalry of birds and fish erupts anew in fierce guerilla warfare.

Cod and whiting fry hide from predators beneath poisonous jellyfish, unharmed among the deadly tentacles. But astute gulls know this trick of old and flip the jellyfish onto their backs to get at the tiny fishes.

In the midst of all this aliveness are the offshore rigs and platforms, operated by Shell, at work 24 hours a day recovering Britain's oil and natural gas.

The sheer variety of wildlife visible from their decks has made naturalists of many North Sea oilmen, who can sometimes provide valuable data about migrating birds.

On this page are some of the animals and birds most commonly seen from our platforms, as well as some of the rarest inhabitants of the North Sea and its coasts.

While you enjoy them, remember the magnificent North Sea oilman, working in mid-ocean to meet our country's future energy needs.

You can be sure of Shell

THE ARTS

Television

Limited gaiety

Pinero's comedy **The Gay Lord Quex**, I understand, scandalized audiences when it was first performed in 1891 because of its insight into the marital and extra-marital behaviour of the upper classes. They no doubt knew about it all but thought it not quite the thing for the stage, particularly with the servants possibly looking down from the gods. It seemed a trifle eccentric of BBC1 last night to revive it unless they have had a leak that it is to figure in an A-level paper next year or consider that the word "gay", down on its luck these days, might intrigue contemporary audiences.

This story of a manicurist's fight to prevent her best friend from falling into the marital bed of a much older, aristocrat roué, and her painful education into the waywardness of the male species in general, dragged rather for the first hour. There was a certain fascination in watching Hannah Gordon, as a designing duchess, looking as if she was going to break into a song-and-dance routine at any moment, but it was not until the second half that it livened up.

Anton Rodgers, the roué, having shaken himself thoroughly during the interval perhaps, seemed determined to make a go of it and he did with vigour. Lucy Gutteridge, as the manicurist, was splendid throughout, combining talent with the remarkable work-rate the part demanded of her. The costumes were good, too, and there seemed ample time to study them.

Granada's **World in Action** is, of course, never escapist but always urgent and frequently, as last night, discomfiting. *The Heroin Barons* dealt with the increasing availability of heroin in Britain and the realization of criminals that it is the thing to be in. A kilo of the stuff costs £2,000 in Pakistan and sells for £200,000 in Britain, which is apparently viewed by international criminal organizations and heroin traders as a growing market.

Professor Arnold Trebach, of the American University in Washington, a special adviser to the U.S. Government, warned that his country had "turned a problem into a disaster" with its response to the drug problem and thought that the British decision to limit the prescription of heroin would lead to disaster here, too, forcing addicts into the clutches of criminals.

Addicts told how their habit changed them and turned them into criminals also. The programme demonstrated how easy it was to acquire heroin by buying some in Harrogate. The girlfriend of a murdered addict described how he had been killed in front of her as, she believed, a warning to others. Jay Fitzwalter's programme, in the minatory tradition of *World in Action*, rammed the possibilities home.

Dennis Hackett

Galleries

A modern voice across four millennia

Cycladic Art/ Industry and Idleness/ Sporting Life
British Museum

The Costume Court
Victoria and Albert

Harold Cohen
Tate



The powerful body-language of a Cycladic figurine

In the art world, many occasions sound much more august than they actually are – especially if they take place in museums, where the general associations are with high art and rarified scholarship. Not, of course, that a lightweight show necessarily precludes heavyweight scholarship being brought to bear on it, any more than a show of high seriousness need be lacking in immediate appeal. Like the art which conceals art, there is a scholarship which conceals scholarship, wearing its learning lightly and requiring of us only that we enjoy and respond to the finished result. A number of shows like that have opened recently, and anyone who persists in being intimidated on entering the portals of the British Museum or the Victoria and Albert will be missing out on a lot of simple pleasure – simple even if the means of producing it are very complex.

The British Museum has at the moment three new exhibitions which would qualify. The most lofty is also in some ways the simplest to approach: **Cycladic Art** (until September 18) all comes from a private Greek collection, that of N. P. Goulandris, but has been arranged with the active encouragement of the Greek government and inevitably has about it a certain air of turning the other cheek after the recent visit of Melina Mercouri and the renewed fuss about the Elgin Marbles. But all thought of politics, artistic or otherwise, is swept aside by the extraordinarily direct impact of the works themselves. Some two thousand years earlier than the splendours of the Parthenon, and light-years away in aesthetic effect, the sculptures which are the most famous and familiar part of Cycladic art speak to us with an astonishingly modern voice across four millennia.

Or at least we think they do, which is certainly enough to be going on with. In fact, the Cycladic civilizations of these southerly Aegean islands were just emerging from the New Stone Age and remain, strictly speaking, prehistoric. These small, severely simplified figurines from tombs have been identified as gods and godesses, as substitute human sacrifices, as company and even sexual partners for the dead, as nursemaids or ecstatic dancers.

We just do not know, and we cannot know without a lot more systematic investigation – perhaps not even then. But for the modern layman their original significance matters little. He will think at once of Modigliani, whose sculpture the elongated standing figures (usually, in this show, female) with their almost featureless, masklike heads most closely resemble. He will also at times find himself thinking of Henry Moore, whose picture and words appropriately preface the exhibition.

But it is not necessary to think of twentieth-century parallels. There is some mysterious power in these little marble figures – most clearly in the simplest, but residing even in such exceptional pieces as the small seated figure holding a cup. The body-language (most of the figures have arms crossed, as though hugging their secrets to them) reinforces the unspoken drama, and one cannot leave the show without a haunting desire to know more.

For a bracing change of pace you could hardly do better than head from the new exhibition galleries at the front of the museum to the galleries of the Department of Prints and Drawings at the back. Here there are two separate shows, both of them almost defiantly English in their tone and subject-matter. The smaller, **Industry and Idleness: Hogarth and the Moral Print**, celebrates the museum's acquisition of the last four known preparatory drawings for Hogarth's series of prints *Industry and Idleness*, published in 1747.

These new drawings bring the total in the collection up to 23 sheets, showing all stages from the first thoughts to the completed series of 12 prints in which Hogarth tells the highly moral tale of the two apprentices who start out equal and end with one being hanged at Tyburn and the other as Lord Mayor of London. This is the first time all the material has been exhibited together, along with background material showing the rise and fall of the moral print in Britain, and it is absorbing both for itself and as an insight into the working methods of Hogarth, as his compositions evolve from the total fluidity of the first sketches to the intricacy and packed detail of the final prints, every rift loaded with ore.

Next door, and also on until September 18, is **Sporting Life**, one of those splendidly unexpected exhibitions in which we are permitted to glimpse the tip of one of the museum's incomparable range of icebergs. Here it is the collection of British sporting prints. Apparently the collection has never been systematic, in the sense that sporting prints have been segregated by subject-matter from the great body of art. But through the years a vast number of works directly reflective of this specifically British tradition have been assembled, for one reason or another. To make the show, more than three centuries have been scoured for images of the Briton at play, though, given the tranced seriousness with which he usually seems to play up and play the game, the term seems unduly frivolous.

Of course, "sporting print" immediately summons up images of horses racing or hunting, and there are quite a few such here. But sport is an enormous category, and there hardly seems to be a single section of it which has not at some time been been depicted. Ballooning prints, after all, represent a sport; so do boxing and rowing prints, scenes on the cricket pitch, the golf course, or the croquet lawn, archery contests and the more or less excitable scenes in which people are shown making the most of a succession of great frosts by skating or tobogganing. Not to mention activities we prefer to overlook nowadays, such as cock-fighting and bull baiting, and a gallimaufry of odd minor sports like skittles, rounders, velocipede riding (the rage of 1819) and sand-yachting of great frosts by skating or tobogganing. Not to mention activities we prefer to overlook nowadays, such as cock-fighting and bull-baiting, and a gallimaufry of odd minor sports like skittles, rounders, velocipede riding (the rage of 1819) and sand-yachting in 1791.

Naturally there is a lot to learn about social history, but the big surprise of the show is the liveliness and variety of it all as a series of experiences at least on the borderlines of art. Also how recently printmakers have been interested in sport: some of the most vivid pieces carry the tradition through to the 1930s or 1940s.

Meanwhile, at the Victoria and Albert the major scene of new activity has been the reopened **Costume Court**, closed for five years while the roof was reconstructed. But it is not only the structure which has been overhauled: The whole approach to exhibiting costume has been revolutionized. No doubt the first thing anyone familiar with the old form of the exhibition will notice is the new, low, conservation-approved light-levels, which are now so low that sometimes one would be helped by a caption which told one the colour of the garment one is looking at. This means that clothes dependent on the brilliance of their colour or the sparkle of their trimmings will go for relatively little, but on the other hand I suppose we have to accept the conflicting need to preserve.

Otherwise the whole thing is a triumph. Not only are the clothes of some four centuries stunning in themselves, but clearly an infinitude of care and taste has gone into getting details like the period stance of the articulated models correct, and the new displays, banishing the old tableaux in favour of a clean, uncluttered look, certainly do their job well by focusing our attention entirely on the clothes. And, if you have always wanted to know exactly how a farthingale, a crinoline or a bustle was supported, here is your chance to find out.

Finally, the Tate is also getting into a summery spirit with a talking-point show devoted to the computer drawings of **Harold Cohen**. Cohen is a British artist who made a certain name for himself in the 1950s, then moved to California in 1968 and became deeply involved with computers. Now we can see to what end: the room at the Tate is occupied until July 24 by a large coloured mural based on computer drawings, plus two computer-operated machines which go on solemnly turning out a succession of related but differing drawings every hour of the day and night if required to do so.

The imagery is all carefully controlled according to limits laid down by Cohen himself, and the only advantage of doing it mechanically seems to be the untiring prolificity of the computers: among many hundreds of drawings might be the one which perfectly embodies the inspiration of the original programmer. Interesting to watch, but difficult to see in terms of a breakthrough. Now if one of the machines took off on its own, producing masterpieces undreamed of, that might be exciting. But it does not happen outside a story by Stephen King. Does it?

John Russell Taylor



Rheingold: the gods approach Valhalla

Opera

Wagnerian riches

Although credit must be shared a great many ways, San Francisco's new *Ring* – the first half of which has just been introduced – will be primarily the triumph of the company's incoming general director, Terence McEwen. He determined before he took up his present post that he would, as soon as possible, offer San Francisco a new summer festival *Ring* of the highest possible quality, faithful both to Wagner's mythological story and to his music.

After Georg Solti, his first-choice conductor, was tempted to Bayreuth, he engaged Edo de Waart, music director of the San Francisco Symphony. Although de Waart leaves soon to assume control of the Netherlands Opera, he will return to conduct the new *Siegfried* in 1984 and the whole *Ring* in 1985. De Waart obtained performances of wonderful accuracy, over-restrained for *Das Rheingold* but full-out and voluptuous for *Die Walküre*. His ocean-rolling strings and blasts of brass created a marvellous Wagnerian otherworld for the gods and humans on stage.

McEwen has put together a combination of heroic-voiced veterans and younger singers bursting with fresh power and promise. Wotan aged from Michael Devlin in *Das Rheingold* – a clarion-strong, potent young deity (if not yet a moving actor) – to the haggard and resonant Thomas Stewart, several centuries older, in *Die Walküre*. Fricka transformed from Hanna Schwarz – bustling, brazen, and sharp – to Helga Dernesch, who gave the most vocally and histrionically moving performance of all. And we finally got to hear the California-born Jeannine Altmeyer's Brünnhilde on home ground. (She was one of four leads here who were also in the Chereau Bayreuth *Ring*.) Her girlish, almost awkward style suited well the role of warrior maid and loving daughter. Face, form and voice were equally handsome. Only in the long Act III farewell did one sense a diminution of vocal and dramatic resources, which led it to drag.

Walter Berry sang his first Alberich, more a vulgar slave-master than a cringing dwarf, and a fit opponent for Wotan. We had eight giants instead of two, which made sense – easier to carry away the gold, a more awesome threat to the gods. Half a dozen slim, slippery figures appeared and disappeared magically in the sea-rocks, mouthing the lines the three Rhinemaidens sang from the pit.

All these nonhuman creatures, plus an excellent Mime (David Gordon), eight reasonably attractive Valkyries in blue and silver, and a chorus of scurrying, grey, ratlike slaves were in strong, clear voice, and admirably directed by Nicholas Lehnhoff, prime interpreter of Terry McEwen's post-modern Wagnerian vision.

Loge may have been Lehnhoff's one mistake. William Lewis sang and acted the role with dash and panache. But for some reason he was dressed as a nineteenth-century dandy (spats, pearl-grey waistcoat, morning coat) among these timeless neoclassical beings; he settles into Wotan's throne to read the *Wall Street Journal* as the gods parade into Valhalla.

The designer, John Conklin, shares visual aspects of this triumph with Lehnhoff. Everything is lucent and clear, richly romantic-realist yet never fussy or sentimental. Emotional cues for landscape, lighting, ruins and sky were taken from the painter Caspar David Friedrich: steep *pics* and geological *cirques*, stratified rocks and petrified trees, were lighted into a surrealistic intensity, then suavely dimmed into moonlight or dawn. Four romantic/classical portals, growing out of rough rocks, flank the stage throughout. The gods' first home is a sort of Roman ruin. The new palace the giants build them is an authentic piece of imaginary architecture, a stripped-classical pile in three stages, inspired by the early nineteenth-century work of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, on a steep, pyramidal Shangri-La base.

David Littlejohn

Dance

Proud night for the British

Ballet Festival
Malmo Theatre

A traveller arriving in Malmo for the first time may find the simple, elegant facade of the city's theatre unexpectedly familiar. That frontage with its huge windows, those vast foyers glimpsed within, have their counterparts all over Germany and at Lincoln Centre, New York. So the building at first springs no surprises. Not, at any rate, until you learn that it was built almost 40 years ago, thus being way ahead of the field for this modern style of theatre architecture.

There are two further surprises to come once you enter the auditorium. One is the size of the stage: 22 metres across the proscenium opening, and stretching back to an amazing depth of 30 metres, it makes Covent Garden look cramped by comparison. The other is that the seating (adjustable from 1,100 to 1,500 by moving the side walls) puts the entire audience into surprisingly intimate contact with that stage by its curved rows of seats on one gently rising level.

Ever since the theatre opened in 1944, ballet has shared its programmes with opera, operetta and plays, but this year is the first time they have ever brought together a group of different programmes on consecutive nights as a miniature ballet festival and showcase for the company.

Elsa Marianne von Rosen first proposed the idea, and set the target date for it, when she became director of the Malmo Ballet three years ago. The festival included the company's main production from each of those years: one ballet with specifically Swedish style and material, *Johannesnatten*, and two classics from different traditions, Bournonville's *Napoli* and Petipa's *Sleeping Beauty*.

This last is a particularly ambitious venture for a company with only 43 dancers. Contingents from the opera chorus and from the theatre's ballet school bulk out the ensembles very ably, but *Beauty* has a lot of demanding solo roles. To make matters worse, the two dancers who were to have taken the leads both reported sick just before the festival. The temptation in those circumstances must be to look for guest stars as replacements, but instead the decision was made to gamble on the company's up-and-coming talent.

So it came about that the role of Aurora was shared among three young dancers, all of them Royal Ballet School graduates. Kathryn Low, who danced Act I, is in her fourth year at Malmö and has played Aurora before, but Eva Nissen (Act II) and Katherine Olsen (Act III), both new to the role, graduated only last year. So did two other RBS alumni who were prominently featured, Francesca Lombardi (Princess Florisse) and Michelle Hocking (Violente Fairy and Florestan *pas de trois*).

It was a proud night for the British – the more so since the excellent production is by Mary Skeaping, who has succeeded in inculcating a fine sense of ceremoniousness in all the dancers and added many tiny details that enhance the drama. If I single out Katherine Olsen for her temperament and musicality, it is not that the others lacked those qualities, only that her dancing had the intangible excitement that suggests a potentially exceptional quality. Clearly, however, she will not lack friendly rivals to make the going.

Niels Simonsen, whose Florimund gave courteous support to both the new Auroras, really came into his own in the other ballets, as a comic devil in *Johannesnatten* and Gennaro in *Napoli*. Von Rosen's production of the latter looks even better on this big stage than in the earlier version which the Gothenburg Ballet brought to Sadler's Wells a few years back. It also contains an unfamiliar addition, a *pas de deux* for Gennaro and Teresina in the last scene: it is taken from Bournonville's dances for the opera *La Muette de Portici* (but to unidentified music, not by Auber).

This is very early Bournonville choreography, created in 1830, and fits into *Napoli* more smoothly than the more usually interpolated duet from the later *Flower Festival at Genzano*. Simonsen's second solo, especially, was brilliantly done, and Kathryn Low, dancing her very spirited and promising first Teresina, was also outstanding in these dances.

The other ballet given, *Johannesnatten*, is based on an extraordinary mixture of sources: the naif paintings at Dalarna, which represent biblical episodes in terms of eighteenth-century Sweden; a legend that on St John's Eve the devil could transform anyone he managed to throw into the wheel of a mysterious watermill; and an identification of Salome's seven veils with the seven deadly sins.

Is sounds too complicated to work in dance terms, but when George Ge (then director of the Royal Swedish Ballet) conceived the work in 1948 he commissioned a libretto from the playwright Rune-Lindström (who got so carried away that he wrote it in verse) and a score from Gunnar de Frumerie, a composer of some distinction. Both did a first-rate job, and, although Ge's original Stockholm production had no lasting success, this new staging by von Rosen has great charm.

The peasant style of the Dalarna paintings helps her and the designer, Dan Nemteanu, to mix humour and sentiment in a touching way. Herod wears military uniform, John the Baptist (Knut Breder) is dressed in a black clerical suit with white neck-tabs, and the angels might have stepped straight from a Christmas tree. Swedish sins, incidentally, are apparently different from ours; they include drunkenness but not lechery. Very Scandinavian.

The Devil, at Herodias's instigation, sets the seven sins to corrupt pure little Salome: each offers a gift – a flower, a bracelet, a belt and several scarves. Removing them in the course of her dance makes the plot misfire, since she ends up restored to her old self, sweet and innocent. Unfortunately she is too late to stop the executioner, but there is at least a half-happy ending all the same, with his soul going straight up to heaven (a cardboard dove hanging from a painted cloud) and she clinging to the foot of a cross in a shaft of bright light.



Marissa Nino de Guzmán: versatile Salome

Marissa Nino de Guzman, a young dancer from Peru, plays Salome. She is equally convincing in suggesting absolute purity and the most depraved lasciviousness, and can switch from one to the other in an instant.

Everyone I met in Malmö (including a strong contingent of visitors down from Stockholm and some acrosss from Copenhagen) insisted on how Elsa Marianne von Rosen had transformed the company. She deflects a share of the credit to her ballet master, Donald Kirkpatrick. Enough praise is due for both to bask in it. This is a company obviously full of spirit and working tremendously hard to achieve its potential, which on this showing is considerable.

John Percival

Aldeburgh Festival

CBSO/Rattle
St Edmundsbury Cathedral/Radio 3

Ever since Coventry Cathedral in 1962 every performance of Britten's *War Requiem* is an occasion, if only because of the huge forces that must be assembled. On Sunday night, as part of the Aldeburgh Festival, its celebrations and its warnings were brought to the cathedral of Bury St Edmunds by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the choristors of Norwich Cathedral and soloists under Simon Rattle.

It was not the place and time alone that gave this performance its special resonance. Neither was it merely the acoustics that accounted for what was in every way a weightier, broader, still more detailed conception of the work than that presented by Mr Rattle not so long ago at the Festival Hall. Now there was space and time enough for each section to build and sustain its own force, and yet for the "Libera Me" to seem a mighty *consummatum est*, with the timelessness of the boys' chorus and the immediacy of the soloists powerfully fused.

Within the grand design, the boys' voices were sharp, direct and objective. The CBSO Chorus were sensitive to the taste of each line, spitting out the human curse of the Dies Irae against consistently fine brass playing, or busy with the fierce detail of "Quam Olim Abrahae".

The pillars and vaulting worked wonders for the scattering of word and note in the Sanctus in telling preparation for John Shirley-Quirk's "After the Blast of Lightning". The entire work is, of course, deep inside his system, and it shows, each word weighted and placed with perfect consideration for its particular sound.

His steady, even half-tone at the work's turning point, where the enemy/friend offers the waters of forgiveness, was matched expressively, if not quite in minute vocal control, by Anthony Rolfe Johnson's considered and individually appropriated interpretation of Owen's words. He brought to his solos a human substance and detail which Jo Ann Pickens, winner of the 1981 Gold Award at Snape, was never quite able to find.

Hilary Finch

London concert

RPO/Weller
Festival Hall

A summer Sunday afternoon is hardly the time to look for fresh insights into the "Emperor" Concerto, but Andras Schiff had ideas of his own about it in his performance with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. These included a stronger contrast than usual between the piano's rhetorical flourishes at the outset and the lyrical content of the opening movement, and it would clearly take more than the removal of a crying baby from directly behind the orchestra in the middle of the slow movement to upset him, or Walter Weller's conducting.

Mr Weller and his soloist settled for an agreeable conversational approach in general with nothing forced or overstated but with a clean-fingered technique from the soloist and a flexible balance of instrumental texture. Maybe the Adagio was begun at a slower speed than most, although it picked up in mid-movement, but it was the finale that occasionally raised an eyebrow. Mr Schiff gave it a somewhat bumpy ride, with heavy-handed stress on accented beats and dynamics of his own, yet there was undeniable exhilaration in the result.

The programme began with Schubert's so-called *Rosamunde* Overture, where the elegant and cheerfully relaxed performance had a summer-season charm, and nothing to do with the theatre, but a great deal to do with the spirit of Schubert's related Overture "In the Italian Style". The orchestra's response was also to be admired in Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony after the interval. Here the conductor was less concerned with the dramatic associations Tchaikovsky ascribed to it than with the richness of tone-painting on different levels of expression.

Not only were there echoes of Tatiana's feelings from *Eugene Onegin* but anticipations of the character dances and others in *The Sleeping Beauty*. I should have liked more graceful phrasing from the woodwind in the songlike second movement, a wider dynamic range from the strings in their "pizzicato ostinato" and a stronger feeling for the folksong character of the tunes in the finale. The brass had a rich tonal splendour but a less than precise ensemble.

Noël Goodwin

Bath Festival

Arditti Quartet
Guildhall

There were jugglers, mimes and Punch and Judy outside the Abbey, and even a band with attendant tap-dancers at the station to welcome the King George V steam locomotive: a festival atmosphere certainly pervaded Bath at the weekend. And, if the Arditti Quartet's tough recital in the Guildhall was not exactly racy festival fare, that only testified to the uncompromising pursuit of artistic excellence which has marked Sir William Glock's outstanding period as festival director.

The Arditti's recitals have a quality of excitement which other quartets rarely capture. The challenge of an entirely postwar repertory – Elliott Carter's First Quartet of 1947, with which they ended, is the earliest work they play – and a constant battle with complex new works ensure that there is little relaxation in their music-making. On this occasion that tension was screwed up to breaking point by the British première of a quartet by Xenakis, *Tetras*, written specially for them and first performed in Lisbon three days earlier.

Plunging into the heavy, moaning glissandi familiar from his orchestral works Xenakis here constructs, in a piercingly direct and quite accessible manner, blocks of noise which are assembled, knocked down, and reassembled with great dramatic skill. In the first six minutes we hear high whining harmonics over rattling attacks under the bridge or on the tailpieces of the instruments: rasping, scratched sounds, and a furious activity which suddenly converges on static chords and silences. Then there is a new sequence in which Xenakis rediscovers the scale, at first ploddingly insisted on by cello and then whipped up with incredible excitement in scuttering fiery passages for all the players. At about nine minutes in, there is a new climax with piled up cross-string writing that seems about to explode, but then quickly evaporates into high trilled chords.

There is a break (or was it just that everyone had to turn over their huge placards of music at the same moment?) and then a much shorter section in which Stravinskian chugging rhythms, cross-accented, are tossed around and developed to a point of complexity. At 14 minutes the lines diverge, there is a sudden wisp of quiet harmonics, and just as suddenly silence. Once again one is amazed by Xenakis's ability to imagine more new sounds and demand more from his instrumentalists than one would have thought possible; perhaps there is something naive in the quality of the imagination, but it is brilliantly realized.

This new work rather put in the shade the more amiable sound-effects of Ligeti's Second Quartet, and wholly obliterated for me the awkwardnesses of Giles Swayne's Second Quartet. But the perfect foil to Xenakis's sonic flamboyance was the intellectual rigour of Carter's First Quartet in a splendid performance in which only towards the end of this superbly assured concert did the players show any signs of tiring.

Nicholas Kenyon

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.3 up 4.2
FT Gilts: 83.60 up 0.69
Bargains: 23,644
Tring Hall USM Index: 174.6 up 1.1
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8,598.65 up 36.21
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 886.52 (closed)
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1,204.83 up 8.72

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5525, down 1.75
Index 85.4 down 1.5
DM 3.9625
FrF 11.9125, down 0.1750
Yen 376.50, down 4
Dollar
Index 125.3, down 0.1
DM 2.5455
Gold
$412, up 50 cents
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $413
Sterling $1.5520

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 9 7/8-9 3/4
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 7/16-9 9/16
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/8
3 month 14 11/16-14 7/16
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Sir J Causton 60p + 9p
Chloride 24p + 3p
Sotheby 585p + 62p
J Brown 29p + 3p
Kwik Fit 46p + 4p
Borthwick 23p + 2p
Elson & Robbins 41p - 4p
Comb Tech 37.5p - 3.5p
Solicitors Law 30p - 2p
Polly Peck £15 - £1
Grindlays Hldgs 187p - 12p
Hill Bristol 80p - 5p

TODAY

INTERIMS: Carlton Communications, Arthur Guinness and Sons, Hanson Trust, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), Kenning Motor corp, Plaxtons (GB), Premier consolidated Oil Fields, Trident Television
FINALS: Aitken Hume Holdings, Associated Heat Services, Beechwood Group, British and American Film Holdings, Butterfield-Harvey, Capital Gearing Trust, Chapman Industries, Churchbury Estates, Countryside and New Town Properties, Dawson International, Hazlewood Foods, Geevor Tin Mines, GB Papers, Law Land, Thomas Locker Holdings, International Signal Corp, Leigh Interests, Plysu, Standard Fireworks, Limited Electronic Holdings, John Waddington, Winterbottom Energy Trust.

Bid to wind up six Hunt firms

Petitions for the compulsory winding up of six companies formerly controlled by Mr Keith Hunt, the missing financier, will be heard in the High Court in London today.

Mr Philip Heslop, counsel for the Trade Secretary, who has brought the petitions, told Mr Justice Harman yesterday that they were the first batch of petitions against companies controlled by Mr Hunt, an investment and commodities adviser.

Moves by representatives of investors to bring petitions against four other Hunt companies – Futures Index, Exchange Securities International, Exchange Securities Financial Services and Exchange Securities Investment Management – were adjourned until some time after June 27 in order for evidence to be presented.

● LIFFE RECORD: The London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) had another record day's trading yesterday. The number of contracts traded hit 8,427 compared with the previous record of 7,972. There were 2,679 gilts contracts traded and Eurodollar contracts were also very active, responding to the better-than-expected US money supply figures.

● BANK BUY: The Royal Bank of Scotland will buy Seattle-First National Bank (Switzerland) Zurich from Seattle-First National Bank. Providing the deal is approved by regulatory authorities, the Zurich bank will be renamed Williams & Glyn's Bank AG and will be developed locally and internationally.

● CHINA CONTRACT: China has selected Simoncarves of Stockport, to modernize the grain intake and storage facilities at the ports of Dalian and Tianjin. Two contracts totalling about £14m cover design and supply of four Simporter twin-belt elevators, quayside belt and chain conveyors, weighing and other associated equipment.

WALL STREET

Dow dips after early gain

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – After early increases, stocks fell in active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average was up 10 points, but dropped back [illegible] points to 1,204.

The transportation average was down [illegible] points to 578.

Advancing issues were eight-to-five over declines.

Mr Marvin Katz, vice-president at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co, said that last Friday's money supply figures "came in much better than" everyone expected. The end of the quarter is coming up in a couple of weeks and the portfolio adjustments then should hype the trading.

"The market is very healthy and it looks like there'll be no summer doldrums this year." He said that "everyone wants to buy again".

Mr Robert Farrell, market analyst at Merrill Lynch, said that any correction ahead would probably not exceed 10 per cent to 12 per cent, because "many of the big capitalization stocks that affect the Dow are already down 10 per cent or more.

"The risk in a correction may be greater in those speculative areas that are the most extended and amount to more than the moderate weakness indicated for the major averages."

American Telephone & Telegraph was up 1/8 at 64 1/8; General Electric up 3/8 at 54 1/2; International Business Machines up 1/2 at 114 1/4; G. D. Searle down 3/8 at 42 1/2; Coachmen Industries up 3 at 62; and Federal National Mortgage unchanged at 25 1/2.

Union Pacific was trading at 54 1/2, down 3/8; NCR at 121 1/2, down 1 1/4; Southern Pacific 72, down 1/2; Commodore International 55 1/4, down 5.

Spending boom grows stronger

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

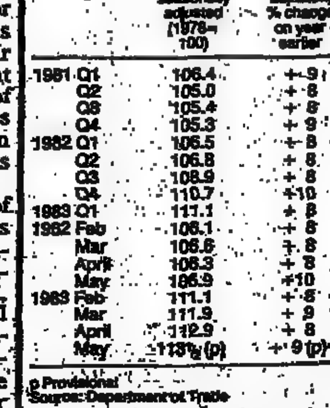
The consumer spending boom which began last summer has gone from strength to strength, with business in the shops last month running at record levels.

The volume of retail sales in May was up 0.5 per cent on the month before and more than 6 per cent higher than 12 months earlier, according to provisional estimates by the Department of Trade released yesterday.

Retailers are hopeful that the trend will continue for most of the year.

A number of factors have fuelled the shopping spree: lower mortgage rates which put more cash into people's pockets; higher real earnings as pay rises have outstripped inflation; easier credit terms which have encouraged people to borrow more; and, according to the Retail Consortium which represents the bulk of Britain's main stores, a booming black economy, and increased spending by tourists, especially from the United States.

The worry remains to what extent higher consumer spending will suck in imports rather than benefit industry at home. Over the three months to May, retail sales rose by 1.5 per cent from the previous three months: but imports of consumer goods were 7 per cent higher in the latest three-month period.



RETAIL SALES

		Sales by volume seasonally adjusted (1978=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1981	Q1	106.4	+ 9
	Q2	105.0	+ 8
	Q3	105.4	+ 8
	Q4	105.3	+ 9
1982	Q1	106.5	+ 8
	Q2	106.8	+ 8
	Q3	108.9	+ 8
	Q4	110.7	+10
1983	Q1	111.1	+ 8
1982	Feb	106.1	+ 8
	Mar	106.6	+ 8
	April	108.3	+ 8
	May	106.9	+10
1983	Feb	111.1	+ 8
	Mar	111.9	+ 9
	April	112.9	+ 8
	May	113 1/2 (p)	+ 9 (p)

p Provisional
Source: Department of Trade

Mining finance group heads queue for funds

Rio Tinto-Zinc to raise £198m in third largest rights issue

By Jeremy Warner

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the British-based mining finance house, yesterday announced plans to raise £198m by way of a rights issue. It is the third biggest funding exercise the stock market has seen.

A year ago, British Petroleum raised £623m and in May 1976, Imperial Chemical Industries raised just over £200m.

A long queue of companies hoping to raise money on the Stock Exchange as soon as the outcome of the election was known has been forming since the beginning of the year.

The terms of the issue are one new share at 450p for every six held.

RTZ shares, which had fallen sharply on Friday on speculation that the company was about to bid for oil group, Tricentrol yesterday, rose 7p to 539p. It is unusual for a price to rise in response to such a heavy funding exercise and it did so partly because the group accompanied the rights issue with a denial that it has any intention of bidding for Tricentrol.

Sir Alistair Frame, chief executive, said the group was raising new money to enable it to take advantage of growth opportunities in its existing natural resource and industrial activities and to provide greater flexibility for acquisitions.

He said that, boosted by higher metal prices, trading so far in 1983 had been better than last year.

Market commentators had regarded a rights issue from RTZ as a strong possibility ever since CRA, the group's separately-quoted Australian mining offshoot, had a [illegible] rights issue in April.

At the time, RTZ took up some of its rights, thereby preserving its stake in CRA at more than 50 per cent, despite an undertaking given to the Australian Government to reduce the holding to 49 per cent or less.

RIGHTS ISSUES SINCE APRIL

	£ m		£ m
Bifurcated Eng	1.0	Eastman Cons	1.5
Sheffield Brick	0.039	Hampton Gold	17.0
Comben Group	7.4	Electro Protective	10.0
Mowlem	9.9	Spirax Sarco	16.6
Dubilier	5.5	EIS Group	3.8
Wellman Eng	2.5	Myson Group	4.1
W E Norton	0.2	McKechnie Bros	10.6
BSR	21.1	GKN	80.1
LeisureTime Int	2.4	Mellins	0.6
William Collins	6.5	Courtaulds	71.0
Warehouse Group	0.1	Anvil Petroleum	1.3
Harris Queensway	25.2	Hawley	14.9
Lasmo	45.2	Powell Duffryn	14.9
Combined Technology	5.2	Hunting Associated	10.3
Eastern Produce	2.8	London United Inv	5.1
Standard Chartered	101.0	Edmond Holdings	1.4
Witlington Int	2.7	Rightwise	0.8

Source: Samuel Montagu. Figures do not include money raised on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Consolidation of the heavily-spending CRA as a subsidiary into RTZ's balance sheet has made the group overburdended with debt. But the rights issue will reduce debt expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds from 52 per cent to 47 per cent.

Mr Andrew Buxton, finance director, said that the desire to make acquisitions was secondary to the main purpose of the rights issue, the proceeds of which would mainly be earmarked for internal capital investment.

There are several large investment projects coming up for review in the group. In Britain these include modernization of the Ketton cement works from the wet to the dry process which is more energy efficient.

The group is also considering heavy spending in the North Sea where extension of the Argyll facilities into East and West Duncan and the Bunter gas field is being considered.

Overseas projects which the company expect to spend money on include the Borax molybdenum deposit in Alaska and a new copper mining project in Chile.

A month-and-a-half ago, Charter Consolidated raised about £51m by placing its remaining 4.3 per cent stake in RTZ at 562p a share. This helped to fuel market speculation that a big share issue, either by way of rights or an acquisition, was immenent.

The group promises to raise its dividend payments this year by at least 1p to 17p net. Two months ago, RTZ announced that pretax profits last year had fallen from £348m to £341m.

City Comment

Loosening the tied brewers

The brewing industry is, in many respects, correct in its argument that the tied system has been to the benefit of the customer, though providing a buffer in times of recession.

The fact that brewers' profits have been increasing at a time when volume sales have been falling, however, does show that much of this profit comes from non-brewing activities.

The EEC in the next few weeks will decide whether the British brewer is to be allowed to continue to take advantage of the tied system, or whether suppliers to the pub and off-licence industry can have untapped access to a sector of the trade which they initially demonstrated could be profitable.

The brewers agree that landlords should be able to select the "special beers" they serve. Investment in brewing now has to be massive and a return on that investment is reasonable.

The improvement in beer quality offered by the big brewers means that the customer no longer makes do with an indifferent product, and the activities of consumer organizations and the skilfully-run small brewing sector mean that he has a choice.

However, in non-brewing areas the wholesale trade should be able to supply the needs of the industry. It has shown in the past that it can.

It does meet diverse regional needs and it does represent a sector of commerce which meets the Government's philosophy on trade.

The merger of the Departments of Trade and Industry has already been welcomed by the Institute of Directors as being pro free trade. The Federation of Wholesale Distributors in its opposition to a continuance of the tie, will also be aware of the move.

The brewers should know that their argument that an abandonment of the tie would lead to a change in the character of the English pub comes at a time when there is a distinct change in the character of British business.

Swid (left) and Cogan: Would increase offer by 110p a share

Sotheby's bidders in 'false market' row

By Philip Robinson

A big row broke out last night between the Americans wanting to own Sotheby Parke Bernet, the auctioneers.

Mr Alfred Taubman, who emerged as the "white knight" last week, accused his rivals, Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, of creating a false market in Sotheby's shares. Through his bankers, Lazard Brothers, a complaint was made to the City takeover panel.

At issue was the final part of a statement by Mr Cogan and Mr Swid saying that if they received clearance from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and subject to financing arrangements which are in progress, their Knoll International Holdings would make a further offer for Sotheby's at 630p a share.

Sotheby's shares jumped 100p on the statement before closing 67p up at 590p.

Mr Marcus Agius of Lazards said that one of the main planks of Sotheby's defence was that at 520p a share bid, Knoll was over-borrowed.

"If they were overstretched at that level, they must be at 630p. We feel Mr Cogan and Mr Swid should not have been allowed to make that statement until the finance had been guaranteed."

He added: "We believe what they said was unhelpful, misleading and probably caused a false market in the shares."

A Knoll offer at 630p a share would value Sotheby's at £73m, around £12m more than it originally offered.

Morgan Grenfell, Knoll's advisers, confirmed that its new statement had not gone to the takeover panel before it was released. During any takeovers most bankers clear price sensitive statements with the panel first.

Mr Philip Evans of Morgan Grenfell said: "The other side is clutching at straws. We were asked by the panel to explain what was behind that paragraph. We did, and they are perfectly happy. We have not been asked to issue any clarifying statements."

The panel was unavailable for comment last night.

Both sides announced fresh Sotheby's share purchases yesterday. Mr Taubman, who is reckoned to influence 10 per cent of the Sotheby's shares, admits to owning 600,000 or 5 per cent.

Pilkington divisions to merge

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Pilkington Brothers, Britain's sole producer of flat glass, which has been losing business to rising imports, is to merge its flat and safety glass operations in Britain.

The merger, under a new company, Pilkington Glass, brings the company's operations into line with its other European operations and reduces the present four divisions to two: basic glass and processing operations. The Triplex brand name is to be retained for automotive and aircraft products.

The new company begins trading on July 1 and from the beginning of next year its chairman will be Mr Derek Cook, presently chairman of Pilkington's South African subsidiary.

Pilkington stressed yesterday that the reorganization in Britain would not lead to further redundancies in a business that has already been badly hit by the downturn in the building and motor industries.

Mr Antony Pilkington, chairman of the group, said: "The growing importance of added value products and the overlapping areas of processing in architectural glasses, security glazing and safety glass for the motor trade, has made the present demarcation among the divisions artificial."

John Brown admits talks over turbines

By Our Financial Staff

John Brown shares rose 3p to 29p yesterday on the company's admission that it is in talks with Hawker Siddeley about the future of its gas turbine interests.

In a carefully worded statement, prompted by yesterday's report in *The Times*, John Brown said, *inter alia*, that it was in discussions with Hawker Siddeley "which may lead to an association in the business of John Brown Engineering." JBE is the gas turbine subsidiary.

A John Brown spokesman admitted last night that the term "association" was deliberately vague, and the company's formal statement said it was "too early to make an announcement of the outcome of these talks".

The spokesman refused to comment on the possibility that GEC and at least one other company were interested in either the gas turbine division or a full bid for the company, though it is known this is the case.

The company's official statement said: "no approach has been made to John Brown by any party with a view to an offer for its share capital." However, given possible competition between rivals for the gas turbine division, such a possibility cannot be ruled out.

GEC did not comment last night, and Hawker Siddeley said it had nothing to add to the statement issued by John Brown.

Poles seek grace on debts

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland yesterday proposed a new long-term approach to its huge debt repayments to the West and said that it needed further low-interest credits from the West to boost export performance.

The plan, which is not likely to take root until sanctions against Poland are removed, was proposed by Mr Janusz Obodowski, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic planning.

According to the proposal, the entire debt to the West – put at $25bn (£15.6bn) by Mr Obodowski – could be rescheduled over 20 years with an eight-year grace period.

● A new IMF programme for Brazil will be in place by the end of June, Herr Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Bank for International settlements, said in Basle yesterday. The programme will allow Brazil to repay by June 30 a $400m (£250m) tranche of a $1.45bn central bank bridging credit.

Move to refinance Tring

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Robin Eve, the new chief executive of Commercial Development Finance Corporation, the Luxembourg-based company which owns Tring Hall, the USM issuing house, last night disclosed that he was negotiating a possible £1m refinancing deal.

Mr Eve, who is urging shareholders to reject a takeover bid from Haverford Securities, said the deal would involve an option to buy new shares

Me Eve declined to disclose at this stage whom he had been talking to. His company would be provided with a £1m line of credit and would use this to repay bank borrowings.

Mr Eve expected confirmation of the deal today.

BIS gives hope and sounds a warning

US policy 'threatens recovery'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Bank for International Settlements has strongly attacked United States fiscal policy, blaming the big US deficit for holding up interest rates and threatening the world recovery.

But in a much more optimistic assessment of the world economy than a year ago, the central bankers' bank says in its annual report that prospects are at least beginning to brighten.

"There is greater hope than at any time since the first oil shock that the present recovery can be nurtured into lasting, non-inflationary expansion."

However, it says that high real interest rates in the US could choke off the recovery which has begun there and in West Germany and Britain.

"From every conceivable angle, the most important and most urgent task for policy is to exert downward pressure on US interest rates," the BIS says.

It urges the United States not to relax monetary policy, which it says is not to blame for high interest rates. But the budget deficit should be cut, preferably by spending cuts but if necessary with tax increases.

The BIS also calls on the US, Japan, West Germany and Britain to lead the economic revival through expansion of their domestic economies. It says that these countries have controlled inflation and are free from balance of payments restraints.

"A debt-ridden world fraught with financial fragility requires not only lenders of last resort but also buyers of last resort."

Despite the more optimistic note of the BIS report, the Basle-based bank remains cautious about how firmly based the recovery is likely to be and whether it will be strong enough to improve the current accounts of the deficit countries.

Although emergency rescue packages have staved off an international debt crisis, it says the world's financial system remains fragile. Apart from the need for recovery in the West to bring relief to debtor countries, the BIS believes it is necessary to improve the system, with much greater resources for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

● A report to the summit meeting of EEC leaders beginning in Stuttgart on Friday says that the community's emergence from recession is gathering pace but warns that high US interest rates could still abort the fragile upturn.

The report, which was reviewed by Community finance ministers at their pre-summit meeting in Brussels yesterday, predicts growth in the EEC of 0.4 per cent this year accelerating to 1.6 per cent in 1984.

Inflation could fall to 6 per cent next year from 6.5 per cent this year, but unemployment – already at record levels – is expected to go on rising, with the 1983 average of 11 per cent more than double 1979 levels.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Careless Capel and Leonard
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £2.74m (£1.79m).
Stated earnings, 4.5p (3.7p).
Turnover, £81.83m (£74.84m).
Net dividend, 2.75p(2.75p).

Sheffield Brick Group
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax loss, £518,000 (£163,000 loss).
Turnover, £5.28m (£4.81m).
Net dividend, nil (0.75p).

Western Motor Holdings
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax loss, £396,000 (£487,000 loss).
Stated earnings, (loss) 18.86p(loss 21.87).
Turnover, £35.66m (£35.29m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Scottish National Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax revenue, £1.76m(£1.71m).
Stated earnings, 1.79p(1.73p).
Net interim dividend, 1.2p(1.15p).

Camford Engineering
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £201,000 (£639,000 loss)
Turnover, £19.85m (£19.47m)
Net interim dividend, nil (nil)

London Private Health Group
Year to 32.3.83.
Pretax profit, £9,300 (£41,500).
Stated earnings, (fully diluted) 0.2p(1.5p).
Turnover, £1.16m (£664,000m).

Scruttons
(company's shares are traded on the over-the-counter market)
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £1.05m(£929,000).
Stated earnings, 6.0p(9.5p).
Turnover, £14.92m (£12.19m).
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p).

Property Holding & Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax revenue, £5.05m (£3.42m).
Net dividend, 4.0p(3.5p).

● **Stewart Nairn** has reached agreement with Gulf Petroleum Products Co. (GPPC), subject to shareholders' approval, to acquire 40 per cent of the beneficial interest in the freehold of property at 9-15 Sackville Street, London, W1, for £4.4m, to be satisfied by the issue of 3m mew ordinary shares.

● **John Mowlem's** directors told yesterday's annual meeting that because there had not been disclosed with the annual report and accounts a contract that they had considered immaterial the meeting would have to be adjourned.

The contract involved a sum of £500,000, but, despite its insignificance, technical provisions in the companies act required it to be disclosed.

An amendment to the report and accounts and an explanatory letter will be sent to shareholders and formal consideration of the report and accounts will take place at the adjourned meeting on July 11.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

BA helps Saatchi to high flying success

Saatchi & Saatchi
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £4.83m (£2.4m)
Stated earnings 10.42p (8.62p adj)
Turnover £268m (£76m)
Net interim dividend 2.82p (2.33p adj)
Share price 520p, up 10p

In the middle of the worst recession since the war, the advertising agencies ought to be feeling the squeeze more than most – just as they did in the early 1970s.

Instead, their results are going from strength to strength. And the growth is right across the board and not a case of the big well-known quoted agencies poaching accounts from the smaller less well-known ones.

Industry seems to have learned the lesson of the early 1970s: it found then that cutting advertising budgets meant losing market shares. The attitude to advertising is the same whether the company is a manufacturer or a seller of packaged goods.

The result is reflected both by the revenue of the independent television companies – just look at Central's first set of figures – and the fact that the advertising industry's revenues have been growing faster than the rate of inflation.

Within this picture, Saatchi & Saatchi has carved a special niche if only because of its high profits as the Conservative Party's agency. It will not say what revenue this account brings in, if indeed a bill is submitted at all.

The huge growth in interim profits reported yesterday reflects the acquisition of Compton Communications a year ago.

Since then Saatchi has pushed margins from 1.8 per cent to 1.6 per cent, a considerable achievement.

There has also been considerable organic growth. Accounts such as British Airways, said to be worth £25m a year, will make a substantial contribution over the next – who knows? – 10 years. The previous agency held the account for 36 years. But don't forget that success in the big league has its price – gaining BA lost Saatchi British Caledonian and KLM.

Saatchi is now the eighth biggest advertising agency in the world. There are still some geographic gaps, especially on the United States West Coast, so expect one of two small acquisitions. Second-half profits growth will not be as spectacular as the first, but more than £10m for the whole year is easily achievable.

Finlay

James Finlay
Year to 31/12/1982
Pretax profits £14.34 (£10.95)
Stated earnings 12.8p (14.1p)
Turnover £122.9 (£99,159)
Net final dividend 2.9p (2.5p)
Share price 120p +1p
Dividend payable 27/7/83

James Finlay, a stalwart from the days of great British companies with vast overseas empires, has proved more successful than many in handling the transformation when it lost its empire and had to search for a new role.

Today the group is spread across five major areas: banking finance and intenational confirming; confectionery and beverage manufacturing, trading, manufacturing and merchanting; energy-related interests and the plantations.

And today the bulk of its profits, £8.5m out of a total pretax of £15m, come from the United Kingdom. Of the rest £3.6m from Africa and £2.9m from Asia are the most significant.

The new and more stable worlds of North America and Australia are far smaller.

Ironically, it is the plantation business which has proved the major force behind what is at first sight a commendable surge in profits. It has provided £5.2m against just £2.0m, in 1981 accounts for all of the rise from £13.1m to £15.0m at the group pretax level.

But a combination of extraordinary items and increased tax absorbs most of this improvement.

It is easy to see where and why the group had problwems. Banking had a troubled year and turned in a £362,000 loss, largely reflecting the twin problems of lower trade and higher interest rates.

Manufacturing slipped a little, though any avoidance of loss, given the United Kingdom's trading conditions, must be scored as an achievement. And the energy interests, a most astute diversification, powered upwards for a £1.6m gain.

The issue then for Findlay is not whether it has the management skill to run what it has, but whether it can find the opportunities to continue re-positioning itself for the 1980s. So far it seems to have more ideas and potential than is recognized in the share price.

Metal Box

Metal Box said its improved profit and borrowing position is only a first step towards recovery and improved profitability and there is no certain evidence of a major improvement in the company's markets.

The group was commenting on its results for the year to March 31 in which it made pretax tax profits of £52.5m up from £40.2m on sales of £1.39bn compared with £1.2bn.

Metal box shares rose to 222p on the announcement of results before settling back to 218p, a net gain of 16p from Friday's close.

Metal box said extraordinary items, reflecting the cost of redundancies and reorganizations, again substantially eroded attributable profits for the year.

US finance

With US Government, corporate and union pension funds now controlling almost $1,000bn in retirement assets, the force of their collective attitude toward investments is formidable, and it can often provide the mainstay of support for a bull market once it gets rolling.

As recently as last June, according to one survey, pension funds were favouring stocks over bonds by a 50-40 margin. But as the bull market developed last year, pension fund managers began putting even more of their assets into stocks.

The consensus among pension fund clients is that this is a bull market. They are adding that if there is a correction, stay with equities. Like most other pension plan sponsors these days, CBS remains convinced that stocks offer the most promise for the largest portfolio gains. Last September, its annual contribution of more than $20m went almost entirely into equities.

"Our clients have been fairly aggressive in increasing exposure to stocks over the last five or six months", said Mr Stephen Canter, president of the Chase Investors Management,

This trend is good news., of course, for investors who have been specially jittery in recent weeks over the possibility of a jump in interest rates that might depress the market.

Exco and Telerate show big increase in profits

By Our Financial Staff

Profits of Exco International have climbed Significantly in the first four months of this year, Mr Hilton Clarke, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday.

He said that Telerate, the information system in which Exco owns 49 per cent, showed a 68 per cent rise in after-tax profits for the six months to the end of March. This rise is likely to be repeated in the second half of the year if new installations continue to grow at the same rate as the first six months of the year.

Dealing with other activities, Mr Clarke said that the group's money-broking activities showed a small increase over the previous year's figures, with most of the positive results coming from the new Tokyo joint venture. He said that profits from bullion markets have been running well ahead of last year.

A new bullion was opened in New York last month. "We are very pleased with the results," he said.

It is understood that three of Garmore's founder directors are opposed to the terms and that an Exco shareholder's letter convening a meeting to approve the deal has been delayed.

Huge loan for EEC projects

Luxembourg (AP-Dow Jones) – European Community finance ministers yesterday allowed the European Commission to borrow the equivalent of 1,500m European Currency Units (ECUs) on international capital markets for project financing in member states.

Herr Hanns Tietmeyer, the West German secretary of state for finance, who chaired the finance ministers' meeting, said the money would be borrowed to fuel the third edition of the so-called New Community Instrument (NIC).

Last February, ministers decided in principle to extend borrowing under the NIC for a total of 3,000m ECUs.

Aurora to raise £19m

By Jonathan Clare

The long-awaited capital reconstruction at Aurora, the special steels and engineering group, will raise £19m and have interest charges over a full year.

The scheme was delayed when it emerged that the Department of Industry was only going to subscribe the minimum £250,000 required rather than the hoped-for £2m.

Barclays Bank, the group's main banker, has agreed to cancel or postpone various financial obligations worth about £2m.

Sir Robert Atkinson, who was previously believed to be ready to take more day-to-day control of the company, will retire as chairman at the end of this year when his contract expires.

Aurora is still looking for a new managing director. Mr Arthur Watt, the former managing director, resigned last month and another director, Mr Jim Hannah is due to leave the company. But Aurora has found the two new non-executive directors it wanted to appoint from industry. They are Sir John Hill and Mr J Armstrong.

The reorganization proposals, which will have to be accepted by shareholders at an extraordinary meeting after next month's annual meeting, include the reduction of preference shares and ordinary shares into a single class of capital.

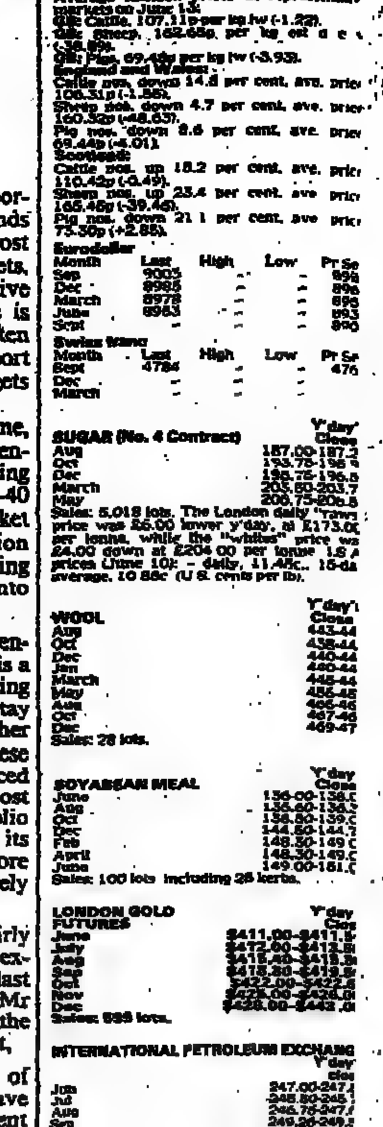
This will create a new class of 2.8 million ordinary shares and will eliminate a deficit of £24m on revenue reserves. Dividends could not be paid in the foreseeable future without the reduction.

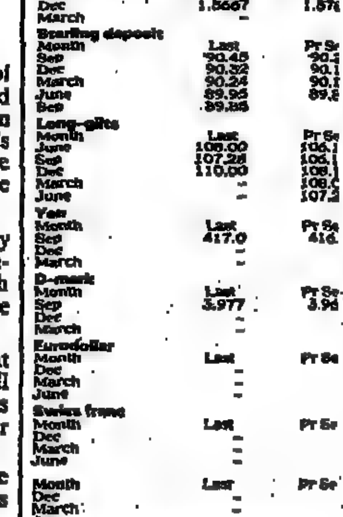
About £9m will be raised by issuing new 9 per cent redeemable preference shares which will carry 97 per cent of the voting rights of the company.

The company's merchant bank, NM Rothschild, will underwrite 78 per cent of this issue and find subscribers for the rest.

Underwritten shares will be offered to existing shareholders first

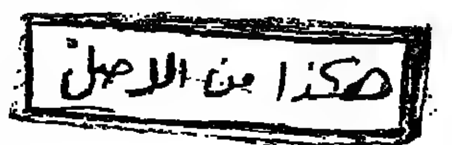
COMMODITIES





Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts



APPOINTMENTS

New head at Morgan Crucible

Dr Bruce Farmer takes over as group managing director of the Morgan Crucible Company on July 1 from Mr John Gilbert who is retiring. Mr David Dunbar becomes chairman of Thermic division. Mr Graham Swetman, from the BOC Group, takes over the finance function.

Mr Brian Denney has been elected deputy chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association.

Mr G. J. McKenzie has joined the board of Matheson & Company.

Mr Oliver Whitehead has been appointed managing director of John Laing International, but will continue as a joint managing director of John Laing Construction.

Mr Norman S. Bergel has joined the board of County Bank as a director in the international division. He was previously a director of Orion Royal Bank.

Mr Andrew Caldecott has joined the board of Electronic Rentals Group as a non-executive director.

Mr David Wildsmith has been appointed a director of Charterhouse Japhet Investment Management. He was formerly investment manager of the British Airways Pension Fund.

Mr Malcolm Hughes has been appointed general manager (market planning) and Mr Tim Melville-Ross general manager (housing) of Nationwide Building Society.

Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman of McCorquodale, has become a director of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance.

Mr A. Sherazee has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Blackfriars Insurance, a subsidiary of Unilever.

Mr Archie T. Gibson, divisional general manager (marketing and development) is to be joint general manager (branch administration – east area) in succession to Mr Ivan R. S. Robson who is retiring. Mr David M. Dunlop, a district manager, branch administration east area, is to be assistant general manager with responsibility for the marketing, development, public affairs and VISA functions. Mr John C. Robertson, manager, central banking services, has been appointed assistant general manager.

Torin Douglas: Marketing and Advertising

Why British management is being told to put emphasis on design

Channel 4 may not have attracted as many viewers and as much advertising revenue as it would have liked, but it is already picking up awards, the latest batch of which recognizes the young television channel's achievements in the field of graphic design.

Last week it won a coveted gold and two silver awards at the Design & Art Directors' Association's 21st annual dinner, for its corporate identity on screen, while one of its programme, *The Snowman*, won a silver animated film. Another, the autumn – scheduled series, *Spice of Life*, won the gold award for television graphics.

Television is giving design companies such as Robinson Lambie-Nairn (the Channel 4 corporate identity) and Lodge Cheesman (*Spice of Life*) unrivalled opportunities to show their flair and imagination. Of the four design areas that D & AD is concerned with – advertising, graphic, television and editorial design – television is currently the strongest, with both the BBC and the ITV companies outstanding in their use of title sequences for programmes such as *Smiley's People*, *Omnibus*, or *The South Bank Show*.

Yet if television graphic design is currently in the ascendancy, there is no doubt that all four of D & AD's areas of concern have shown British design at its best over the past 20 years, building this country reputation that it simply does not have when it comes to the design of products.

It has become a commonplace in recent years that British advertising is "the best in the world" which may well be one reason many observers are now detecting a fall-off in the standard.

Similarly, in editorial design, publications such as *The Sunday Times* and *Nova* have, in their day, carved out international reputations as have publishers such as Penguin and a number of packaging companies.

"Britain leads the world in the crafts of visual communication", Mr Edward Booth-Clibborn, the chairman of D & AD, says. "It is one of the areas which have grown considerably over the last 21 years and it is now an industry giving work to many and creating considerable



invisible earnings for the British economy. This is something to be proud of, as D & AD is actively seeking out ways to foster and encourage British design to greater endeavours."

Yet if Britain has produced such outstanding designs in the fields of advertising, packaging, books, newspapers and magazines, why has it not done so in the area in which, in economic terms at least, it really counts – the design of products? The answer has to be laid at the door of the management. Except in the areas where visual communication is part of the product – television, books, newspapers and magazines – design has been seen as a slightly frivolous "extra" that

'Design cannot be just tacked on to create a new image'

can be tacked on afterwards, if necessary, but that can be done away with if costs are being squeezed.

There have been exceptions, of course. Mr Kenneth Gill, a partner in the Pentagram design group, which was one of the founder companies in D & AD, has designed many outstanding products for British companies, as an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum's Boilerhouse gallery last month demonstrated.

British Rail's High Speed Train, the Parker 25 pen, the Kenwood Chef mixer, razors for Wilkinson, irons for Morphy Richards, the Kodak Instamatic and many other products are his.

Unfortunately, though such talents may exist in greater numbers, few are given the opportunities by British companies, and the consequences have been plain to see.

British products find it hard to gain acceptance in overseas markets, where design is given a higher recognition and is seen as integral part of a product. In turn, as the British public has demanded better designed goods, people have turned away from British products in favour of the better looking German, Japanesse, Italian and French models. The motor industry is one prime example – though design alone is not to blame for its ills. But another current boom area for importers is that of small electrical appliances, where companies such as Braun, which have taken design seriously for many years, are taking a rapidly increasing share of sales.

Fortunately, the problem has at last been recognised – thanks largely to vigorous lobbying on the part of established British designers such as Sir Terence Conran – and the Government has put its weight behind a drive to get British management to recognize that design is one of the first and most vital aspects of product marketing.

The Department of Industry has been funding a design consultancy scheme through the Design Council since the start of the year, offering companies up to 15 days' free design consultancy and a further 15 days at half-price. The scheme has been promoted with full page advertisements in the quality press on the theme "Design for Profit", showing a number of examples of British design success stories.

These include the British Leyland Range Rover, the Sinclair ZX81 Computer, the Dunlop Max 150G carbon fibre tennis racket, the Westland 30 Helicopter and designs from Laura Ashley.

"It is a sad state of affairs that so many British companies can not stand up to foreign competition because they pay too little attention to design," runs the advertisement. "Yet in Britain we have some of the best in-house and consultant designers and engineers in the world.

"When times are tough, good design should be even more of a priority, because you have to be even more competitive. And all too often the design budget is the first to go."

One area in which design can totally alter the fortunes of a company is retailing, as the Burton Group, which has had a long relationship with design consultants Fitch & Company, has demonstrated and as is now

'When times are tough, good design should be a priority'

being shown, not for the first time, by Sir Terence Conran.

Sir Terence is currently focusing his attention on the Mothercare side of his Habitat /Mothercare empire and we shall shortly be seeing the first significant fruits of his labours there with the launch of a new range of merchandise.

Last month, he gave up the chairmanship of the menswear retailers, J Hepworth, but not before he had been on hand to see the total relaunch of the chain, with a new range of merchandise, new store designs and corporate style and a new advertising campaign to put across the changes.

"We have spent more than a year planning and putting into action what is, in effect, the rebirth of a famous high street name", Mr Bob Russell, managing director of Hepworth (Retail), says.

"We have discovered the meaning of marketing with a capital 'M' and not before time, you might think. We have a new shop profile – a cool grey background with a red display coachline – taking the place of an old brown and gold livery. The ashwood trim, the deliberate lighting and displays within the shop, create a unique Hepworths shopping atmosphere".

Mr Russell is quick to point out that there is far more to the change than just a new shop design and new merchandise policies and this, of course, is crucial to the whole business of good design.

It cannot be just tacked on in order to create a new image, unless that image is reinforced by all the other aspects of a company – the quality of the goods, the attitude of the staff and so on.

This, unfortunately, is where there is room for difficulties in the areas of design which the Design & Art Directors' Association concentrates on. For it is perfectly possible to create a brilliant television commercial or a superb pack for a product that does not match up to the promise.

For example, many advertising and marketing people wonder whether Tesco is wise with its current advertising campaign to go so strongly down the Sainsbury route, emphasising product quality, range of wines, fresh vegetables and so on, when many of its stores are plainly not up to the comparison. The Sainsbury campaign, by contrast, is a perfect reflection of its stores and its goods and as such has produced enormous returns.

The fact is that brilliant advertising and graphic design cannot on their own improve a product and though they may well sell the item once they will not sell it twice.

The bigger the differential between the promise implied by the packaging and the reality inside, the bigger the customer's resentment – and no amount of gold and silver awards can make up for that.

● An exhibition of the best advertising, graphic and television design, organised by D & AD, is currently on at the Boilerhouse Project, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Industrial notebook

Invisible earners in need of justice

The most successful of our invisible exports are those of professional firms such as consulting engineers and architects. In little more than 10 years their overseas earnings have grown by nearly a factor of 20 and are now approaching £1bn.

This is much faster progress than even the fast-growing sectors in merchandise trade, such as pharmaceuticals (eightfold) and textiles (elevenfold). Moreover, invisibles are four to five times more profitable than merchandise exports, which often have a 25 per cent import content, so that even a modest expansion in invisibles can be equivalent to a substantial increase in merchandise trade.

It is obvious, therefore, that this is the type of activity which should be encouraged to grow to the fullest extent. Yet there are still many obstacles we put in the way of our professional companies which greatly restrict their progress.

The consultancy organizations enjoying a monopoly within the nationalized industries serve a variety of clients at home and abroad and, in the process, frequently undermine the viability of private firms. The latter make two serious accusations against nationalized consultancies:

● The nationalized consultancies compete unfairly, for who can unravel their true costs from their labyrinthine finances?

● A much more serious charge is that they prevent private firms from gaining any experience at all in many important fields. If a professional firm cannot claim successes in its home market, it is at a grave disadvantage against its foreign competitors.

French and German firms do not suffer from such debilitating restrictions, which in this country have gained momentum largely because of the aspirations of a few over-ambitious men in some of the nationalized consultancies. In France and Germany, everything is done to encourage private firms to grow and to prosper.

It would, in any case be in the interest of the nationalized consultancies to engage in constructive competition as well as cooperation in joint ventures with private firms, for there is much the two could learn from each other. They could also benefit from the very high reputation which British firms have built up, all over the world.

Taxation is another important limiting factor on the rapid expansion of professional firms overseas. Although the situation has improved, it is still a great deal easier for foreign firms to build up reserves for financing their ambitious promotion programmes. As international competition intensifies, it is imperative to spend more on promotion and travel. But British companies frequently lack adequate funds for this.

The problem can be particularly acute among partnerships, where there are two great disadvantages.

First, every time a partner retires, the firm is "decapitalized" to the extent of his share of the assets; no long-term capital base can, therefore, be built up. In addition, it is very difficult to attract long-term capital as distinct from overdraft facilities.

There is a need, therefore, for further tax reform to provide firms with adequate funds for promotion.

Provided we place the "services" on an equal footing with industry, our prospects abroad should be highly encouraging. Indeed, it is quite reasonable to expect that the overseas earnings of the professions alone could take the place of, say, the motor industry exports within five to ten years.

When Britain's oil reserves run out, it will be the service sectors (and not our shrinking manufactures) which will fill the gap. The trade figures for the past decade alone amply justify this seemingly optimistic expectation.

Thus, between 1970 and 1980 world trade in services grew by an astonishing 17 per cent a year in real terms compared with 6 per cent a year for manufactures. This is where the future lies and this is where we should concentrate our efforts to reinforce an already notable success.

Andrew Tessler

The author is chairman of ITI Research, an international consultancy firm.

Japan survey shows drop in company profits

Tokyo (Reuter). The recurrent profits of Japanese companies fell 2.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1983 from a year earlier compared with a 14.6 per cent year-on-year fall in the preceding quarter, the Japanese finance ministry said in a survey.

The survey was based on a random sampling of 20,493 companies out of 295,182, excluding banks and insurance firms, with a capital of over yen 10m (£25,575.4). This is the biggest survey of this kind in Japan by Government agencies and private research groups.

The survey said first-quarter sales were up 0.4 per cent from a year earlier,

Manufacturing sector companies reported a 17 per cent fall in recurrent profits in the first quarter after a 12 per cent fall in the preceding quarter, and a 12.1 per cent year-on-year gain in sales after a 17.2 per cent fourth-quarter 1982 fall, the survey added.

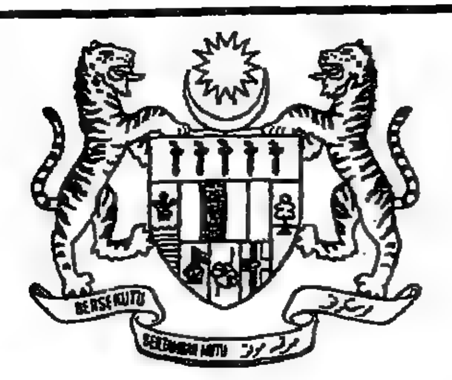
This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to Malaysia and the Stock. Malaysia has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. Malaysia accepts responsibility accordingly.

Dated 14 June, 1983

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the £50,000,000 Loan Stock 1988 (the "Stock") to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.

The Stock will be available either in registered form, transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny, or, at the option of the holder, in bearer form, represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000. Stock in registered form may be exchanged for bearer bonds and vice versa at any time after 12 October, 1983. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on 22 June, 1983. Certificates in respect of the Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available on 12 October, 1983 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

THE APPLICATION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1983 AND WILL CLOSE LATER THE SAME DAY.



Malaysia

Issue on a yield basis of

£50,000,000 Loan Stock 1988

payable as to £30 per cent. of the nominal amount on application
and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 21 September, 1983
with interest payable half yearly on 3 January and 3 July

The Issue has been underwritten by

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

County Bank Limited | **Kleinwort, Benson Limited**
Lloyds Bank International Limited | **Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited**
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited | **J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited | **S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

Receiving Bank
National Westminster Bank PLC
New Issues Department
P.O. Box No. 79
Drapers Gardens
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2P 2BD

Registrar and Transfer Office
National Westminster Bank PLC
Registrar's Department
P.O. Box No. 82
37 Broad Street
Bristol BS99 7NH

Principal Paying Agent and Exchange Agent
National Westminster Bank PLC
Stock Office Services
20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EJ

Paying Agents
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
35 Avenue des Arts
B-1040 Brussels

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43 Boulevard Royal
P.O. Box 1108
Luxembourg

Legal Advisers to the Underwriters
Slaughter and May
35 Basinghall Street
London EC2V 5DB

Ariffin & Ooi
8th Floor, Hongkong Bank Building
2 Leboh Ampang
Kuala Lumpur

Brokers
W. Greenwell & Co.
Bow Bells House
Bread Street
London EC4M 9EL
and
The Stock Exchange in London

Rowe & Pitman
City-Gate House
39-45 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1JA
and
The Stock Exchange in London

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

Each application must be made in the form of the application form provided herewith and must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD, not later than 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 16 June, 1983 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in respect of Applications" below.

Applications for Stock must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:—

Amount of Stock applied for	*Multiple*
£100—£2,000	£100
£2,000—£20,000	£500
£20,000—£100,000	£1,000
£100,000 or greater	£25,000

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of Malaysia, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application and if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned without interest, and in the meantime all such amounts will be held in a separate account.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of Malaysia, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. on Friday, 17 June, 1983. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional (*inter alia*) upon the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 22 June, 1983. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, has the right in certain circumstances to terminate the underwriting agreement which is subject to certain conditions and accordingly, if such rights are exercised or the underwriting does not become unconditional, no applications for Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for Stock will become void (see "General Information — Underwriting Arrangements" below).

TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS

Each application, unless made by a recognised Bank or Stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Malaysia Loan" representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers who irrevocably engage in the application forms lodged by them to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD for credit to the account designated "Malaysia Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 22 June, 1983 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of Malaysia, reserves the right to instruct National Westminster Bank PLC to retain the relevant allotment letters and to delay the return of surplus application moneys (if any) pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

The balance of the amount payable on any Stock allotted must be paid on or before 21 September, 1983. Such balance may be paid in advance of its due date but no discount will be allowed or interest paid on such balance for any period prior to 21 September, 1983. Failure to pay such balance when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent. above the Base Rate of National Westminster Bank PLC may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. Malaysia further reserves the right, in default of payment of such balance, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised Bank or Stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of Stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and such other banks or brokers as Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of Malaysia, shall at its absolute discretion think fit for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque or banker's payment for £10,000 or more drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London.

DELIVERY

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday 22 June, 1983 by first class post to, and at the risk of, the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on 19 September, 1983 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock.

Unless a duly renounced allotment letter with the registration application form and/or the form of application for Stock in bearer form duly completed is received by National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD, on or before 21 September, 1983, the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may elect to receive them in one of the three following ways:

(a) By collection from the offices of National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ.

(b) By post at the risk of the applicant. National Westminster Bank PLC will insure any package destined for an address in the United Kingdom provided a cheque is enclosed with the allotment letter made out for 50p per £1,000 nominal amount of bearer bonds to be sent (minimum payment £3). Insurance rates for other countries will be quoted on request.

(c) By delivery to an existing account with Euro-clear Operations Centre or CEDEL S.A.

Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after 12 October, 1983.

Stock Certificates in respect of Stock in registered form will be despatched to the registered holders (in the case of joint holders to the first named) at their registered addresses, at their risk, by National Westminster Bank PLC on 12 October, 1983. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose.

No Stock Certificate will be issued and no bearer bond will be made available unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1·00 per cent. and the gross redemption yield rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards), on 10½ per cent. Treasury Stock 1989 at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 15 June, 1983. Such gross redemption yield will be expressed as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis set out under "Calculation of Gross Redemption Yield" below, in connection with which the price cum dividend of such Treasury Stock will be the price determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited to be the arithmetic mean of the respective bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be an integral multiple of one-quarter of one per cent. and will be as high as possible consistent with an issue price as near as possible to, but not greater than par. The issue price will also be determined by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest and issue price will be published in the *Financial Times* or *The Times* on Thursday, 16 June, 1983.

CALCULATION OF GROSS REDEMPTION YIELD

The gross redemption yield will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978, Page 18 as follows:

"Redemption yields are calculated taking accrued interest as part of the price and using a true compound interest formula i.e. finding the value of v to give $f(v) = 0$ where

$$f(v) = v^{p}\left(C_1 + C\frac{(1-v^{n})v}{(1-v)} + Rv^{n}\right) - P - \sum B_t v^{b_t}$$

and v is the discounting factor per period (e.g. half-year),
R is the redemption amount,
C is the coupon amount per period,
C_1 is the actual coupon due at the next payment date (which may be zero if the stock is already quoted "ex dividend" or may be a first fractional payment)
n is the integral number of periods till redemption from the next payment date,
p is the fractional period till the next payment date,
P is the price actually payable (with "accrued interest" not "stripped out", but, for shorts, added in),
B_1, B_2 etc. are outstanding calls on a partly-paid stock,
b_1, b_2 etc. are the fractional periods till these calls are due.

When the root of $f(v)$ has been found the gross yield, y, convertible half-yearly is obtained from

$$y = 200(1/v^{k/2} - 1) \text{ per cent.}$$

where k is the frequency of coupon payment per year."

PARTICULARS OF THE STOCK

The issue of the £50,000,000 Loan Stock 1988 (the "Stock") of Malaysia will be made by the Minister of Finance of Malaysia on behalf of Malaysia under the External Loans Act, 1963 (as amended) of Malaysia and will be constituted by a Deed Poll to be entered into by Malaysia. The following includes a summary of, and is subject to, certain detailed provisions of the Deed Poll, copies of which will be available for inspection at the offices of the Registrar and Paying Agents referred to below.

Status

The Stock will be a direct, unconditional and general obligation of Malaysia and the full faith and credit of Malaysia will be pledged for the due and punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Stock and for the due and timely performance of all obligations of Malaysia with respect thereto. Subject to "Negative Pledge" below, the Stock will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured Indebtedness of Malaysia from time to time outstanding. "Indebtedness" means all indebtedness of Malaysia in respect of moneys borrowed by Malaysia and guarantees given by Malaysia in respect of moneys borrowed.

Negative Pledge

Malaysia will not create any mortgage, pledge or other charge upon the whole or any part of its present or future revenues or assets to secure any External Indebtedness without securing the outstanding Stock *pari passu* therewith and the instrument creating any such mortgage, pledge or other charge shall expressly provide therefor. "External Indebtedness" means Indebtedness which is expressed or denominated in a currency or currencies other than the Malaysian ringgit or which is, at the option of the person entitled thereto, payable in a currency or currencies other than the Malaysian ringgit.

Interest

The Stock will bear interest from 22 June, 1983 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with "Determination of Rate of Interest and Issue Price" above. Interest will be payable (less, where applicable, United Kingdom income tax) by equal half yearly instalments on 3 January and 3 July (the "Interest Payment Dates") in each year except that the first payment of interest in respect of the period from 22 June, 1983 to 3 January, 1984 will be made on 3 January, 1984 and will be calculated using the following formula:

$$£I = \left(\frac{91}{365} \times \frac{30}{P} \times R\right) + \left(\frac{104}{365} \times R\right)$$

where £I is the first payment of interest on £100 nominal amount of Stock,
R is the percentage rate of interest attaching to the Stock, and
P is the issue price.

Interest will cease to accrue on the Stock on the due date for redemption thereof unless payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused.

Form

The Stock will be available either in registered form ("Registered Stock") or, at the option of the person entitled thereto, in bearer form ("Bearer Stock"). On or after 12 October, 1983 and subject as provided below, Registered Stock may be exchanged in nominal amounts of £5,000 or integral multiples thereof for Stock in bearer form and Bearer Stock may be exchanged for Registered Stock. Bearer Stock will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000 each (the "Bearer Bonds") and on issue an interest coupon (a "Coupon") will be attached to each Bearer Bond in respect of each Interest Payment Date following the date of issue of such Bearer Bond, provided that, in the case of a Bearer Bond issued pursuant to an application received between the day following a Record Date (as defined below) and the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date (inclusive), no Coupon will be attached in respect of that immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date.

Applications for Bearer Stock made before the issue of definitive documents of title must be made on or before 12 October, 1983 in accordance with the instructions contained in the allotment letter which will be despatched to persons to whom Stock is allotted (see "Delivery" above). On or after the issue of definitive documents of title, applications for exchange must be made on the forms available at the specified offices of each of the Registrar, the Exchange Agent, the Principal Paying Agent and the other Paying Agents referred to below and must be made by the registered holders of Registered Stock or the holders of Bearer Bonds, as the case may be, lodging such forms duly completed at the specified office of the Exchange Agent. If any such application is lodged on or before 21 December, 1983, no charge will be made in respect of such exchange; after 21 December, 1983 such exchange will only be made on payment of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith.

An application to exchange Registered Stock for Bearer Bond(s) shall have attached thereto the Stock Certificate(s) to which such application relates and an application to exchange Bearer Bond(s) for Registered Stock shall have attached thereto the Bearer Bond(s) to which such application relates together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto. Failing presentation of all unmatured Coupons appertaining to any Bearer Bond, no exchange will be made in respect thereof. In the case of an application received during the period commencing on the day following a Record Date and expiring on the day before the next Interest Payment Date, a Coupon falling due for payment on such Interest Payment Date shall, for the purposes of this paragraph, be deemed to have matured. If the Stock Certificate attached to an application for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds relates to a greater nominal amount of Stock than that in respect of which application for exchange is made or relates to a nominal amount of Stock which is not an integral multiple of £5,000, the balance of such Stock will remain in registered form and a new Stock Certificate will be issued to the holder in respect thereof. All applications for the exchange of Registered Stock for Bearer Bonds and vice versa will be irrevocable. An application shall be deemed to be made on receipt by the Exchange Agent of a duly completed exchange form.

The initial Exchange Agent is National Westminster Bank PLC and its specified office is at Stock Office Services, 20 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1EJ or such other place or places in London as Malaysia may from time to time agree and notify to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below. Malaysia reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Exchange Agent provided that no such termination shall take effect until a new Exchange Agent having a specified office in London has been appointed and notice of his appointment has been given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Bearer Bonds issued in exchange for Registered Stock and Stock Certificates in respect of Registered Stock issued in exchange for Bearer Bonds will be available for delivery at the specified office of the Exchange Agent or will be despatched, in accordance with the instructions contained in the application, in each case within three business days of receipt of the relevant application duly completed.

Transfer

The Register and Transfer Office for the Registered Stock will be at the specified office of the Registrar. The initial Registrar is National Westminster Bank PLC and its specified office is at Registrars' Department, P.O. Box 82, 37 Broad Street, Bristol BS99 7NH or such other place or places in England as Malaysia may from time to time agree and notify to the Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below. Malaysia reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Registrar provided that no such termination will take effect until a new Registrar having a specified office in England has been appointed and notice of his appointment has been given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by an instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 of Great Britain applied. The Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Redemption

(a) Mandatory Redemption

Malaysia will redeem the Stock (unless previously purchased and cancelled) at par on 3 July, 1988.

(b) Purchases

Malaysia may at any time purchase Stock in the open market at any price or by private agreement at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and expenses) not exceeding 115 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on The Stock Exchange in London (or, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange or securities market on which the Stock is listed for the time being) at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but not otherwise.

(c) Cancellation

Stock so redeemed or purchased shall be cancelled forthwith and will not be available for re-issue.

Payments

In the case of Registered Stock, payments of principal and interest will be made in pounds sterling by cheque or warrant, drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London, which will be posted, no later than the due date for the relevant payment, at each Stockholder's risk, to persons who are registered as Stockholders at the close of business on the relevant Record Date or to their nominated agents and made payable to such Stockholders. In the case of joint holders in respect of a particular holding, the cheque or warrant (made payable to all such holders) will be sent to the first named on the Register unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing to the Registrar by all such holders. The "Record Date" shall mean (save in respect of the first Interest Payment Date, in respect of which the Record Date will be 2 December, 1983) the thirtieth day before an Interest Payment Date but should such thirtieth day fall on a day on which the specified office of the Registrar is not open for business, then the Record Date shall mean the first day thereafter on which such specified office is open for business.

In the case of Bearer Stock, payments of principal will only be made against surrender of the Bearer Bonds and, subject as mentioned below, payments of interest will only be made against surrender of Coupons, at the specified office of the Paying Agent in London in pounds sterling or, at the option of the bearer, at the specified office of any other Paying Agent, by a cheque in pounds sterling drawn on, or by transfer to an account in pounds sterling maintained by the payee with, a bank in London.

Bearer Bonds should be surrendered for redemption together with all unmatured Coupons, failing which the face value of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of partial payment in respect of any Bearer Bond being made, the proportion of such face value which the amount of the partial payment bears to the principal amount due in respect of the Bearer Bonds) will be deducted from the principal sum due for payment. Any amounts of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph against surrender of the relevant missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of a period of 10 years after the due date for such redemption, whether or not such Coupon would otherwise become void pursuant to "Prescription" below.

If the due date for payment of any amount of principal or interest in respect of any Bearer Bond or Coupon is not a day on which banks are open for business in the location of the specified office of the Paying Agent at which the Bearer Bond or Coupon in question is presented for payment and (in the case of payment by transfer to an account maintained by the payee in London as referred to above) on which dealings in pounds sterling may be carried on in both London and in such place, then the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment of such amount until the next following such day in such place or places or to any interest or other sum in respect of such delay.

If the redemption date for any Bearer Bond is not an Interest Payment Date, interest accrued since (and including) the last preceding Interest Payment Date will be paid only to the holder, against surrender of the relevant Bearer Bond.

The initial Paying Agents and their specified offices are listed below. Malaysia will at all times maintain a Paying Agent in London and in one country in continental Europe. The Stockholders will be notified in accordance with "Notices" below of the replacement of any Paying Agent, any change in the specified office of a Paying Agent and the appointment of any additional Paying Agents.

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Stock are and will be exempt from any and all restrictions relating to exchange control imposed by Malaysia, but will be subject to any fiscal or other laws applicable in England and (where the relevant Bearer Bonds or Coupons are surrendered for payment at the specified office of a Paying Agent outside England) in the jurisdiction where such specified office is located.

Taxation

All payments of principal and interest made by Malaysia in respect of the Stock and all other obligations of Malaysia as represented by the Stock are and will be exempt from, and will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, levies, assessments or other charges of whatsoever nature (including estate and succession duties) now or hereafter imposed or levied on the Stock or any holder thereof

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by or on behalf of Malaysia or any political sub-division or taxing authority thereof or therein. The foregoing shall not apply to the imposition of or withholding or deduction for or on account of any such tax, duty, levy, assessment or other charge on a payment of principal or interest in respect of Stock where the holder thereof is liable to such tax, duty, levy, assessment or other charge by reason of having his residence in Malaysia or maintaining in Malaysia a permanent establishment to which the holding of such Stock is attributable for the purposes of Malaysian income tax.

Events of Default

If:—

(i) Malaysia shall default in any payment of interest in respect of the Stock or any part of it and such default shall not have been cured by payment thereof within 10 days after the due date therefor; or

(ii) Malaysia shall default in the performance of any other covenant in respect of the Stock and such default shall continue for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof shall have been given to Malaysia at the office of the Registrar by the holder of any Stock; or

(iii) (a) an event of default, as defined in any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be incurred, or by which there may be secured or evidenced, any Indebtedness (as defined under "Status" above), whether such Indebtedness now exists or shall hereafter be created, shall happen and (1) such event of default shall result in such Indebtedness becoming due and payable prior to the date on which it would otherwise become due and payable, (2) payment thereof shall be validly demanded, and (3) such acceleration shall not be rescinded or annulled within 20 days after written notice shall have been given to Malaysia at the office of the Registrar by the holders of 25 per cent. or more of the principal amount of the Stock then outstanding or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Deed Poll) of the Stockholders requiring Malaysia to take such steps as it may consider necessary to secure such rescission or annulment, or (b) any Indebtedness is not paid at its maturity (as extended by any grace period originally applicable thereto) or (in the case of a guarantee) when due,

then, at the option of and upon written demand to Malaysia at the office of the Registrar by a holder of Stock, the Stock held by such person will mature and become due and payable at par, together with accrued interest to the date of actual redemption, upon the date that such written demand is received unless prior to such date Malaysia shall have cured all such defaults.

Prescription

If any principal or interest in respect of Stock which was Registered Stock on the due date for payment of such principal or interest remains unclaimed for a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) or 5 years (in the case of interest) from the later to occur of (i) such due date for payment thereof and (ii) the date on which the cheque or warrant in payment thereof was first despatched, such principal or (as the case may be) interest shall at the end of such 10-year or (as the case may be) 5-year period be forfeited and revert to Malaysia and the rights in respect of the person otherwise entitled thereto shall become void. Each Bearer Bond and (except as mentioned in "Payments" above) each Coupon will be void unless surrendered for payment within a period of 10 years and 5 years, respectively, from the later to occur of (i) its due date for payment and (ii) the date on which the full amount of moneys payable in respect of the Stock on such date having been received by the Principal Paying Agent, notice of such receipt is given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Replacement of Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds and Coupons

If any Stock Certificate, Bearer Bond or Coupon is mutilated, defaced, destroyed, stolen or lost it may be replaced at the specified office of the Registrar in the case of a Stock Certificate or of the Exchange Agent in the case of a Bearer Bond or Coupon upon payment by the claimant of such costs as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as Malaysia and the Registrar, or as the case may be, the Exchange Agent may require. Mutilated or defaced Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

Title to Bearer Bonds and Coupons

Malaysia and any Paying Agent may treat the holder of any Bearer Bond or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not such Bearer Bond or such Coupon shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon) for the purposes of receiving payment and for all other purposes.

Notices

All notices will be valid if despatched by post to each Stockholder at his registered address (in the case of joint holders, to the address of the holder whose name stands first in the Register) and if published in one leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in London or, if this is not practicable, in a newspaper printed in the English language having general circulation in Europe. It is expected, however, that publication of such notices will normally be made in the *Financial Times*. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the later of the day following the date of such despatch and the date of the first such publication.

Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of the Stockholders are subject to modification pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution of the Stockholders as provided in the Deed Poll.

Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England.

Malaysia will irrevocably agree that any suit, action or proceeding ("proceedings") arising out of or in connection with the Stock may be brought in the English courts or in any competent court in Malaysia, will submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of, and, to the extent that it is legally able to do so, will waive irrevocably any immunity to which it might otherwise be entitled in, proceedings brought in, each such court and will consent generally in respect of any proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Stock to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in the English courts in connection with such proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever (irrespective of its use or intended use) of any judgment which may be given in such proceedings. Malaysia will designate and appoint the most senior person in London for the time being representing Malaysia in diplomatic or consular affairs as its authorised agent for the receipt of any writ, judgment or other process in connection with proceedings in England and will agree that any writ, judgment or other process shall be sufficiently and effectively served on Malaysia if delivered to the said representative at his official address (or, if none, his address) for the time being in England or in any other manner permitted by law.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by Malaysia from the issue of the Stock will be credited to an account of Bank Negara Malaysia (the Central Bank of Malaysia) on behalf of Malaysia. Such funds will be used for development purposes under the Development Funds Act, 1966.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock in both registered and bearer forms will be dealt in on The Stock Exchange in London in the Gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted exclusive of accrued interest.

It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 17 June, 1983 for deferred settlement on Thursday, 23 June, 1983.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

In the case of interest payable in respect of Registered Stock, United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 30 per cent.) will be deducted from each payment and accounted for to the Inland Revenue, except that, under current law and Inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross to persons whose registered addresses are outside the United Kingdom, provided:

(a) that the payments are made directly to an address abroad other than a branch of a United Kingdom company (including a bank) and

(b) that the Registrar does not recognise the person as a person in the United Kingdom and does not recognise that the payment is being made, directly or indirectly, to, or for the account of, such a person, including a branch abroad of such a person.

Persons who are not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom may apply by sending a claim form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends for exemption from United Kingdom income tax on interest payable in respect of Registered Stock on grounds of non-residence.

In the case of interest payable in respect of Bearer Bonds through a Paying Agent in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate will be deducted from each payment and accounted for to the Inland Revenue unless, under current law and Inland Revenue practice:

(a) evidence is produced that the beneficial owner of the Bearer Bonds and Coupons in question is not resident in the United Kingdom or

(b) payment is made to a bank in the United Kingdom recognised as such by the Inland Revenue and such bank certifies that it is the beneficial owner of the Bearer Bonds and Coupons in question.

Payments of interest in respect of Bearer Bonds through a Paying Agent outside the United Kingdom will, under current law and practice, be made free of any United Kingdom withholding tax. A bank in the United Kingdom which, by presenting a Coupon or Bearer Bond, collects payment of any such interest on behalf of a beneficial owner who does not produce evidence that he or it is not resident in the United Kingdom will be obliged to deduct United Kingdom tax (at the basic rate) and account for it to the Inland Revenue.

Stockholders who are liable to United Kingdom tax on capital gains should note that the provision in Section 67 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 which exempts from tax capital gains on Gilt-edged securities (as therein defined) held for more than 12 months will not apply to the Stock.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia is an independent and sovereign nation within the British Commonwealth. It was formed in September 1963 by the federation of Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore; in August 1965 Singapore separated from the Federation. Malaysia is a constitutionally elected monarchy; the King (The Yang Di-pertuan Agong) is elected for a five-year term by and from among the hereditary rulers of nine of the States of Malaysia (the remaining four States having non-hereditary Governors). Federal legislative power is vested in the Federal Parliament which consists of the King, a Senate (which is appointed by the King and the States) and a House of Representatives (which is elected by universal adult suffrage). Malaysia is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Malaysia covers an area about 1.4 times that of the United Kingdom. Peninsular Malaysia (about 40 per cent. of the total area) is separated from Sarawak and Sabah in the north of Borneo island by 400 miles of the South China Sea. Malaysia is situated slightly north of the equator and has a tropical climate. In 1982 the estimated population was 14.2 million. The population is multi-racial: Malays and other indigenous people comprise about 56 per cent. of the total, Chinese 33 per cent., Indian 9 per cent. and others 2 per cent.

The economy is founded on agriculture (principally rubber, palm oil and timber), oil and tin mining. However, in recent years the manufacturing sector has grown in importance and in 1982 accounted for 18 per cent. of GDP at 1970 constant prices. The largest employers are agriculture (33 per cent. of the work force in 1982), manufacturing (18 per cent.), government services (15 per cent.) and finance, insurance and commerce (14 per cent.). The economy is essentially free enterprise, although the government initiates and directs economic development by way of five-year plans. The government owns and operates certain basic facilities such as the railway system and the telecommunications system and participates in certain other economic activities.

Malaysia is a net exporter of oil (1982 exports M$7,578 million, imports M$1,463 million); its estimated proven reserves are 2.3 billion* barrels and current production is at the rate of 131 million barrels per year. Over one-third of oil exports are made to Japan. Significant amounts of natural gas have been discovered and reserves are estimated to be 39 thousand billion* cubic feet; shipments to Japan of liquefied natural gas (LNG) commenced in January 1983. Deposits of coking coal have recently been found in Sarawak and reserves are estimated to be 400 million tonnes.

Gross exports accounted for 48.4 per cent. of GNP in 1982. The most important export markets are Singapore, Japan, USA and the Netherlands. The most important suppliers of imports are Japan, USA and Singapore.

GDP grew by 4.6 per cent. in 1982 (1981: 6.7 per cent.) and GNP by 4.0 per cent. (1981: 7.5 per cent.). The slower rate of growth reflected weak demand for primary commodities as a result of the prolonged recession in the major industrial countries. In 1982 exports were sluggish but imports remained buoyant, particularly of machinery and transport equipment. Consequently the 1982 merchandise balance showed a deficit of M$1,432 million, the first substantial deficit on record. The services account is estimated to show a deficit of M$6,290 million in 1982, representing mainly freight, insurance, interest and dividends. The current account on the Balance of Payments showed a deficit of M$7,825 million (1981: M$5,477 million). In 1982 the capital account balance showed a substantial surplus of M$7,838 million (1981: M$5,848 million) reflecting larger inflows of official long-term borrowings and corporate investment capital and the overall Balance of Payments showed a deficit of M$614 million (1981: M$1,093 million).

In December 1982 net international reserves held at the Central Bank were M$9,332 million (1981: M$9,794 million). The Government encourages foreign capital investment as a means of creating employment, introducing modern technology and attracting managerial expertise. Malaysia's exchange control system is liberal and non-discriminatory.

In 1982 the Consumer Price Index increased by 5.8 per cent. (1981: 9.6 per cent.) and the rate of increase is presently 4.3 per cent. per annum. Unemployment is presently 6.2 per cent. of the workforce (1981: 5.7 per cent.).

The Federal Government has achieved surpluses in the domestic current account since 1973. For 1983 the domestic current account is also expected to register a surplus estimated at M$1,424 million. With development expenditure and net lending to State Governments and public corporations budgeted at M$9,900 million, the overall deficit for 1983 is expected to be reduced to M$8,476 million compared with M$10,185 million in 1982. The deficit is expected to be financed by domestic and foreign borrowing.

The total direct debt of the Federal Government at 31 December, 1982 was M$41,547 million (£11,051 million), of which M$28,460 million (£7,570 million) was domestic debt and the equivalent of M$13,087 million (£3,481 million) was external funded debt. At 31 December, 1982, the Federal Government had guaranteed for governmental agencies M$1,038 million (£276 million) of domestic debt and the equivalent of M$3,705 million (£986 million) of external debt. The external debt service payments of the Federal Government, consisting of principal and interest, is estimated to have totalled M$1,515 million in 1982, a sum equal to 4.5 per cent. of earnings from the export of goods and services (1981: 2.8 per cent.).

Malaysia has always paid when due the full currency face amount of principal, interest and amortisation or sinking fund requirements of its indebtedness in accordance with the terms of such indebtedness.

* billion = thousand million

GENERAL INFORMATION

Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated 13 June, 1983, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, County Bank Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Lloyds Bank International Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited and S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. (the "Underwriters") have agreed with Malaysia to underwrite the issue of the Stock and the payment of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount thereof. The Underwriting Agreement is subject to certain conditions and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, on behalf of the Underwriters, may terminate the Underwriting Agreement if such conditions are not fulfilled and under certain other circumstances. If the Underwriting Agreement is so terminated, no applications for the Stock will be accepted or, as the case may be, acceptances of applications for the Stock will become void.

Malaysia has agreed to pay to the Underwriters commissions aggregating 180p per £100 of Stock for their services as managers and underwriters of the issue, out of which will be paid commissions to the brokers to the issue (W. Greenwell & Co. and Rowe & Pitman) and certain other persons who have been offered, on behalf of Malaysia, and have accepted sub-underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. Malaysia will also pay brokerage of 12½p per £100 of Stock to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers (as defined in "Terms of Payment in respect of Applications" above) on allotments made in respect of applications on forms bearing their stamp; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions but excluding sub-underwriting commissions, which will be paid out of the Underwriters' commission, and brokerage) are estimated to amount to about £380,000 and are payable by Malaysia.

General

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Prospectus; and any information or representation not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by Malaysia. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation to subscribe for, the Stock in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or invitation in such jurisdiction.

Euro-clear Operations Centre and CEDEL S.A. have accepted the Bearer Bonds for clearance under code nos. 1393 (Euro-clear) and 260177 (CEDEL).

Under present legislation Stock in both registered and bearer forms is transferable free from United Kingdom Stamp Duty.

The Stock is issued by the Minister of Finance of Malaysia on behalf of Malaysia under the External Loans Act, 1963 (as amended) which authorises the raising of loans outside Malaysia for a variety of statutory purposes.

By an Order of the Minister of Finance made on 14 June, 1983 under the External Loans Act, 1963 (as amended), effect has been given to the exemptions from Malaysian taxation and exchange control contained in the terms and conditions of the Stock (see "Particulars of the Stock – Payments and Taxation" above). The loan evidenced by the Stock will not be an approved loan for the purposes of the Income Tax Act 1967 (as amended) of Malaysia.

Such of the Stock as is for the time being held in registered form will be an investment falling within the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

When the Stock is listed, such of it as is for the time being held in registered form will be an investment falling within Part I of the Schedule to the Building Societies (Authorised Investments) (No. 2) Order 1977 (as amended).

Certain amounts herein are expressed in Malaysian ringgit (referred to as "M$") and have been translated into pounds sterling using a rate of £1 = M$3.7595 (which was the rate of exchange prevailing on 31 December, 1982). At 10.00 a.m. on 10 June, 1983, the middle rate between the buying and selling spot delivery rates for Malaysian ringgit quoted on the London foreign exchange market was £1 = M$3.6750.

Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB during normal business hours until 28 June, 1983:—

(i) the Underwriting Agreement referred to above;

(ii) drafts, subject to modification, of the Deed Poll referred to above (including the texts of a Stock Certificate and a Bearer Bond);

(iii) the External Loans Act, 1963 (as amended) of Malaysia; and

(iv) the above-mentioned Order of the Minister of Finance.

Additional Copies

Copies of the Prospectus and application form may be obtained from:—

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX

National Westminster Bank PLC
New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens,
12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD
208 Piccadilly, London W1A 2DG
80 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DZ
14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow G2 4AQ

APPLICATION FORM

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 16 June, 1983 and will close later the same day. This form must be lodged with National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

MALAYSIA

ISSUE ON A YIELD BASIS OF £50,000,000 LOAN STOCK 1988

Payable as follows: On application £30 per cent. of the nominal amount.
On or before 21 September, 1983 the balance of the issue price.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1 Acceptance No.
2 Amount of Stock accepted £
3 Amount received on application £
4 Amount payable on Stock accepted £
5 Amount returned £
6 Balance Payable £
7 A.L. No
8 Cheque No

To Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of Malaysia:

In accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 14 June, 1983, I/we apply as below. I/We undertake to accept the amount of Stock applied for or any less amount that may be allotted in respect of this application and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

Nominal amount of the Stock applied for	Amount enclosed at £30 per cent. of the nominal amount applied for
£	£

Note: Applications must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for the following multiples of Stock:

Amount of Stock applied for	*Multiple*	*Amount of Stock applied for*	*Multiple*
£100 – £2,000	£100	£20,000 – £100,000	£1,000
£2,000 – £20,000	£500	£100,000 or greater	£25,000

I/We enclose a cheque drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses made payable to "National Westminster Bank PLC" and crossed "Malaysia Loan" representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. for the above mentioned nominal amount of Stock. I/We agree that this application shall be irrevocable. I/We understand that the completion and delivery of this Application Form accompanied by my/our cheque constitutes a representation that the same will be honoured on first presentation. I/We hereby engage to pay the balance payable on the Stock by 21 September, 1983 on any allotment made to me/us in respect of this application and I/we understand that failure to pay such balance by the due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. I/We acknowledge that any allotment letter and (if appropriate) remittance for any application moneys returnable to me/us is (are) liable to be held pending clearance of such cheque.

I/We hereby request that any Stock allotted to me/us:

(Delete box A or B as appropriate)

Box A
Be evidenced by an allotment letter addressed to me/us and be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the first address shown below.

Box B *(For persons with a Euro-clear or CEDEL account only)*
Be evidenced by a Global allotment letter addressed to Euro-clear Operations Centre and that our participation therein be credited to our existing securities account at:

EURO-CLEAR A/c No.	
CEDEL A/c No.	

Date..1983

Please use BLOCK LETTERS.

(1) *Usual Signature*..
Forenames..
Surname..
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full..

Joint Applicants (if any):
In the case of joint applicants all must sign and, in the case of a corporation, this form must be signed under hand by an authorised official who should state his capacity.

(2) *Usual Signature*..
Forenames..
Surname..
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full..

(3) *Usual Signature*..
Forenames..
Surname..
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full..

(4) *Usual Signature*..
Forenames..
Surname..
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full..

Please pin cheque here

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PAYMENT
(This method of payment is available only to recognised Banks or Stockbrokers as described in the Prospectus).
We hereby irrevocably engage to pay National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD for credit to the account designated "Malaysia Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 22 June, 1983 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. for the Stock allotted to the person(s) named above in respect of this application.

Authorised Signature..

Name of bank or broker..
Address in full..
Date

Stamp of bank or broker claiming brokerage (if any)	A.L. No.	Stock allotted

WALL STREET

New leaders show faith in recovery

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Some stock groups are moving furiously within a market that has appeared to be going nowhere in the past six weeks, and while some investment professionals view this "rolling correction" as a worrying sign of a wobbly market, others believe it may signal a leadership switch to some of the recent winners, especially the basic industries that did not do so well in the early stages of the bull market.

The Dow Jones industrial average has traded in a narrow range between 1,180 and 1,230 since the end of April. Last Friday it closed near the bottom end of that range at 1,196.11. The Standard and Poor's 500 Index, meanwhile, has been essentially flat. But within some of the smaller S&P groupings, things are flying.

Industry groups that have moved up during the market's six-week malaise outnumber those that have backed off by more than two-to-one. S&P's five biggest winners and their percentage gains since April 27 have been toys (43.9 per cent), mobile homes (22 per cent), computer services (18.5 per cent), electonics instrumentation (17.1 per cent) and semiconductors (16.1 per cent), according to a survey by S&P last week.

But just below these groups there are some surprising newcomers. Seventh on the list are coal companies (12.9 per cent), followed by machine tools (12.3 per cent), and natural gas pipe lines (11.3 per cent). Fertilizer stocks (up 10.3 per cent) came 11th, while offshore drillers, aluminium companies and crude oil producers also were among the top 15, with gains of between 9 per cent and 10 per cent.

In this bunch are dozens of companies with depressed earnings and little high-technology allure. What that tells some people is that, despite recent interest-rate worries, the economic recovery will continue and broaden.

"Investors are saying there will be a significant cyclical advance in the economy", Mr Monte Gordon, director of research at Dreyfus Corporation, the big mutual fund company, said. The losers' list was dominated by consumer-oriented industries

	June 10	June 9
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	50	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	42
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	44	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	9
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	44	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	44
Bank of NY	61	61
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	44	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	25
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	38
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	56	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	36
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	64
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	55	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	51
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	51
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	41
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	43
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	15
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	33	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	20
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	44	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	74	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	21	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

	June 10	June 9
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	43	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	34	34
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	44	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	15	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	38	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	46
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	84	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	32
Kroger	[illegible]	38
L.T.V. Corp	16	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	21
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	45
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	85
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	73
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	36
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	57	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	33

	June 10	June 9
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	65	[illegible]
Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	49
Reynolds Metal	33	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	30	30
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	37
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	44	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	38	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	100
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	74
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	69
Union Oil Calif	34	34
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	14	14
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	24	[illegible]
Utd Technol	70	[illegible]
Wachovia	41	[illegible]
Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	28	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	49	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	47	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	23	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	16	16
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	15
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	37	37
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	29	29
WCT	14	14

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P.E Actual	P.E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	136	–	6.4	4.7	8.0	10.4
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	152	–	10.0	6.6	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	65	–	6.1	9.4	18.6	18.6
46	26	Armitage & Rhodes	26	–	4.3	16.5	2.9	5.1
360	197	Bardon Hill	360	+2	11.4	3.2	15.1	19.0
151	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	151	–	15.7	10.4	–	–
270	208	Cindico Group	208	–	17.6	8.5	–	–
86	45	Deborah Services	45	–	6.0	13.3	3.0	8.0
97½	77	Frank Horsell	97	–	–	–	8.1	8.7
96	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	95½	–	8.7	9.1	10.6	11.4
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	78	–	7.3	9.4	10.0	12.6
185	100	Isis Conv Pref	185	+3	15.7	8.5	–	–
166	94	Jackson Group	166xd	–	9.0	5.4	4.3	8.5
230	111	James Burrough	228xd	-2	9.6	4.2	16.6	18.5
260	145	Robert Jenkins	154	–	20.0	12.3	1.7	24.4
83	54	Scrutons "A"	67	–	5.7	8.5	8.7	10.5
167	110	Torday & Carlisle	112	–	11.4	10.1	5.0	8.6
29	21	Unilock Holdings	26	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	67	–	6.4	9.5	4.8	6.9
270	214	W. S. Yeates	266	–	17.1	6.4	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

Lilliput goes for smaller funds

By Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent

Another property unit trust is to be launched this month with the specific aim of attracting funds from small pension schemes.

Under its apposite name, Lilliput Property Unit Trust is looking for launch capital of about £5m. But its chairman, Mr David Pickford, who is also chairman of the highly successful Haslemere Estates, says that the trust will be happy to attract £2.5m in its first issue which closes at the end of June.

The trust has an impressive line-up on its committee of management. It includes representatives from Coutts Pension Fund, Baring Brothers, Rowan Investment Managers and the Akroyd and Smithers Pension Fund. The property advisers and managing agents to the trust are Rowe and Pitman Property Services.

Lilliput has a clearly difined investment strategy, according to Mr Pickford. It is aiming to acquire a portfolio of good quality, small commercial investments with particular emphasis on towns influenced by the M25 orbital motorway now being instructed. The trust believes that there is tremendous scope for rental growth from the impact of the motorway development.

Naturally the size of the trust dictates the amount it can spend on any one single investment. Mr Pickford believes that the trust will be able to spend £1m on single retail or industrial investment. For the moment, office investments will probably fall outside the investment criteria.

US doubts Unctad strategy

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

Mr Kenneth Dam, the United States Under-Secretary in the Department of Trade, yesterday expressed misgivings about the effectiveness of a global commodity agreement in improving wide swings in prices which have been the major complaint of the developing countries as the United States delayed the ratification of the agreement.

Mr Dam assured the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the United States was sympathetic to the problems faced by developing countries heavily dependent on commodity exports. But he also said that the more effective way was to work out arrangements that would provide finance to commodity exporting countries when the prices fell.

The belief that a commodity agreement would resolve the problem only raised unrealistic expectations he said.

Earlier last week, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak proposed the establisment of a world develpment bank as well as a Bank of the South whose membership, however, would not be limited to the developing countries alone, envisaging the World Development Bank as a global version of similar regional institutions.

He also called for periodic summit meetings between North and South heads of state designed to review economic matters and agree on policies.

The US has come under strong criticism from the developing countries over the position it has taken and, moreover, the issue has also divided the industrialized countries. Japan was among the first to ratify the common fund for commodities and several other European countries which have not yet ratified it are expected to do so before the autumn.

Altogether, 51 countries have so far ratified the agreement with the prospect of yet another



Mubarak: call for a new development bank

30 doing so shortly. But without the US support, the minimum total in direct government contribution to it will not be attained and this means that the chances that the fund might begin operation from January next are extremely thin.

Mr Dam, who appeared to have taken some pain to keep the options open, said the industrialized countries were now beginning to lead an expansion of the world economy. As inflation plunged industrial production rose and the challenge now was to turn the revival of the North into a global one.

The hopes of developing countries to cope with their debt problems lay in growing open markets. To illustrate the point against concerted criticism that the US was not doing enough to meet the pressing needs of the South, Mr Dam said that two years ago, imports from the developing non-oil producing countries to the US amounted to about $70,000m and that they were growing at an annual rate of 20 per cent, he added.

He left no doubt that the US regarded the existing international institutions, the IMF,the World Bank and other regional banks, as being able to cope effectively with the problems of development.

Threat to Dry Sack sherry sales

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A legal battle resulting from the nationalization of the huge Rumasa business empire in Spain poses a threat to worldwide sales of Williams and Humbert's best-selling sherry, Dry Sack.

Since 1978 or 1979 the trade mark Dry Sack has been the property of a Channel Islands company, WH Trade Marks, which is controlled by the dispossessed Spanish millionaire Senor Jose Maria Ruiz-Mateos.

The Channel Islands company reportedly told the administrators of Williams and Humbert on May 27 last year to cease using trade mark within six weeks in Spain and within four more weeks in the rest of the world.

The Williams and Humbert group is made up of a number of companies, some of which have been owned by the Spanish state since last February's nationalization.

A similar order on behalf of another Channel Islands company, ZRM Trade Marks, was sent to the state-administered Zoilo Ruiz-Mateos bodega in Jerez, barring further use of the trade mark Gran Duque de Alba. This name is used for the top brandy from the Ruiz-Mateos family winery which is now state property.

Both Channel Islands companies are believed to be controlled by the man who founded and ruled the Rumasa holding company until it was expropriated, Senor Jose Maria Ruiz-Mateus.

The Dry Sack brand name was sold by Williams and Humbert, at that time controlled by Rumasa, to WH Trade Marks for a reported 100,000 pesetas (£452). The brandy trade mark changed hands for £12.

Dry Sack sales last year reportedly amounted to about 1.5bn pesetas (£6.8m) and represented nearly one-third of Williams and Humbert's sherry sales.

The contracts under which Williams and Humbert and the Ruiz-Mateos bodega used the trade name each contained clauses which automatically cancelled the right to utilize them in the event that Rumasa, its affiliated companies or its holdings should be confiscated, exporpriated, embargoed, alienated by obligation or threatened.

Sources in Madrid said the London Law firm of Herbert and Smith is expected to bring a counter suit in the High Court of Justice on behalf of the Spanist state, challenging the validity of the trade mark contracts.

£25m state rescue for Italian TV makers

From John Earle
Rome

The Italian Government has approved the formation of a new company between Zanussi, Indesit, and the public sector group Rel, designed to ensure the survival of the country's television manufacturing industry.

The company, as yet unnamed, will be launched with a capital of 60bn lire (£25.2m) divided between Zanussi (43.4 per cent), Indesit (10.8 per cent) and Rel (45.8 per cent).

Rel (Ristrutturazione Elettronica) is a government company set up by the Ministry of Industry for rescue operations in the electronics sector.

The same meeting of ministers which gave the green light to the new television manufacturing company also approved seven other projects between Rel and smaller private electronics companies.

Besides the 27.5 bn lire (£12.5m) which REL will put up as its share of the new company's capital, the government has also promised another 150 bn lire (£63m) after its recovery programme has been drawn up. Eventually, it is intended that Zanussi and Indesit will buy out REL.

There is also talk of a small minority share being taken by Phillips of Holland, with whom an agreement on collaboration was concluded last month.

The new company is to employ about 1,900 people, leaving about 1,100 in Indesit and Zanussi redundant.

The new television company has yet to receive the formal assent of Zanussi, whose chairman, Signor Lamberto Mazza, has been holding out for a 51 per cent stake. But some reports suggest that he may leave his post after the next shareholders' meeting.

The Zanussi group, which employs nearly 30,000 people in all its sectors, has been going through financial difficulties. It lost 130.2 bn lire (£54.7m) in 1982, while at the end of the year its debts amounted to 670 bn lire (£281.5m).

Move to boost trade with Latin America

By John Lawless

British trade specialists have just completed a study which shows that sales to Latin America were not, as feared, badly affected by the conflict with Argentina.

But they are now seriously concerned that the continent's debt-ridden image is making British exporters shy away in such large numbers as to threaten sales.

"If you extract trade with Argentina, worth £37m, our sales to Latin America rose by 5.5 per cent last year", said Mr Michael Valdes Scott, recently-appointed chief executive of the Latin American Trade Advisory Group.

"It shows that the Falklands factor was not detrimental to trade elsewhere – and in fact was a fantastic piece of publicity, showing that our machinery works.

"But we used to have 40 per cent of the Latin American market before the war, and the UK share is now down to 1.9 per cent. The market has not vanished, but the competition, notably the Germans, Japanese, French and Italians, have been overtaking us".

A series of seminars has been scheduled by the track advisory group to draw more British companies into the selling effor[t] in Latin America.

The first, chaired by Sir Pete[r] Macadam – but with a high-powered line-up that include[s] directors from Inchape, Balfou[r] Beatty Engineering and Hawke[r] Siddeley Power Engineering – i[s] being staged at Canning House London, on June 28. It will b[e] repeated in Birmingham o[n] September 14 and in Manchester on October 4.

"The large companies ar[e] already stuck in there, bu[t] medium-sized firms do not dar[e] invest £30,000 in order to sen[d] their salesmen dashing aroun[d] Latin America", Mr Scott said.

But we can, for example, pu[t] them in touch with agencie[s] which have been going into th[e] market for years and, for a fe[e] of about £3,000 plus com[mission] on sales, will work o[n] promotion and distribution o[f] goods over the next 18 months.

"It is vital that we shoul[d] start educating firms now s[o] that when the economic bubbl[e] in Latin America rises again i[n] the early part of 1985, they wil[l] be well-placed."

He stressed that the recen[t] economic downturn – in a[n] import market worth $100b[n] two years ago – had not affecte[d] all Latin American countries.

15% of world's merchant shipping fleet is idle

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Idle merchant shipping throughout the world reached 100m deadweight tons for the first time last month, representing 15 per cent of the world fleet.

Britain fared worse than average with 21 per cent of its fleet laid up: 40 tankers of 5.3 million tons (29 per cent of Britain's tanker tonnage) and 44 dry cargo ships of 1.37 million tons (10 per cent).

The latest global figures represent a 6 million-ton rise over the previous month, and the 22nd successive month in which the laid-up total has risen.

Disclosing this yesterday the General Council of British Shipping (GCBS) also records a sharp rise in tramp rates las[t] month but warns against reading too much into it.

Britain's proportionate idleness compares better with othe[r] leading maritime states than th[e] crude percentage suggest. Liberia had 21 per cent of her flee[t] laid up last month, Greece 3[?] per cent, Norway a massive 4[?] per cent, Denmark 33 per cent Sweden 26 per cent, France 1[?] per cent, Italy 20 per cent, and Spain 12 per cent.

The world total comprise[s] 459 tankers totalling 75 millio[n] tons, (23 per cent of the total and 1,281 dry cargo ships totalling 26 million tons (seven per cent).

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE ITEL SECURITIES LITIGATION	Master File No. C-79-2168A (RPA)
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO: ALL ACTIONS	SUMMARY NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF CLASS ACTIONS

TO: ALL PERSONS WHO PURCHASED ANY SECURITIES OF ITEL CORPORATION DURING THE PERIOD MAY 25, 1977 TO DECEMBER 5, 1979, INCLUSIVE.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and an order of the District Court that a hearing (the "Settlement Hearing") will be held on August 18, 1983 at 11:00 a.m. before the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in Courtroom 2, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102. The purpose of the Settlement Hearing is to determine whether the proposed settlement of the above class actions for the principal amount of forty million dollars ($40,000,000) should be approved by the court as fair, reasonable and adequate, whether this action should be dismissed on the merits and with prejudice against Settlement Class Members as set forth in the Stipulation of Settlement, whether the proposed Plan of Allocation of the Settlement Proceeds should be approved as fair and reasonable and to pass on the reasonableness of the application(s) of plaintiffs' attorneys for the payment of fees, costs and interest, including fees of experts.

If you purchased any Itel securities from May 25, 1977 to December 5, 1979, inclusive, you may be a member of the Certified Class, as broadened, and, if so, your rights may be affected by this litigation and the settlement of these actions. To share in the distribution of the Settlement Fund, you must file a Proof of Claim on or before September 30, 1983 establishing that you are entitled to recovery pursuant to the Stipulation of Settlement.

Any objections to the proposed settlement or the proposed Plan of Allocation must be filed no later than August 5, 1983 as provided in the detailed notice referred to below. Any objections to the requests for attorneys' fees and costs must be filed by August 8, 1983 as provided in the detailed notice referred to below.

If you are a member of the above class and have not yet received a detailed printed Settlement Notice or a Proof of Claim and Release form, you may obtain copies by calling (415) 777-5661 or writing the Clerk of the Court addressed to Post Office Box 26826, San Francisco, California 94126-6826.

Please do not contact the court or the Clerk's office for information except at the above address.

Dated: June 10, 1983
San Francisco, California

WILLIAM L. WHITTAKER
Clerk
United States District Court
Northern District of California

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MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

US buyers lift prices

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, June 6. Dealings end, June 17. Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27.

The Americans again came to the rescue of the London stock market yesterday just when it looked as though share prices were running out of steam.

Blue chips and oil companies gained the most from the latest onslaught from across the Atlantic as the combination of a weaker pound and dearer dollar offered some interesting bargains.

Glaxo recovered from early weakness to close 45p up at 945p, having been as low as 880p earlier. Beecham was another firm market, adding 8p 373p, while Bowater managed a further gain of 6p to 113p.

In oils Britoil had a noteworthy performance, closing 10p higher at 215p – the price at which the shares were issued in the government sell-off last November. In their partly-paid form, the shares hit a low of 42p as the City institutions shunned them. This will be good news for those small shareholders who sat patiently hoping to recoup their losses.

Also in oils, Shell rose 18p to 540p, BP 14p to 408, Ultramar 17p to 604p and Burmah 4p to 156p.

As a result of the strong gains, the FT index continued to advance towards 730 – which market pundits predicted it would reach if the Conservatives were returned at the General Election.

In the event, the FT index ended the day 4.2 higher at a record 721.3, despite Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance group, confirming the market's fears that it was in need of a cash injection. Yesterday it announced a rights issue to raise £198m.

There were red faces yesterday at Smith Brothers, the jobbers, when it was discovered the rights issue offer document contained some critical printing errors. Instead of asking investors for 50p a share at two-for-five somebody had substituted it with the par value of the shares worth only 25p. Smith ended the day 1p lower at 49p with the new ¼p premium nil paid.

Meanwhile, shares of Tricentrol, which had been tipped as a possible takeover target for RTZ, tumbled 12p to 226p.

The scent of lower interest rates continued to act as a spur for Government securities, where gains of up to £1½ were reported. But profits clipped 25p from most of the longer-dated issues by the close, to leave rises of £1¼ on the day.

On the Unlisted Securities Market, shares of Micro Focus, the group which writes the programmes for micro and mini computers rallied 7p to 350p after news that ICFC had sold 826,000 shares at about 330p. ICFC now owns just under 5 per cent of the equity.

Making its transfer from 163 quote to the USM, shares of Nationwide Leisure ended the day at 20p, after 22p. A recent newcomer to the USM, Cifer, the computer terminal group, ended the day unchanged at 165p compared with its striking price of 115p when it came to market a few weeks ago.

First National Finance slipped 1p to 64p. Security Pacific, the Californian Bank which holds 30 per cent of Hoare Govett, the stockbrokers, denied that it had any intention of making a bid, in spite of rumours to the contrary. It talked to the group some years ago, a spokesman said, but had no plans to bid for FNFC or any other British financial institution.

About 30 per cent of the shares in CPU Computers will be offered for sale by tender on the USM this week. Last year, the group, which makes and distributes computer peripherals and micro computer systems reported pre tax profits of £900,000 on sales of £9.6m. This year it should make nearer £1.3m. Brokers to the issue are Grieveson Grant.

In shipping, Ocean Transport fluctuated amid hopes of a sell-off of its controlling interests in its Far East shipping subsidiary, Straits Shipping. At one stage the shares hit 134p before closing at 124p, a net gain of 2p on the day. Newspaper shares were also buoyant, reflecting renewed hopes of an autumn flotation of Reuters, the news agency and electronic information service, in which Fleet Street's national newspapers hold an indirect 41 per cent stake. Lord Matthews's Fleet Holdings rose 5p to 89p, while Associated Newspapers closed 5p up at 333p.

Fears that Rowntree Mackintosh might be about to raise some cash wiped 4p from the shares at 218p. Last night, there were reports in the market that the group's brokers Cazenove had completed a large vendor placing to finance a deal.

John Brown yesterday confirmed the report in *The Times* that it was in talks with Hawker Siddeley by adding 3p to 29p, after 30p. The talks centre on Brown's gas turbine division, John Brown Engineering, believed to be valued at between £30m and £50m.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (38a)	9[illegible]
Boase Massimi Pollitt 25p Ord (*)	313+7
Castle (GB) 25p Ord (60a)	70
Chemical Methods Ass NPV (115a)	115
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	138
Cobra Emerald NPV (63a)	100
Datastream 5p Ord (150)	215
Godwin Warren 25p Ord (57a)	67
Gould Laurence 25p Ord (120a)	126
Juliana's Hldgs 2p Ord (*)	300+10
MMT Computing 5p Ord (60a)	75
Mellerware 10p Ord (70a)	93+2
Micro Focus 10p Ord (*a)	350+7
Murray Electronics 25p Ord	94+1
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord	373+2
Renishaw 5p Ord (*a)	168+2
Strikes Rests 10p Ord (47a)	65
Stainless Metal 25p Ord (120a)	103+3
Sanleigh Electronics 10p Ord (a)	17½+½

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 13	Market rates (close) June 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5490-1.5780	$1.5520-1.5530	0.05c prem-par	0.03prem-0.02c disc
Montreal	$1.9130-1.9440	$1.9155-1.9165	0.15-0.05c prem	0.15-0.05c prem
Amsterdam	4.43-4.48fl	4.43¾-4.44¾fl	1½-1¼c prem	3½-3¼c prem
Brussels	78.80-79.90f	78.90-79.00f	par-10c disc	3-13c disc
Copenhagen	14.11-14.25k	14.12¾-14.13¾k	305-185ore prem	320-195ore prem
Dublin	1.2475-1.2675p	1.2520-1.2530p	38-50p disc	125-150p disc
Frankfurt	3.95-4.00m	3.95¾-3.96¾m	1¾-1½pf prem	4½-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	158.75-161.25e	159.00-160.00e	380-1580c disc	620-2210c disc
Madrid	221.00-223.50p	223.30-221.50p	220-250c disc	730-825c disc
Milan	2343-2368lr	2344-2346lr	12¾-14½lr disc	40-44lr disc
Oslo	11.24-11.36k	11.28-11.29k	325-420ore disc	980-1085ore disc
Paris	11.90-12.02f	11.90¾-11.91¾f	2¾-3¾c disc	13-15c disc
Stockholm	11.83-11.96k	11.83¾-11.84¾k	150-275ore disc	460-600ore disc
Tokyo	375-381y	376-377y	1.10-0.90y prem	3.20-2.85y prem
Vienna	27.80-28.20sch	27.85-27.90sch	13-11gro prem	35-29gro prem
Zurich	3.28¾-3.33f	3.29-3.30f	1½-1c prem	4½-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 1.5 at 85.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans%

Overnight: High 10¼ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10-9¾

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

A quiet-spoken contender for the top Fed job

High-priced economist who is a short-priced favourite


GREENSPAN: Work is central to his life

New York (NYT) – For a man who likes to talk in terms of probabilities and likelihoods, Mr Alan Greenspan is remarkably reticent about the odds of his succeeding Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board.

"I would very much like to see him continue in the job, because I think he's doing very well." Mr Greenspan says. "As to whether I would do it if he is not reappointed. I frankly haven't confronted the question."

It is the areas he has confronted, from the recent reform of the social security system to his three-year stint as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford, that have made the business of being Alan Greenspan such a successful one.

He has been in the right place at the right time. A consistently conservative economist in an era when the prevailing economic and political winds were shifting from left of centre to somewhat right of centre.

"Of all the Republican economists since President Nixon took over, Alan was the only one, along with Arthur Burns, who combined in-depth knowledge of the economy with conservative values," says Mr Otto Eckstein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors during the Johnson Administration, and now chairman of Data Resources. Alan has managed to avoid all the way-out positions. He's not a simple-minded supply-sider. He's not a simple-minded monetarist, he's an all-round conservative economist."

Mr Greenspan is 57 and one of America's leading and most sought-after economists. He can often be found on television or in Washington or in the most powerful of corporate boardrooms offering his views on economic affairs, politics and the day's social issues.

The bespectacled, soft-spoken economist is almost everybody's first choice for the Fed job should Mr Volcker step aside. The only question is whether he is the president's choice, too.

Those who know him say they thing he would take the job if asked, although several thought it would be hard for him to leave Townsend-Greenspan, the ecnomic consulting firm he and the late Mr William Townsend founded in 1953.

Although Greenspan, who holds the vast majority of the stock in the privately held firm, will not discuss either its finances or its clientele, with nearly 200 clients from among the largest financial institutions and manufacturers in the nation.

Though he's looking for new, larger quarters, Mr Greenspan says he is most comfortable not on television or at fashionable dinner parties, but at work in his New York office overlooking the tip of Manhattan and New York harbour.

Work is so central to his life that little else, except perhaps baroque music, seems to engage him. He is delibarately understated, and although his candour and calm give him a distinct charm, even his friends say he is somewhat lacking in style, charisma, and sense of humour.

"He's honest and decent and just about the brightest guy I've ever met," says Robert Kavesh, a New York University economics professor who met Mr Greenspan when both were students in the late 1940s, and has been a friend since. "He's not given to strong emotions. I don't think I've ever seen him get really angry. I consider him a very good friend but sometimes you just want to say, 'Damn it, Alan, tell me a dirty joke, or at least listen to one'."

Townsend-Greenspan's fees range from as low as $15,000 a year to more than $200,000. Clients paying the lower fees never see Mr Greenspan, but get a steady stream of mailings, rife with data and charts predicting, for example, how much will be spent on flowers, seed and potted plants next year, what the prime rate will be in the third quarter of 1983, and how fast the nation's motor car production will grow over the next decade.

For higher fees, his clients can but into a wide array of computerized services, data banks and consultations with the senior economists – een Mr Greenspan himself. His time is the firm's most scarce resource and, as a consequence, a high-priced commodity.

Client lunches with him can run to $2,000 – a speech for non-clients $10,000.

The firms own forecasts are based on an econometric model to which clients can buy computer access through Econalyst, Townsend-Greenspan's joint venture with ADP Network Services, a division of Automated Data Processing, the New Jersey-based company run until last year by Mr Frank Lautenberg, a senator Mr Greenspan is on the board at ADP, Alcoa, Mobli, Morgan Guarranty and General Foods.

He was in the economic forecasting business before the computers came along, and those who have worked with him say he has an uncanny crasp of the numbers and the often-subtle relations between them.

"Alan is an astonishingly capable mathemetician," says Mr David Munro, who formerly worked under Mr Greenspan at the Council of Economic Advisers and now, as an economist at General Motors, is a Townsend-Greenspan client." He can lay out complicated algebraic schemes in his head. He got his feet on the ground professionally at a time when you had to know, intimately, what data was produced, who it, and what it ment."

Mr Greenspan first emerged in the Nixon Administration, when he went to Washington as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. It was his former teacher Mr Arthur Burns, then chairman of the Federal Reserve Bdard, who suggested him for the job.

"What you needed at the CEA was a good business analyst who understood economic trends," says Mr Burns, now US, ambassador to Germany. "I thought he was unique in that respect."

Mr Breenspan says he felt a bit uncomfortable as head of the CEA because it took him from hands-on numbers work into policy and politics.

But the transition seemed to work. Once ensconced in Washington, Mr Greenspan quickly became Mr Gerald Ford's most important economic adviser.

Though he returned to New York six years ago, Mr Greenspan has remained active in Washington, helping draft an economic agenda speech for the then presidential candidate Mr Ronald Reagan and serving, today, on bodies like the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, which counsels the executive branch on intelligence procedures.

He is loyal to the Reagan White House, well known to Mr Jim Baker, Mr Ed Meese, and Mr Mike Deaver, the president's top aides, and was therefore a logical candidate to head the commission President Reagan established in late 1981 to hammer out a plan for saving the social security system.

It might seem contradictory for Mr Greenspan to take on such a task. After all, he has for decades been a follower of the resolutely free-market, objectivist philosophy outlined by the writer Aym Rand.

Greenspan says he was deeply influenced by Miss Rands commitment to *laissez-faire* economics, a minimum of government regulation and the view that society would benefit if everyone acted out of rational selfishness rather than altruism.

Despite Mr Greenspan's theoretical convictions, he is nothing if not pragmatic.

"Do I like the present social security system? No," he says "If you asked me whether it would be necessary in the ideal society, I'd say no. Our type of economy is far removed from where I would like to see it, but you have to be careful about moving from one type of society to another. I am not unaware of the technical problems of transition."

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
To the Holders of

Government of New Zealand

Twenty Year 5¾% Bonds due July 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 1, 1983 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, $1,028,000 principal amount of said Twenty Year 5¾% Bonds due July 1, 1985 bearing the following distinctive numbers:

OUTSTANDING COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH BEARING NUMBERS ENDING IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TWO DIGITS:

06	08	11	13	17	28	31	39	43	48	53	58	65	70	81	87	92	96
05	10	12	14	19	30	35	42	46	49	56	59	67	71	82	91	95	99

ALSO COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH BEARING THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:
5 8 561

FULLY REGISTERED BONDS WITHOUT COUPONS

Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed	Number	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
R91	$100,000	R103	$100,000
R92	100,000	R135	11,000
R93	100,000	R142	10,000

On July 1, 1983, the Bonds, or portions thereof, designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof in such coin or currency of the United States of America as is legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts, and will be paid upon surrender thereof at the corporate trust office of **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015**, or at the option of the bearer or registered holder but subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto in the country of any of the following offices, at the offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Antwerp, Brussels, Frankfurt, London or Paris, or at the office of Baring Brothers & Co., Limited in London.

Coupon Bonds surrendered for redemption should have attached all unmatured coupons appurtenant thereto. Coupons due July 1, 1983 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Upon surrender of a fully registered Bond for partial redemption, there will be issued a new coupon Bond or Bonds or fully registered Bond or Bonds for the unredeemed portion of such fully registered Bond surrendered.

From and after July 1, 1983 interest shall cease to accrue on the Bonds, or portions thereof, herein designated for redemption.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND

June 1, 1983

Boost for Trilogy's new semiconductor venture

Sperry takes a bite of the wafer

THE WEEK
Clive Cookson

Trilogy Systems Corporation, the most ambitious computer start-up so far, has received a psychological and financial boost from one of the industry's established giants, Sperry.

A week after Trilogy unveiled its new semiconductor technology, based on silicon wafers containing several million electronic components, Sperry said it would pay $42m for a 15 per cent equity stake in the venture and an option to use Trilogy technology.

The Sperry deal and the enthusiastic response to Trilogy's novel "wafer scale integration" have allayed rumours earlier this year that the company was running into serious financial and technical difficulties. It is true, however, that first deliveries of the ultra-powerful Trilogy computers have been put back at least six months (early 1985 is now the likely launch date) and costs are running ahead of budget.

Trilogy has raised about £230m and total funding is likely to reach $300m or even $400m before any products are shipped. That would give it a clear record as the capitalist world's most expensive new venture.

Gene and Carl Amdahl, the famous father-and-son team of computer designers, founded Trilogy with the intention of producing the fastest IBM-compatible computers on the market. Their first machine is expected to offer 32 million instructions per second (mips) for about $4m – at least twice as many mips per dollar as today's best IBM mainframes.

Of course, Trilogy is racing towards a moving target as IBM and the other mainframe manufacturers are pushing ahead with their own research. But many analysts believe Trilogy will be a couple of years ahead if it can deliver what it promises in 1985. Shipments from the manufacturing plant that Trilogy is building in Ireland could then reach $1 billion as soon as 1987.

Trilogy etches its circuitry on to wafers six centimetres square, instead of the halfpenny-sized chips used by existing manufacturers. The computers will require 30 to 40 water-cooled wafers – 100 times fewer than the number of chips in today's large mainframes. No one else has attempted electronic integration on that scale, despite the advantages of speed and low costs, because of the difficulty in producing such a large area of silicon without defect.

The Amdahls claim to have solved that problem by making their wafers self-diagnosing and self-repairing. Special diagnostic circuits will detect any failure and divert signals to spare ("redundant") circuits etched on to each wafer.

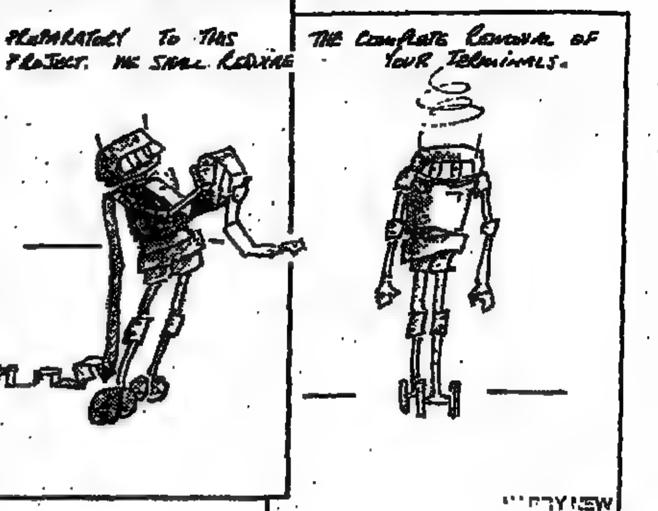
Although Trilogy has not yet tested a full-scale prototype wafer, Sperry chief executive


Gerald Probst

Gerald Probst has no doubts. "We believe Trilogy's innovative technology is a major breakthrough in levels of circuit integration and redundancy that promise the utmost in reliability," he said.

If that assessment is correct, Trilogy could make almost as much by licensing its semiconductor technology as by selling computers.



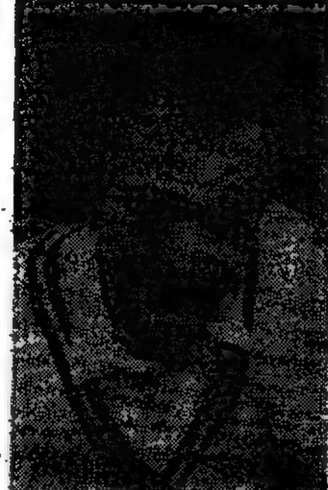


Scramble of robotic rodents

☐ Dozens of robotic rodents will be wending their ways through mazes at Earls Court this week, during the UK finals of the micromouse competition – one of the attractions at the four-day Computer Fair which opens on Thursday. The fair, expected to attract more than 50,000 visitors, will be open for a business preview on Thursday morning, before opening to the general public.

☐ There was an encouraging increase in serious application software on show at last week's Commodore exhibition, much of it for the Commodore 64 which is aiming hard at the home/small business market. One of the interesting databases was Magpie, a ROM pack from Audiogenic, which offers a pop-up choice of menus, each successive one overlayig the other. A Commodore game, again for the 64, not yet available, enables two players to compete at soccer, even allowing them a choice of shirt colours. Using the Sprite graphics to full advantage, it looks like a winner.

☐ Middlesex and England fast bowler Phil Edmonds is being helped by a computer in this, his


Edmonds: benefit year

benefit year. Torch computers have given him a micro and Edmonds, a computer novice, is running up-to-date records of donations, scores, fund-raising events, and a diary, with the help of software provided



by the Barking-based Microcomputer Products International.

☐ American technologists have done it again: they've invented the silicon chip. No, not the thing used in a million microcomputers, but a version you can eat. It's a variation on that old US favourite, the chocolate chip cookie, writes Roger Woolnough.

This edible silicon chip made its first appearance last month at the Semicon/West show in California, where it scored by being rather more comprehensible than the other exhibits.

Though the chocolate chip "wafer" may be short on innovation, it's long on marketing, mainly of a punning nature. "A stand-alone snack that's mug-compatible", runs the advertising. "Take some ohm to your loved ones – it's your best byte."

☐ Triumph Adler will be launching their new personal computer in



October at the IBS exhibition in Birmingham. First glimpsed at the Hanover fair, the micro, with 64K RAM and 32K ROM, is CP/M compatible, offers colour and, by the use of mini-diskettes, can be expanded to 320K. The makers, who hope to sell at around £350, are aiming at the small office and home users.

Coming events

UK

Computer Fair, Earls Court, London, June 16-19.

Computer Open Day Exhibition, Holiday Inn, London, June 16.

Fylde Computer Show, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, June 17-19.

Compec North 83, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 21-23.

Leeds Software Fair, John Taylor Teacher's Centre, Leeds, June 21.

BBC Micro User Show, Renold Building, UMIST, Manchester, June 24 – 26.

Dexpo Europe '83, Barbican Centre, London, July 6-8.

Malvern Microcomputer Fair, Winter Gardens, Malvern, Worcs, July 2.

Micro Trade '83, Barbican Centre, London, July 6-8.

IBM Users' Conference & Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, London July 12-14.

Acorn User Exhibition, Cunard International Hotel, London, August 25-28.

OVERSEAS

Mini-Computer Show for Office, Home, Hobby. Exhibition Hall, Cologne, June 23-26.

International Micro Computer Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, August 2-5

National Computer Business & Office Systems, Auckland, August 16-19

Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, September 13-16.

International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscone Centre, Anaheim, US, September 13-15.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10	%
Barclays	10	%
BCCI	10	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*10	%
Lloyds Bank	10	%
Midland Bank	10	%
Nat Westminster	10	%
TSB	10	%
Williams & Glyn's	10	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 7½%, £50,000 and over, 8½%.

هكذا من الاصل

Picking your way through the pitfalls to the wonders of creative expression on a home word processor

All a question of taste



Hewson: blood, sweat and tears

The story so far... upwardly mobile family ... purchase Commodore 64 and associated goodies in hope of entering electronic age. Finally, the word processing programme (program) arrives.

WP, as all we computer buffs call it, is a cinch. You put your words in one end of the thing and out of the other comes some immaculate cold print, perfectly justified, set and finished.

What WP is supposed to do is relieve the typist of those myriad dreary tasks which make the job a bore, such as correcting, typing out carbon copies, and regurgitating identical letters to a string of different people.

If like me, you have a pathological hatred of greasy black carbon paper, then the system is clearly tantamount to being landed in Paradise. Or it should be, since, of course, things are never that simple.

The difficulty is principally one of cost. If you are overburdened with cash and step out to buy a professional word processing system, it will probably set you back at least £3,000 and do all those complex tasks like shifting words around and replacing Smith with Smyth in front of your very eyes. With the cheaper models, things are a little different.

The main problem lies in the size of the screen. The big brothers of WP can handle a large number of columns; tiddlers, in which I include my own dear 64, are more limited.

The result is that most home WP programs, for the 64, anyway, insist on forcing writers to insert their text in one form and then "format" it – in other words enable you to see what it will look like on paper – in another. Commodore's own Easyscript program and a virtually identical rival, Paperclip, both lumber their owners with this. For a journalist, the result is time-wasting, since one must spot such foul deeds as the splitting of one sentence between two pages on formatted text and then return to edit mode to correct them.

This is not quite as annoying as it sounds – I settled into using Easyscript quite happily and had written around 30,000 relatively carefree words on the thing without too much complaint. But I still had the sneaking feeling that I had not quite hit the mother lode of what this brave new world was really about – and I was right.

The proof came when I uncovered a WP program which, unlike Easyscript and Paperclip, had been written specifically for the 64, Vizawrite, produced by a company in Kent. For around the same price as its rivals, it offered the magical ingredients which made WP a creative writer's dream. A detailed review of Vizawrite is impractical, since the manual for the thing itself is 68 pages long. But I shall try to give a hint of why it is so valuable for my particular work.

For a start, it formats as it goes along, albeit in a rather peculiar way which takes a little getting used to. So what you see is what you print. But what I also like is the thought which has gone behind its creation. Every piece of text – be it newspaper story, credit file or whatever – carries with it its own workpage.

This is not part of what will be eventually printed – at least, not unless you want it to be – but a ready notebook at hand if you need it.

A work page, in short, is somewhere one stores odds and ends of a journalistic life, witticisms, snippets of wisdom, cheap jokes and the like, in the hope that they will come in useful. A conscientious writer would tiptoe to this machine each night and offload the detritus of his mind into one large work page from which to steal the following day when the creative juices are starting to dry up.

> 'There will be some who will bear a lifelong hatred of writing this way'

The impact of features like this, and the conventional uses such as the shifting of words, sentences and paragraphs with infinite ease, have a subtle and almost disconcerting effect upon the regular writer. Now it may be that for the copy typist they are simply additional tools for carrying out a specific job. In the case of someone who writes original material on a keyboard, the process is sufficiently close to the real thing to be familiar, but necessarily different in practice to be somewhat difficult to adjust to.

I won't mince words about this. There will be some people who will bear a lifelong hatred of writing this way – just as there remain those who prefer longhand to the typewriter keyboard. It is very much a question of personal taste.

For one thing, typing is relatively easy compared with the use of a word processor. If I have not made this point sufficiently strongly, then I must re-emphasize it here: WP may, when mastered, offer countless benefits to someone in my profession, but its subjugation is a process of unadulterated blood, sweat and tears.

The fact that I can now sit down at my computer and produce finished copy is due to my own dogged bloody-mindedness. Many others may feel that the benefits are not worth the effort, and I would not criticize them for it.

I am now sold on the system because, after much graft, it short-cuts the route between what I am thinking and the appearance of those thoughts in print. It circumvents carbon paper, reams of copies, and gives me an ease of revision which can only be experienced, not described. But I am also acutely aware that my present adulation only started when I found the right WP program for my application – and that took some effort.

If there is one thing I have soon learnt in the marvellous microchip universe, it is that, great as the rewards might be, the path to finding them is strewn with pitfalls. One of the greatest, transferring your perfect text from a TV screen to a piece of paper, will form the subject of my next article.

David Hewson

Credit account

The tale of my micro experiences has so touched the hearts of the members of the High Technology Unit of Barclays Bank that they have kindly sent me a copy of their new book on the micro world and 100 more copies to be distributed free to the first readers to ask for them.

Make a success of Microcomputing in your business is what they call it, though I am bound to say that its helpful list of questions to ask a computer dealer applies equally to serious home micro-users. Their applications checklists are just what I needed – and didn't have – when I started on this game.

There are also some strong sections on word processing and case studies; among others, a host of cartoons from _Punch_ and, if that were not enough, a price tag of £4.95 for those who fail to take advantage of this offer.

Applications, please, to Barclays Bank Book, Computer Horizons, The Times, 200 Grays Inn Road, London WC1, enclosing an addressed foolscap envelope with 33p in stamps. If we run out of books we shall return the stamps.

Now look what's turned up in Islington



Islington employment officer Peter Ashworth at the computer centre in Upper Street

When the Great Fire of London ravaged the City in 1666, the burnt-out craftsmen rushed to set up their businesses in one of the nearest unaffected neighbouring areas – Clerkenwell and Islington. Now, with the explosion of the computer business, a similar trek is in progress, some 300 years later.

With the decline of the traditional employers in the clothing, furniture, and light engineering industries, their place is being taken by a proliferation of companies involved in computers.

First impressions are unpromising: grey back streets and semi-derelict factories sit side by side with elegant town houses and stylish squares. It's a far cry from the American Silicon Valley and Britain's own centres in Cambridge and the Thames Valley.

However, with the enthusiastic help of Peter Ashworth, the borough employment officer, more than 125 companies are now involved in computer-associated businesses in the borough.

In a directory (*Microelectronics and Information Technology in Islington*) which his department has just published, the range of companies offering employment varies from those with staff in single figures up to those with payrolls in excess of 100. The council itself is the largest single employer listed in the directory, with the Computer Centre in Upper Street, but a variety of others are listed, such as those specializing in the training of computer operators and programmers, publishing (a traditional trade in Clerkenwell) with almost 30 magazines from four publishing houses, the UK base of business machine giant Triumph-Adler, hardware manufacturers, and the usual crop of software houses and word processing firms.

Mr Ashworth is certain that there are many more at present unlisted firms in the technology field, and hopes that rather than having to walk the street sniffing out these firms, the directory will encourage them to apply for listing.

One of the major attractions that Mr Ashworth can offer is the availability of small, easy-in-easy-out accommodation. One of the earliest of these, the Clerkenwell Workshops, now houses one of the borough's fastest-growing businesses, Electronic Marketing Systems (UK), which has doubled its turnover every three months. He finds that new companies, far from wanting prestige, potted palm luxury suites, are happy to settle for space in large, old buildings, split into small, self-contained units.

The latest of these, an empty factory building, victim of the recession, is now offering 35 units, ranging in price from £18 a week for 70 sq ft, up to £74 for 600 sq feet. There is no long-term commitment, and on payment of the first month's rent, the new business can move in to a centrally heated, decorated building.

Already a group involved in robotic research have taken up space, and other chip-based companies are interested.

In addition, Mr Ashworth can offer the proximity of major educational establishments such as North London Poly and the City University.

The most recent exercise in promoting his area is the making of a 30 minute film, *Silicon Green* which sets out to tell the story of computing, and the boroughs' involvement in it. He hopes that by showing the film, which is due to be released later this month, the traditional businesses, such as the clothing trade, can see how the use of computers can help them keep their heads above water.

The long-term hope is that by educating the existing trades in the borough in the ways in which micros could help more jobs can be created for school leavers from the 11 secondary schools in the area.

As for Mr Ashworth's own involvement with computers, he first came across them while making transportation studies with the Colin Buchanan Partnership in the mid-1960s, and now, with two sons, has to fight for a place with the family micro.

Geoffrey Ellis

People: David Kelson of Duport

Ever the optimist

During the past few years, David Kelson has been involved with some of British industry's more traumatic experiences.

As an active member of the ICL Computer Users' Association, he was closely concerned with the future of Britain's only mainframe company. As managing director of Duport Computing, he saw a large slice of his business disappear when the steel industry was rationalized.

And with the changing nature of the computer business, Kelson has had to adapt Duport Computing to meet new conditions.

That he has remained an optimist probably derives from his early background. Born in Rotherham, he emigrated to Rhodesia with his family and completed his education by reading maths at Rhodes University in South Africa.

In 1960 the family returned to Sheffield, where mathematicians were not much in demand. Kelson gained his first experience of the steel industry on the shop floor.

Attracted by computers, a few years later he wrote to ICL. "I said I knew nothing about computers but wanted to become a programmer," Kelson recalls. The timing was lucky: ICL was about to tackle the steel industry, and Kelson's background had an unexpected value.

By 1966 he was helping to sell ICL computers to steel makers, and was invited to become a consultant to part of the Duport Group. Later he suggested the company should centralize all its computer activities, and was put in charge.

Up to the mid-1970s, 95 per cent of these services met the needs of the Duport Group itself. With the rationalization of the steel industry, many of these activities went to British Steel, and Kelson lost 35 per cent of his business within six months.

"One could see the way the steel industry was going," he says philosophically. Today Duport's interests include curtain rails, bedding, kitchen furniture, and a foundry.

"In 1974," he adds, "only five per cent of Duport Computing's work came from outside the group. Today it's 85 per cent. There has been a big marketing effort to become an established part of the computing services industry."

Critical decisions of another sort have had to be taken by the ICL Computer Users' Association, of which Kelson is now chairman. When the computer company hit trouble in 1981, it looked for a time as though it could pass into foreign ownership.

"We wanted ICL to remain independent. It was amazing the way users united on this. They put forward their view very strongly that ICL should remain ICL. I think we influenced in a small way the decisions that were subsequently made."

Despite this support, Kelson describes the relationship between ICL and the users as "arm's length", and is far from uncritical. "I sometimes wonder whether the product policy hasn't gone too far," he comments. "It worries me that a single company is trying to supply all the requirements of a diverse user base."

At Duport Computing, though, Kelson has also widened activities, with marked success. Turnover has gone from £1.5m in 1980 to a projected near-£4m this year.

"We haven't finished our diversivication or our growth," he predicts. "In fact, we have only just started."

Roger Woolnough

WORLD CUP CRICKET: PAKISTAN UNBALANCED BY IMRAN INJURY

England take a big step nearer final

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England (4pts) beat Pakistan by eight wickets.

England took another confident step towards the semi-finals of the Prudential World Cup when they beat Pakistan yesterday. They had the better of the pitch, there being plenty of life in it early on, and made light work of scoring the 194 they needed to win. Having chosen to bat when they would have done better to field, Pakistan had a bad day.

There was a full house, a rare occurrence on a Monday, whether at Lord's or anywhere else, and the weather lasted just long enough for the match to be finished. Pakistan's one major misfortune was an injury to Imran, which inhibited his batting and prevented him from taking the field. On yesterday's showing he is more than half their side. In his absence they had a multitude of captains.

England bowled as well as for a long time. They wasted nothing. Willis was fast, straight, and sometimes fiery. Full marks to him. They all did well, in fact. Marks plodded up from third man, bowled his disarming off breaks, and plodded back again. Botham took two good wickets, and Dilley who worked up a useful pace, gave nothing away.

By comparison, Pakistan's attack was a haphazard affair. Without Imran they have nothing in the way of speed and having to bowl at two left-handers, Gower and Fowler, disconcerted Qadir. Even the great O'Reilly never much cared for bowling to Paynter and Leyland. Pakistan's fielding, too, was nothing like as good as England's.

England played the same side that had beaten New Zealand and Sri Lanka. They had, as one selector put it, an "awkward" decision, wanting not to disturb a winning side, yet with three players – Randall, Jesty and Cowans – in their squad of 14 who have still to be given a game. Had England won the toss they would, I think, have put Pakistan in. If so, they would have been justified. It was a good pitch to bowl on, especially before lunch.

After seven overs Pakistan were 28 for no wicket and going well. They must have begun to worry only when Mohsin (he scored 200 in the first innings of the Lord's Test match a year ago) was quite unable to do as he wanted. England's bowling was backed up by some splendid fielding. The only catch they put down was to Gould at the wicket, Imran, who was three at the time, surviving a fast chance of Dilley. Almost immediately, Imran's runner ran him out.

In the eleventh over Mohsin, trying to break free, mishooked Willis to mid-on, where Tavaré held a good, tumbling catch. To keep Zaheer away from the new ball, Mansoor came in next, which was more than he could cope with. Javed, having hit Allott for successive fours in the previous over, was caught at the wicket off a very good one from Botham which went up the hill. By lunch, Mudassar was also out, caught at the wicket down the leg side, hooking at Allott.

If Pakistan were to have any sort of a chance now, Zaheer, Wasim Raja or Imran was going to have to make a score. In the event, neither Imran, who took 11 overs over seven runs (an indication not least of his own determination), nor Wasim Raja did so.

When Imran, having been hit on the foot, sent for a runner, Javed appeared, which must have encouraged England. Seeing and wanting two runs to everyone else's one, Javed is a notoriously hazardous partner. Yesterday, although there was a second run there, Zaheer sent him back; too late even for Javed to make his ground. Imran's sideways glance as he and his runner returned to the pavilion together was full of expression.

When Qadir was also run out – he too, was sent back by Zaheer – and Sarfraz was well caught and bowled by Botham, following through, Pakistan were 154 for eight with seven others left. Zaheer, though, was by now finding chances to play his own favourite stroke – through the covers and wide of mid-on – and once he went down the pitch to Botham, hitting him over extra cover for six. In their last twenty overs Pakistan scored 106, enough, if no more, to see that they made a match of it.

England batted more than well enough. After Tavaré had been leg-before in the ninth over, Fowler and Gower added 78 in 22 overs (there was no need to hurry) and then Fowler and Lamb got the rest, with 9.4 overs to spare. Gower, being in prime form, played with ease and style until he flicked Mansoor low to short midwicket, where Sarfraz held a diving catch.

Twice, after that, Pakistan had a chance to stay in the game. First, Lamb, as soon as he came in, survived what must have been a perilously close call for leg-before to Qadir's googly, and then, when he was 22, Sarfraz dropped him.

Fowler scored 78 not out, precociously and in the end quite impressively, while Lamb pummelled some fairly friendly bowling. The final of the competition is on Saturday week, and England, with good reason, can have their eye on it.

Pakistan	
Mohsin Khan c Tavaré b Willis	3
Mudassar Nazar c Gould b Allott	26
Mansoor Akhtar c Gould b Willis	3
Javed Miandad c Gould b Botham	14
Zaheer Abbas not out	83
*Imran Khan run out	7
Wasim Raja c Botham b Marks	22
Abdul Qadir run out	6
Sarfraz Nawaz c and b Botham	11
Extras (b6, l-b8, w3, n-b8)	19
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	193

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-29, 2-33, 3-49, 4-67, 5-96, 6-112, 7-118, 8-154.

Wasim Bari and Rashid Khan did not bat.

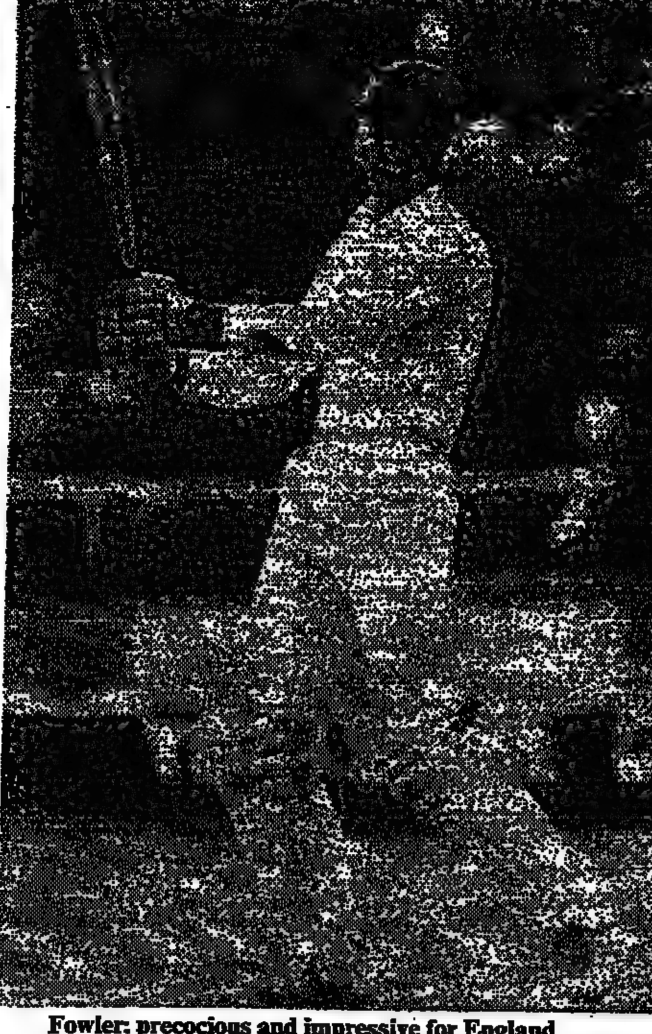
BOWLING: Willis, 12-4-24-2; Dilley, 12-1-53-0; Allott, 12-2-48-1; Botham, 12-3-36-2; Marks, 12-1-33-1.

ENGLAND	
G Fowler, not out	78
C J Tavaré lbw b Rashid	8
D I Gower c Sarfraz b Akhtar	48
A J Lamb not out	48
Extras (b 1, lb 12, w 2, n-b 2)	17
Total (2 wkts, 50.4 overs)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–93.

BOWLING: Rashid Khan, 7-2-19-1; Sarfraz, 11-5-22-0; Wasim Raja 3-0-14-0; Mudassar, 8-0-30-0; Abdul Qadir, 9.4-0-53-0; Mansoor Akhtar, 12-2-44-1.

Umpires: B J Meyer and A G T Whitehead.


Fowler: precocious and impressive for England

Two of a kind put Surrey in a spin

By Peter Marson

THE OVAL: Surrey, with 8 second innings wickets in hand are seven runs behind Middlesex.

Splendid spin bowling by Edmonds and Emburey led to Surrey following on 158 runs behind, yesterday. But, at the second time of asking Surrey countered effectively with Smith (63) and Lynch (59) putting on 128 runs for the third wicket before the close.

It was bright and sunny in the morning when Clinton and Monkhouse, Saturday's night watchman, walked out with Surrey two for 0 and a long way behind. Pocock's success in a long bowl on the first day when a buff strip not far from the end of the table on the gasholder's side of the ground had yielded three wickets, quite obviously had interested Emburey, the acting captain and Edmonds, and both bowlers were quickly into harness.

In fact, for the rest of the morning and for a short period after luncheon, Middlesex's performance could have been aptly and accurately billed, "the Emburey and Edmonds show". Each caught a catch off the other's bowling and claimed an equal share in eight wickets. With a switch in ends now and again helping heighten the batsmen's apprehension, these two sent down 62 teasing overs.

Surrey were bewildered and, as often as not playing and missing, eight wickets fell in a gradual but inevitable descent for 156 runs.

That left the last three, Thomas, Clarke, and Pocock with the unenviable task of preening the Prince of Wales' ruffled feathers by hitting off another 67 runs, thereby avoiding the probability of being invited to follow on. In the matter of hits and misses, Monkhouse had been by some distance more successful than the rest.

Had there been a suit of shining armour hidden in Surrey's closet, then Knight ought to have saddled up wearing it, for it transpired that he alone possessed the skill and technique to survive. From time to time, however, even the gallant captain was beaten.

SURREY: First Innings	
G Monkhouse c Emburey b Edmonds	36
G S Clinton c Barlow b Edmonds	7
A R Butcher c Tomlins b Edmonds	14
D M Smith c Barlow b Edmonds	8
*R D V Knight c Butcher b Emburey	45
M A Lynch b Emburey	0
†C J Richards c Edmonds b Emburey	1
A Needham b Emburey	1
D J Thomas run out	62
S T Clarke b Hughes	19
P I Pocock not out	4
Extras (b 9, lb 3, nb 6)	18
Total (78.2 overs)	214

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–52, 3–58, 4–62, 5–83, 6–87, 7–105, 8–156, 9–196, 10–214.

BOWLING: Williams, 6-0-19-0; Emburey, 30-5-59-4; Edmonds, 31.2-8-74-4; Huges, 11-3-44-1.

Bonus points: Surrey 6, Middlesex 8.

Umpires: A Jepson and J Morley.

Second Innings	
A. R. Butcher c Butcher b Williams	14
G. S. Clinton c Downton b Williams	4
D. M. Smith not out	63
M. A. Lynch not out	59
Extras (b 1, lb 4, nb 6)	11
Total (2 wkts)	151

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–23.

Chappell returns with century to give Australia new heart

By Richard Streeton

TRENT BRIDGE: Australia (4pts) beat India by 162 runs.

Australian pride and expectation in the Prudential World Cup were rekindled by forceful stroke play from Trevor Chappell against India yesterday. Chappell, in a role as a make shift opening batsman, hit 110 as Australia made 320 for nine. Between weather interruptions India scored 158 ll out off 37.5 overs.

Chappell's splendid innings was by far his best for Australia and clearly owed much to the family's renowned competitive streak. Chappell, whose previous highest score in 16 international one-day games was 16, come into the side, as expected, for the injured Wood. The other team changes made bigger talking points, with Lillee left out by Australia and Gavaskar omitted by India for the first time for a decade and more.

Lillee bowled poorly at Headingley at the weekend and like Thomson, his famous partner, who was dropped after Australia's first match last week, cannot have much longer left at this leve. Gavaskar, like Boycott, finds the one-day game hard work as the years go by, not least in the field.

It was a good toss for Hughes to win and on a firm, ture pitch, India's full hand of medium-pace bowlers soon knew it was going to be hard toil all the way. Kapil Dev caused Wessels to play on in the third over but Chappell and Hughes quickly established their authority and the run-rate soon reached four an over and was higher still later. The Indians did not help themselves by erratic fielding and several wasted chances proved costly.

Wessels, whose stance these days must leave his feet wider apart than anybody else's in the game, aimed an immobile and indeterminate offside stroke and edged the ball into his stumps. Chappell was soon in the full stride with punchy drives and square cuts and nothing on his legs escaped punishment. Hughes was slower to find his touch but graduaiy the timing came.

Chappell gave two chances at 27 and 71, with Binny failing to take a return catch on the first occasion. Then Vengsarkar, on the square leg boundry, misjudged a lofted hook against Patil. Otherwise the nearest the second wicket pair came to serious error were a number of run-out scares. Ten minutes before lunch, though, India recouped a little with the capture of two wickets.

Madan Lal brought a ball back to Hughes that took the middle stump as the batsman played half forward. Chappell and Hughes added 144 in 29 overs. In Madan's next over the dangerous Hookes mistimed a drive and was well caught at extra cover.

Chappell reached 100 out of 189 in the fortieth over before he square cut a long hop from Amarnath to deep point. He hit 13 fours and faced 131 balls. Border was twice dropped before he was caught at cover and as the light deteriorated Kapil came back to run through the tail. Yallop played some shrewdly judged strokes to the end.

Srikkanth launched India's reply with an exciting mixture of drive and pull which brought him five boundaries against Lawson and Hogg as the total reached 38 in six overs. Two wickets then fell at the other end before a brief stoppage for rain. Shastri moved in front of his stumps fatally; Amarnath was run out.

In the first over on return Vengsarkar was leg before to MacLeay and then came a 95-minute hold-up for bad light. The match passed beyond India's reach when the players came back at 7 o'clock. Patil was beaten by MacLeay's swing; Srikkanth skied a catch as he hit across Hogan's left-arm spin; and Yashpal Sharma gave a firm return catch that MacLeay took right handed.

Australia	
K C Wessels b Kapil Dev	5
T M Chappell c Srikkanth b Amarnath	110
*K J Hughes b Madan Lal	52
D W Hookes c Kapil Dev b Madan Lal	1
G N Yallop not out	66
A R Border c Sharma b Binny	26
†R W Marsh c Sandhu b Kapil Dev	12
K H MacLeay c and b Kapil Dev	4
T G Hogan b Kapil Dev	11
G F Lawson c Srikkanth b Kapil Dev	6
R M Hogg not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 14, w 8, n-b 2)	25
Total (9 wkts, 60 overs)	320

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–155, 3–159, 4–206, 5–254, 6–277, 7–289, 8–301, 9–307.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 12-2-43-5; Sandhu, 12-1-52-0; Binny, 12-0-52-1; Shastri, 2-0-16-0; Madan Lal, 12-0-69-2; Patil, 6-0-36-0; Amarnath, 4-0-27-1.

INDIA	
R J Shastri lbw b Lawson	11
K Srikkanth c Border b Hogan	39
M Amarnath run out	2
D B Vengsarkar lbw b MacLeay	5
S M Patil b MacLeay	0
Yashpal Sharma c and b MacLeay	3
*Kapil Dev b Hogan	40
S Madan Lal c Hogan b MacLeay	27
R M Binny lbw b MacLeay	0
†S M H Kirmani b MacLeay	12
B S Sandhu not out	9
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 3, n-b 2)	10
Total (37.5 overs)	158

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–38, 2–43, 3–57, 4–57, 5–64, 6–66, 7–124, 8–126, 9–136, 10–158.

BOWLING: Lawson, 5-1-25-1; Hogg, 7-2-23-0; Hogan, 12-1-48-2; MacLeay, 11.5-3-39-6; Border, 2-0-13-0.

Umpires: D O Oslear and R Palmer.


Chappell survives an lbw appeal by Kirmani

Hadlee finds his target

By Alan Ross

BRISTOL: New Zealand (4pts) beat Sri Lanka by five wickets

Sri Lanka, having batted so engagingly in their first two matches, only just scraped past 200 after having been put in by New Zealand. It never looked like being enough as New Zealand raced to 89 off only 17 overs before losing a wicket, Turner and Wright despatching some friendly bowling with almost paternalistic ease. They then lost three wickets for 20, taking it a shade casually, but a dismissive 76 by Howarth, which contained nine fours in his first 50, saw them home with five wickets and 21 overs to spare.

On a cloudy, blowy morning Sri Lanka got off to a decent enough start, reaching 121 for 3 at lunch. Wettimuny was soon out leg before to Hadlee, but Kuruppu, after his somewhat frenzied start, cut and flicked Hadlee for two fours in one over and then took another off Chatfield. Dias, a neat, compact little player, produced two lovely off-drives off Chatfield and 50 came up in the 17th over. At 56 Kuruppu, hastening needlessly, hooked at a ball never short enough from Chatfield, and then, at 73, Dias lost his off stump to the same bowler.

Chatfield, having bowled his 12 overs off the reel for 24, came off and against the burly medium pace of Cairns, and the spiderish off-spin of Coney, Sri Lanka prospered. Mendis, in meditative mood, took most of the bowling but Madugalle, gradually gaining in confidence, was soon keeping pace.

After lunch they set off like uncaged cheetahs. Mendis hit Cairns's first ball for four and Madugalle pulled Cairns for six in the same over. Hadlee, however, was having none of this kind of thing at his expense. Mendis, making room to cut, was bowled and a few balls later Ranatunga was leg before.

De Silva played several pleasant strokes but at 171 pushed forward outside a good one from Coney. Madugalle reached an increasingly lively 50 but then swung Coney to deep square leg for Snedden to take a fine running catch.

De Alwis, who must certainly be the biggest and finest figure among Test wicket-keepers, was caught at silly mid-on, after which Hadlee polished off the innings. The last five wickets had gone down for 35, taking Sri Lanka's total to 206. Hadlee finished with five for 25.

Sri Lanka's opening bowlers, John and de Mel, pitched wretchedly short at too gentle a pace. Wright hit them savagely off the back foot, while Turner drove and cut with equal power. After 10 overs the score was 55. Soon de Silva was on with his straightish leg-spinners, but it was de Mel, returning for a second spell, who had Wright leg before. Turner off-drove de Silva to reach 50, but scooped the next ball to mid-wicket. Martin Crowe was leg before one run later and 89 without loss had become 110 for three.

Howarth, however, had settled in and it was not long before the Sri Lankans were chasing around as desperately as they had done at the start. De Silva was surprisingly taken off and Ranatunga, his replacement, proved much to Howarth's liking. Howarth, scoring largely in boundaries, acquired the third 50 of the day and Sri Lanka began to look understandably forlorn.

SRI LANKA	
S Wettimuny lbw b Hadlee	7
B Kuruppu c Hadlee b Chatfield	26
R L Dias b Chatfield	25
*R L D Mendis b Hadlee	43
R S Madugalle c Snedden b Coney	60
A Ranatunga lbw b Hadlee	0
D S de Silva b Coney 13	13
†R G de Alwis c Howarth b Snedden	16
A L F de Mel c and b Hadlee	1
R J Ratnayake b Hadlee	5
V B John not out	2
Extras (lb 6, w 1, nb 1)	8
Total (56.1 overs)	206

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–56, 3–73, 4–144, 5–144, 6–171, 7–196, 8–199, 9–199.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 10.1-4-25-5; Snedden, 10-1-38-1; Chatfield, 12-4-24-2; Cairns, 7-0-35-0; Coney, 12-0-44-2; M D Crowe, 5-0-32-0.

NEW ZEALAND	
G M Turner c Mendis b de Silva	50
J G Wright l-b-w b de Mel	45
*G P Howarth c Madugalle b Ratnayake	76
M D Crowe c de Alwis b de Mel	0
J J Crowe l-b-w b John	23
J V Coney not out	2
†I D S Smith not out	4
Extras (l-b 6, w 3)	9
Total (5 wkts, 39.2 overs)	209

R J Hadlee, B L Cairns, M C Snedden and E J Chatfield, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–89, 2–99, 3–110, 4–176, 5–205.

BOWLING: de Mel, 8–2–30–2; John, 8.2–0–49–1; Ratnayake, 12–0–60–1; de Silva, 9–0–39–1; Ranatunga, 2–0–22–0.

Umpires: H D Bird and T R Shepherd.

Group A Table

	P	W	L	Pts
England	3	3	0	12
New Zealand	3	2	1	8
Pakistan	3	1	2	4
Sri Lanka	3	0	3	0

Zimbabwe pluck is not enough to cause another upset

By Alan Gibson

WORCESTER: West Indies (4 pts) beat Zimbabwe by eight wickets.

The day was dry, but cloudy. I was sorry that the Zimbabweans did not have the chance to see this loveliest of our country grounds in sunshine. I was sorry for them, too, when, after being put in, they had struggled through 33 overs to be 70 for four at lunch.

It was not the pitch that was responsible. It was not the atmosphere, for the clouds were too high to cause excessive swing. It was the unaccustomed pace of Roberts and Holding that made the early breaks, and then Pycroft was run out, a fine throw by Richards.

Just before lunch, with Gomes bowling, Heron, who had batted more than 100 minutes for 12, got himself stumped. This was odd, like a clock which chimes 13; not only absurd in itself, but making nonsence of all that had gone before.

Houghton had made a steady start, but there had not been much to enthuse the crowd, which about half filled the ground. Worcestershire had made some special preparation, including a baked potato stall, of which we were frequently reminded on the loud-speaker, in thunderous tones. At least it is a better system than they have at Taunton, where you can often not hear it at all.

However, this Zimbabwe team have resiliance and pluck, and the afternoon went much better for them. There was an excellent partnership between Houghton and Fletcher. The score had reached 157, in the fiftieth over, when Houghton was caught at slip. He reached his own 50 in 95 balls.

Fletcher reached his in 45, a capital innings bursting with strokes which kept finding the gaps. He is left-handed with strong yet supple wrists, and of course a player of some stature, who has captained his country since 1979, and had English experience in the Lancashire League and with Cambridgeshire. He carried boldly on after Houghton went, and was well supported. The final score of 218 for seven was a considerable recovery.

When West Indies went in, the sky was darkening. They lost Haynes early, and then bad light stopped play. Tea was taken early, but nearly half an hour was lost. When they came back, only a couple of overs were possible. They tried again, about half past five, and Richards was soon out.

This was rather an alarming position for the West Indies. It was the nineteenth over before the 50 was up. Gomes played and missed several times outside the off stump, but gradually he and Greenidge got on top, and the hundred was reached, fairly confidently, in the twentyeighth over.

The Zimbabwe second line bowling was not strong enough, and though their keenness in the field never diminished, their very zeal caused them to make a few mistakes. Greenidge reached a solemn but necessary 50, and then accelerated. With the light holding well, West Indies were safely coasting home.

ZIMBABWE	
A H Shah b Roberts	2
G A Paterson c Dujon b Holding	4
J G Heron st Dujon b Gomes	12
A J Pycroft run out	13
†D L Houghton c Dujon b Roberts	54
*D A G Fletcher not out	71
K M Curran b Roberts	7
I Butcher l-b-w b Holding	0
G E Peckover not out	16
Extras (b 1, l-b 23, w 7, n-b 7)	38
Total (7 wkts, 60 overs)	217

P W E Rawson and A J Traicos, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7, 2–7, 3–35, 4–65, 5–157, 6–181, 7–183.

BOWLING: Roberts 12–4–36–3; Holding 12–2–33–2; Daniel 12–4–21–0; Davis 12–2–34–0; Gomes 8–0–42–1; Richards 4–1–13–0.

WEST INDIES:	
C G Greenidge, not out	105
D L Haynes c Houghton b Rawson	2
I V A Richards l-b-w b Rawson	16
H A Gomes not out	75
Extras (b 1, l-b-w 8, w 9, n-b 2)	20
Total (2 wkts)	218

*C H Lloyd, †P J Dujon, H A Gomes, W W Daniel, A M E Roberts, M A Holding, W W Davis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–23.

BOWLING: Rawson, 12-1-39-2; Curran, 10.3-1-37-0; Butchart, 9-1-40-0; Fletcher, 4-0-22-0; Traicos, 9-0-37-0, Shah, 4-0-23-0.

Umpires: D C L Evans and J Birkenshaw.

Group B Table

	P	W	L	Pts
West Indies	3	2	1	8
India	3	2	1	8
Australia	3	1	2	4
Zimbabwe	3	1	2	4

Derbyshire slip to teenager

DERBY: Derbyshire with two first innings wickets in hand are 181 runs behind Hampshire.

Derbyshire, who had begun the day healthily placed, ended it in deep trouble after their batting collapsed against a fiery spell of bowling from George Ferris, playing in his first County championship match.

Leicestershire began at 82 for five but eventually managed a respectable total of 251 for nine declared as the lower order batsmen took full advantage of some wayward and unimpressive bowling. Taylor scored a career-best 47 and the last four Leicestershire wickets put on 203 before the skipper, Tolchard, declared.

Derbyshire were soon in trouble and both openers were dismissed with only 15 runs on the board. The collapse continued as Ferris, an 18-year-old fast-bowler from Antigua ripped into the middle order. At the close his figures were four for 23 from 15 overs, and at one stage six Derbyshire wickets fell for only 25 runs.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings	
I P Butcher c Anderson b Tunnicliffe	1
J C Balderstone c Maher b Tunnicliffe	4
N E Briers b Oldham	22
B F Davison lbw b Tunnicliffe	20
T J Boon lbw b Mortensen	0
*†R W Tolchard lbw b Finney	30
P B Clift c Maher b Finney	31
N G Cook c Moir b Oldham	32
L B Taylor b Mortensen	47
G Ferris not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 12)	26
Total (9 wkts dec, 79.2 overs)	251

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–28, 3–28, 4–48, 5–48, 6–123, 7–128, 8–179, 9–248.

BOWLING: Mortensen 24-2-72-2, Tunnicliffe 27-7-77-3, Oldham 16-6-47-2, Finney 9-3-22-2, Moir 3.2-0-7-0.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings	
A Hill b Ferris	3
J E Morris lbw b Taylor	4
*K J Barnett b Clift	17
R J Finney c Tolchard b Taylor	8
W P Fowler b Ferris	5
C J Tunnicliffe c Steele b Clift	8
†B J M Maher b Ferris	2
D G Moir c Clift b Ferris	2
S Oldham not out	2
O Mortensen not out	1
Extras (b 5, l-b 6, w 3, n-b 4)	18
Total (8 wkts 33 overs)	70

I S Anderson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–15, 3–41, 4–52, 5–54, 6–56, 7–62, 8–66.

Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 3.

Umpires: P J Eele and K Ibadulla.

Gloucester debt to Shepherd

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Gloucestershire by 152 runs.

John Shepherd led Gloucestershire's fight to avoid the follow-on against Northamptonshire with an attacking innings of 69 yesterday, but it was the last-wicket pair of Sainsbury and Lawrence who finally won it by adding the last 11 runs.

Northamptonshire put on 70 in an hour at the start of the day for the loss of their last three wickets, to finish on 371, and then dismissed Gloucester for 224 in their first innings.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings	
*G Cook st Russell b Bainbridge	59
W Larkins c Graveney b Childs	48
P Willey c Russell b Graveney	12
R J Boyd-Moss lbw b Graveney	7
R G Williams c Stovold b Childs	35
D J Capel b Graveney	52
D S Steele st Russell b Graveney	60
D J Wild C Shepherd b Childs	29
†G Sharp st Russell V Graveney	3
N A Mallender not out	23
T M Lamb c Romaines B Graveney	21
Extras (b6, lb11, w1, nb4)	22
Total (371)	

Score at 100 overs 207 for 5

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–93, 2–124, 3–128, 4–152, 5–178, 6–277, 7–288, 8–311, 9–328, 10–371.

BOWLING: Shepherd, 25-5-68-0; Lawrence, 9-3, 27-0; Sainsbury, 12-2-44-0; Bainbridge, 6-1-18-1; Graveney 47-4-23-88-5; Childs, 45-13-104-3.

Second Innings	
G. Cook, not out	5
W. Larkins, c Russell b Shepherd	0
P. Willey, not out	0
Extras	0
Total (1wkt)	5

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings	
A. H. Stovold, c Cook, b Lamb	7
B. C. Broad, lbw b Willey	32
P. Bainbridge, c Wild b Steele	31
A. Hignell, c Sharp b Willey	28
P. W. Romaines, b Williams	19
J. N. Shepherd, lbw b Willey	69
*D. A. Graveney, c Capel b Williams	7
†R. C. Russell, c Cook b Williams	7
J. H. Childs, b Williams	0
G. E. Sainsbury, c Capel b Steele	5
D. V. Lawrence, not out	7
Extras (l-b6, w1, nb6)	13
Total (89 overs)	224

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–16, 2–55, 3–100, 4–102, 5–165, 6–179, 7–212, 8–212, 9–213.

BOWLING: Mallender, 5–0–15–0; Lamb, 4–1–9–1; Willey, 33–10–67–3; Steele, 31–11–88–2; Williams, 16–6–37–4.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 6, Gloucestershire 4.

Umpires: J. H. Harris and P. B. White.

McEwan to rescue

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent, with all second innings wickets in hand, lead Essex by 49 runs.

Ken McEwan hit his third century of the season to take Essex within two runs of Kent's first innings 287 at Tunbridge Wells yesterday.

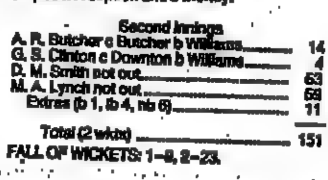
McEwan batted 269 minutes for 142, which included one six and 19 fours. Otherwise Essex struggled against the medium pace of Eldine Baptiste, five for 104, and Richard Ellison, who ended up with career-best figures of four for 58 in 28 overs.

McEwan figured in half-century stands with Graham Gooch (38) for the third wicket – adding 61 off 21 overs – and with Keith Pont (17) for the fourth wicket. They contributed 53 off 21 overs.

Essex, 161 for five in the 60th over, had recovered by the time McEwen was ninth out at 274. Kent in 75 minutes batting before the close, had laboured to 47 without loss off 23 overs.

KENT: First Innings 287 (M R Benson 72, N R Taylor 64).

Second Innings	
L. Potter not out	14
N. R. Taylor not out	25
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, nb 2)	8
Total (no wkt)	47


McEwan: century

ESSEX: First Innings	
G A Gooch c Johnson b Baptiste	38
B R Hardie c Aslett b Ellison	13
*K W R Fletcher c Knott B Ellison	0
K S McEwan c Knott b Baptiste	142
K R Pont c Knott b Ellison	17
N Phillip c Aslett b Ellison	3
S Turner b Baptiste	12
†D E East b Baptiste	16
R E East c Hinks b Baptiste	1
N Foster not out	20
D L Acfield b Jarvis	1
Extras (lb9, w2, n-b9)	20
Total (93.4 overs)	285

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–31, 3–92, 4–145, 5–161, 6–191, 7–224, 8–231, 9–274, 10–285.

BOWLING: Jarvis, 27.4–6–86–1; Ellison, 28–13–58–4; Underwood, 9–4–16–0; Baptiste, 28–5–104–5; Johnson, 1–0–1–0.

Bonus points: Essex 6, Kent 7.

Umpires: J W Holder and J van Geloven.

Glamorgan are held

CARDIFF: Warwickshire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 86 runs behind Glamorgan

A towering six from the wicket-keeper, Eifion Jones, gave Glamorgan their second batting bonus point and enabled their captain, Selvey, to declare with the score at 202 for six. Jones's big hit was, however, the one bright spot in a dull day in which Glamorgan had looked uncomfortable against an accurate Warwickshire attack.

The opener, Hopkins, set the pace for the day, taking nearly two and a half hours to reach a top score of 64 in a match that looks certain to end in a draw. By the close Warwickshire had reached 116 for the loss of Lloyd, with Smith and Amiss each scoring half-centuries.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings	
A Jones b Hogg	3
J A Hopkins run out	44
D A Francis lbw b Old	18
R C Ontong b Hogg	38
A L Jones lbw b Hogg	18
J Derrick not out	24
J G Thomas b Old	18
†E W Jones not out	15
Extras (lb 10, w 1, nb 13)	24
Total (6 wkts dec 77.3 overs)	202

*M W W Selvey, B J Lloyd and S R Barwick did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–40, 3–113, 4–135, 5–147, 6–183.

BOWLING: Hogg, 20–4–28–3; Old, 23–6–58–2; Smith, 9–1–26–0; Ferreira, 15–6–35–0; Gifford, 9.3–2–31–0.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings	
T A Lloyd b Thomas	5
K D Smith not out	54
D L Amiss not out	54
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (1 wkt, 34 overs)	116

G W Humpage, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, P A Smith, *G A Tedstone, C M Old, †N Gifford to bat.

Bonus points: Glamorgan 2, Warwickshire 2.

Umpires: N T Plews and C T Spencer.

MOTOR RACING

MILWAUKEE: Rex Mays 150-mile championship: 1, A Unser, sen, 1 hr 17 min 43 sec (by default; T Sneva disqualified).

Nicholas misses out

OXFORD: Oxford University lead Hampshire by 96 runs with all second innings wickets in hand.

David Turner and Terry gave Hampshire a good start with a 72-run partnership but the later batsmen never got on top of Oxford's gentle attack. Nicholas looked set for another big score at Oxford, but on 45 he mistimed a pull and was caught. On his three previous visits to Oxford he scored 114 not out for Hamppshire, 14 not out for the MCC before retiring with a severe migraine, and last season an unbeaten 206 for his county.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings	
*R G P Ellis c Parks b Malone	99
A J T Miller lbw b Malone	25
P G Hesseltine c Parks b Tremlett	36
J G Franks b Malone	21
R P Moulding c Pocock b Tremlett	34
H T Rawlinson c Parks b Tremlett	0
J D Carr b Tremlett	0
†M R Cullinan lbw b Southern	27
A H J Small b Malones	0
J D Turnbull not out	5
M D Petchey c Tremlett b Southern	0
Extras (lb 4, w 2, nb 5)	20
Total ()	268

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–127, 2–134, 3–172, 4–230, 5–230, 6–234, 7–235, 8–238, 9–268, 10–268.

BOWLING: Malone, 24-10-64-4; Emery, 9-2-38-0; Tremlett, 333-18-42-4; Nicholas, 13-4-31-0; Southern, 20-4-44-2; Cowley, 12-3-29-0.

Second Innings	
R C P Ellis not out	19
A J T Miller not out	5
(Extras (w2)	2
Total (2 wkts)	26

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings	
*D R Turner c Ellis b Carr	51
V P Terry c and b Turnbull	36
M C J Nicholas c Franks b Turnbull	45
R A Smith c Small b Carr	14
N E J Pocock not out	29
N G Cowley not out	20
Extras (b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (4 wkts dec)	198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–72, 2–104, 3–144, 4–148.

BOWLING: Petchey, 20.1-8-62-0; Small, 10-8-34-0; Turnbull, 22-10-40-2; Carr 21-7-59-2.

Umpires: B Dudleston and K G Suttle.

Somerset shrivel in fiery attack

HOVE: Sussex, with all second-innings in hand need 116 runs to beat Somerset.

Garth le Roux, Sussex's South African pace bowler, set his side up with a splendid chance of victory by taking five for 17 as Somerset were battled out for 112 in their second innings.

Le Roux, aged 27, bowled with tremendous fire, particularly in his second spell, when he took four for three in six overs. He recieved sound support from Tony Pigott, fellow pace bowler, who took two for 23, and new signing Dermot Reeve, who took two for 42.

Depleted Somerset had no answer to this fiery attack.

Earlier Somerset had displayed great spirit to dismiss Sussex for 178, three behind their first innings score.

SOMERSET: Second Innings	
R L Ollis b Reeve. 17	
P M Roebuck c Smith b Reeve	40
*B C Rose b le Roux	6
P W Denning c Pigott b Barclay	3
N F M Popplewell lbw b Pigott	9
J W Lloyds lbw b le Roux	20
G V Palmer lbw b le Roux	1
†T Gard lbw b le Roux	7
C H Dredge b le Roux	0
M R Davis not out	5
P H L Wilson b Pigott	1
Extras (lb 1, nb 2)	3
Total	112

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–41, 3–50, 4–65, 5–94, 6–99, 7–106, 8–106, 9–111, 10–112.

BOWLING: le Roux, 15-7-17-5; Pigott, 10.2-1-23-2; Reeve, 15-3-42-2; Barclay, 9-2-16-1; Waller, 8-5-11-0.

SUSSEX: First Innings	
G D Mendis c Rose b Davis	31
A M Green c Dredge b Popplewell	10
*J R T Barclay run out	6
C M Wells c Davis b Dredge	37
P W G Parker l-b-w b Dredge	6
A P Wells c Gard b Wilson	15
G S le Roux l-b-w b Palmer	35
A C S Pigott l-b-w b Dredge	0
D A Reeve l-b-w b Palmer	16
†D J Smith c Gard b Wilson	13
C E Waller not out	3
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total (82.5 overs)	178

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–48, 3–48, 4–60, 5–87, 6–137, 7–137, 8–147, 9–182.

BOWLING: Wilson, 10.5–0–44–2; Dredge, 17–7–42–3; Palmer, 14–3–31–2; Popplewell, 8–2–31–1; Davis, 11–3–19–1; Lloyds, 2–0–5–0.

Bonus points: Sussex 5, Somerset 5.

Umpires: C Cook and R A White.

Lancashire hopes sink

By Peter Ball

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire have scored 110 to 2 against Nottinghamshire.

When you have lost as much play as Lancashire – 134 hours in all competitions – your mind possibly becomes as soggy as the wickets. For there was little apparent urgency about Lancashire's batting before rain again intervened yesterday. When play stopped half an hour after lunch they had reached 110 for 2 in 49 overs, a rate of progress which did not hold out much hope of a result in a match already reduced to two days.

Perhaps they had heard the forecast, but it was still keeper Maynard, promoted to open in place of the injured O'Shaughnessy, soon picked up where he had left off from the previous evening's John Player league innings. The 50 partnership with Maynard came up in the 15th over four overs less than Lancashire had manged in that Sunday game.

Two overs later, Maynard lost his off stump to Saxelby as he pushed forward, and with his departure the score got bogged down. Hayes in introspective mood at the moment as he searches for his touch, could do little to move things along, the second 50 taking twice as long as the first.

Cockbain batted soundly, but he has an opening batsman's temperament, and once he had been dropped at slip in Hendrick's opening over, he proceeded cautiously until after lunch. He was just beginning to enjoy Hemmings, when the rain arrived.

Cricket and other fixtures

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derby v Leicestershire
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Warwickshire
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Essex
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Gloucestershire
THE OVAL: Surrey v Middlesex
HOVE: Sussex v Somerset
Other match
OXFORD: Oxford University v Hampshire
Minor Counties
HITCHIN: Hertfordshire v Cumberland
ST GEORGES: Shropshire v Somerset II.

CROQUET: Men's and Women's Championships (Hurlingham). Ryde Tournament (Ryde, IOW).
GOLF: Skol Golf '83 Tournament (Gowglen GC, Glasgow).
TENNIS: Bristol Tournament; BMW Championships (Eastbourne); Chapel Allerton Tournament (Chapel Allerton LTC, Leeds); South Northumberland Tournament (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).
ATHLETICS: Manchester/Leeds/Liverpool Universities v Durham/Newcastle Universities v Harvard/Yale Universities (USA), Longford Park, Stretford (12.30).

RACING: FORMER DERBY FAVOURITE SEEKS TO REDEEM REPUTATION

Orixo can steal the thunder from Dunbeath

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Dick Hern may be down to only a handful of runners this week because coughing has swept through West Ilsley like the plague. However, he can still draw the first blood at Ascot today by winning the St James's Palace Stakes, the most valuable prize on the first day of the Royal meeting.

Orixo, Hern's hope this afternoon, proved that he was hale and hearty at Newbury seven days ago when he romped away with the Hermitage Stakes over a mile, the distance of today's race. Every bit as relevant is the fact that Orixo recorded a good time at Newbury. Although all the other winners that day clocked times that were, on good ground, between three and six seconds slower than standard, Orixo was almost par for the course and that was a considerable achievement considering that he was not even threatened throughout the last quarter of a mile.

What also struck me about Orixo was the great zest that he showed. Furthermore, the way that he blew in the unsaddling enclosure afterwards indicated that he could only improve as a result. Last year Orixo hinted that better things were to come when he chased Diesis home in the Middle-Park Stakes at Newmarket in the autumn. Now he has the opportunity to make good that point.

With Diesis on the sidelines for the time being, Henry Cecil is relying on Dunbeath, who is out to redeem a reputation that became tarnished at York last month when he trailed in third, a dozen lengths behind Hot Touch, in the Mecca-Dante Stakes.

Insufficient stamina was blamed for that poor showing, so, instead of running in the Derby, Dunbeath was immediately switched back to today's distance over which he won the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot last September as well as the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster a month later. At Doncaster he beat Cock Robin and Muscatite, two of his opponents now.

In the meantime Cock Robin has looked a world beater on the gallops by all accounts, but anything but that on the course. On the other hand Muscatite has finished third in the 2,000 Guineas besides winning the Craven Stakes. In the Guineas he finished just behind Tolomeo, who has run indifferently in the Derby in the meantime. As far as Tolomeo is concerned that is hardly the best preparation for a race of this nature.

Glenstal, the challenger from Ireland and Vincent O'Brien's only runner at the meeting, will need to be another Lomond if he is to cope with Muscatite and Tolomeo to name just two. My information is that he is not.

Horage won the Coventry Stakes 12 months ago and went on to set a record for prize money won by a two-year-old in England in a season. This year began badly when he bruised a foot at Thirsk in April and trudged in 10 lengths behind Shearwalk. That injury caused him to miss not only the 2,000, but also the equivalent Irish classic and now the odds must be on this race coming a shade to quickly.

Yesterday his trainer, Matt McCormack, told me that although Horage had looked like his old self on Sunday when he took him to Bath for a gallop on the racecourse there, he still felt that he could do with another 10 days or a fortnight.

A year ago Horage was toasted as the most popular winner of this day when he won the Coventry Stakes for his trainer, who had taken the hard way up life's ladder. Now the unsaddling area will be charged with similar emotion if Our Dynasty wins for Mick Lambert, because he, too, was an understudy for years before he eventually got the opportunity of a role for himself.

Lambert's training of Our Dynasty this season has been exemplary as his record shows. Yet no one is more aware of the pitfalls that lie ahead than his jockey, Pat Eddery, who has ridden Gimme Pleasure – one of the three Irish challengers in the field – to win in Ireland, besides seeing the other two, Hegemony and Executive Pride, run and win there. Eddery rates Gimme Pleasure highly, while still believing that Our Dynasty can remain unbeaten provided, as he puts it, that he is as good on good ground as he has already shown himself to be on soft.

I am content to go along with Our Dynasty, who impressed me enormously when he won his last race over six furlongs at Kempton. On that occasion he put paid to Maajid in a matter of seconds. In the meantime Maajid had at least made Superlative work to keep his unbeaten tag at Beverley last Thursday.

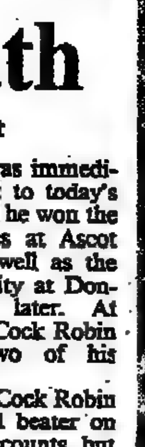
In my opinion today's race could come a shade too soon for not only Superlative but also King's Island, who won well at York on Friday. On the other hand Our Dynasty and Gimme Pleasure have both had what purists would regard as ideal preparations for today's trial of strength.

Our Dynasty's connexions are also looking to Fine Sun to carry their hopes, in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, which is arguably the most open race of its type on today's programme. In going for Sabre Dance I am aware that my selection finished behind Stanerra and Erin's Hope at Sandown recently, but equally conscious that it was his first race of the season and that he can only improve.

Henry Cecil, his trainer, poses quite a problem by running Valiyar in addition to Ivano for the opening Queen Anne Stakes, with Piggott on Ivano and Eddery on Valiyar. Just to add to the confusion I shall play safe and go for Noalcholic, who did at least beat Valiyar in the Lockinge Stakes at Newbury last month.

With none of the English fillies standing out for the Ribblesdale Stakes there must be a good chance that Dermot Weld, who achieved the first of his seven Royal Ascot victories with Nanticious in this race seven years ago, will strike again for that filly's owners, Mr and Mrs Bertram Firestone. This time their representative is Ask the Wind, who accounted for stiff opposition when winning her only race this season at Phoenix Park. By Run the Gantlet and out of a mare by Exbury, Ask the Wind is bred to get today's distance.

STATE OF GOING: Ascot: good to firm. Thirsk: firm. Tomorrow. Beverley: firm.



Lester Piggott will be hoping that Ivano, on whom he is seen above, will get him off to a flying start in his quest for an eighteenth Royal Ascot jockeys' title

Programme for first day of Royal Ascot

Tote: Double 3.45, 4.55. Treble 3.5, 4.20, 5.30.

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

[*Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.20 races.*]

2.30 QUEEN ANNE STAKES (Group III: £15,544: 1m) (11 runners)

103 133-112 IVANO (C d'Alessio) H Cecil 4-9-8 ... L Piggott 7
104 021-201 NOALCHOLIC (D) (W Du Pont III) G Pritchard-Gordon 6-9-8 ... G Duffield 9
105 2100-20 BALI DANCER (B) (CD) (J Pearce) M Stoute 4-9-5 ... W R Swinburn 4
108 42-3200 MONTEKIN (P Winfield) J Dunlop 4-9-5 ... B Taylor 6
109 20042-3 REBOLLINO (C Newton Jun) T Fairhurst 4-9-5 ... R Elliott 5
111 11000-0 THAT'S MY SON (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 4-9-5 ... P Robinson 8
112 110-123 VALIYAR (D) (G Vanian) H Cecil 4-9-5 ... Pat Eddery 1
113 03/00-0 WATTLEFIELD (J Greetham) M Stoute 4-9-5 ... G Starkey 10
115 0-12 ALAWIR (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-8-5 ... DOUBTFUL 2
116 314201 IRON LEADER (D) (D Kirk) D Weld (Ire) 3-8-5 ... D McHargue 11
119 3311-24 TRAVELGUARD (I Sykes) J W Watts 3-8-5 ... E Hide 3

7-4 Ivano, 5-2 Noalcholic, 6 Rebollino, 8 Valiyar, 10 Iron Leader, Bali Dancer, 20-1 others.

FORM: Noalcholic (9-4) won 1½l from Valiyar (rec 3lb) with Rebollino (rec 3lb) 3rd beaten 4½l 10 ran. Newbury 1m stks, heavy, May 14. Bali Dancer (9-4) not in first 9 to Fariooffa (gave 10lb) 13 ran. Doncaster 1m 2f 50yd h'cap, soft, May 2. Ivano (9-0) 2nd beaten 1l to Stanerra (rec 5lb) 10ran. Sandown 1m 2f stks, good to soft, May 30. Valiyar (9-6) 3rd beaten 7l Aragon (9-9) 2nd beaten sh hd to Lofty (rec 17lb) 6 ran. Epsom 1m 110yd stks, heavy, June 1. Alawir (8-13) 2nd beaten 1½l to Princess Zita (rec 4lb) 8 ran. Epsom 7f stks, good, June 4. Travelguard (9-7) 4th beaten 12½l to Larionov (rec 12lb) 10 ran York 7f h'cap, heavy, May 12. Iron Leader (9-9) won hd from Saeudelaire (level) 5 ran. Phoenix Park 1m stks, soft, June 4th.

SELECTION: Ivano.

3.5 PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES (Group II: £22,310: 1m 2f) (11)

202 3031-00 COMMODORE BLAKE (D) (D Minton) M Stoute 6-9-4 ... W R Swinburn 6
205 401-010 CANNON KING (D) (E Panser) J Dunlop 7-9-1 ... W Carson 7
207 11-0120 FARIOFFA (D) (P De Bour) L Cumani 4-9-1 ... B Raymond 5
208 412d-01 FINE SUN (CD) (W Hobson) M Lambert 5-9-1 ... Pat Eddery 11
209 40002-0 PRIMA VOCA (Capt J Durham-Matthews) R Armstrong 4-9-1 ... S Cauthen 10
210 4204-01 STANERRA (CD) (F Dunne) F Dunne (Ire) 5-8-12 ... B Rouse 9
211 022-323 ERINS HOPE (H McCaffrey) J Bolger (Ire) 4-8-11 ... D Gillespie 1
212 000-400 LOBKOWIEZ (Mrs C Elliot-Lamoine) C Brittain 4-8-11 ... T Ives 2
213 11110-4 SABRE DANCE (D) (Ld Howard de Walden) H Cecil 4-8-11 ... L Piggott 8
214 01- BY DECREE (C) (B Combs II) G Harwood 3-7-10 ... A Clark 4
215 110-10 NAAR (B) (C) (Yazid and Ahmed) P Walwyn 3-7-10 ... R Fox 3

3 Stanerra, 7-2 Naar, 9-2 Erins Hope, 5 Sabre Dance, 7 Fine Sun, 10 Farioffa, 12 Cannon King, 16 others.

FORM: Stanerra (8-5) won 1l from Ivano (gave 9lb) with Erins Hope (gave 3lb) 3rd beaten 1½l and Sabre Dance (gave 3lb) 4th beaten 3l with Commodore Blake (gave 9lb) 5th beaten 3l nk and Lobkowiez (gave 3lb) 7th beaten over 13l 10 ran. Sandown 1m 2f stks, good to soft, May 30. Fine Sun (9-0) won hd from Farioffa (gave 3lb) 8 ran. Goodwood 1m 2f stks, soft, May 17. Prima Voca (9-4) not in first 9 to Noalcoholic (level) 10 ran. Newbury 1m stks, heavy, May 14. Naar (9-0) 6th beaten 14l to Teenoso (level) 21 ran. Epsom 1m 4f stks, heavy, June 1. By Decree (8-11) won sh hd from Tecorno (level) 13 ran. Ascot 7f stks, good, Sep 24.

SELECTION: Naar.

3.45 ST JAMES'S STAKES PALACE STAKES (3-Y-O: Group II: £27,060: 1m) (7)

302 112-00 COCK ROBIN (Mrs V Hue-Williams) M Stoute 9-0 ... W R Swinburn 3
303 1111-23 DUNBEATH (CD) (Sheikh Mohammed) H Cecil 9-0 ... L Piggott 5
304 11-2 GLENSTAL (R Sangster) M V O'Brien (Ire) 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 6
305 11114-3 HORAGE (C) (A Rachid) M McCormack 9-0 ... S Cauthen 2
307 3114-13 MUSCATITE (CD) (K Al-Said) J Hindley 9-0 ... B Taylor 7
308 0412-1 ORIXO (D) (Mrs A Pleach) W Hern 9-0 ... W Carson 4
310 221-420 TOLOMEO (C d'Alessio) L Cumani 9-0 ... G Starkey 1

7-4 Dunbeath, 9-4 Glenstal, 6 Tolomeo, 8 Muscatite, 10 Orixo, 16 Horage, 20 Cock Robin.

FORM: Dunbeath (9-0) 3rd beaten 10½l to Hot Touch (level) 9 ran. York 1m 2f 110yd stks, soft, May 11. Glenstal (9-2) 2nd beaten hd to Sir Prince John (rec 10lb) 10 ran. Phoenix Park 6f stks, soft, Apr 2. Horage (9-3) 3rd beaten 10l to Shearwalk (rec 3lb) 9 ran. Thirsk 1m stks, good, Apr 16. Muscatite (9-0) 3rd beaten 2½l to Lomond (level) with Tolomeo (level) 2nd beaten 2l 16 ran. Newmarket 1m stks, good, Apr 30. Tolomeo (9-0) 9th beaten 19l to Teenoso (level) 21 ran. Epsom 1m 4f stks, heavy, June 1. Cock Robin (9-2) 8th beaten 19l to Caerleon (level) 12 ran. Chantilly 1m 4f stks, good, June 5. Orixo (9-2) Won 4l from Hungarian Prince (level) 10 ran. Newbury 1m stks, good, June 8.

SELECTION: Orixo.

4.20 COVENTRY STAKES (2-Y-O: Group II: £21,519: 6f) (15)

402 131 ANY BUSINESS (D) (Mrs V Lewis) G Lewis 8-11 ... G Sexton 14
403 011 CAPTAIN SINGLETON (A Ward) G Harwood 8-11 ... G Starkey 7
404 CHIEF SINGER (J Smith) R Sheather 8-11 ... R Cochrane 5
405 133 DERRY RIVER (P Goulandris) D Laing 8-11 ... W Newnes 11
[illegible] EXECUTIVE PRIDE (D) (B Firestone) D Weld (Ire) 8-11 ... D McHargue 1
[illegible]

4 Hegemony, 9-2 Our Dynasty, 6 Gimme Pleasure, 7 Executive Pride, 8 Superlative, Captain Singleton, 10 Kings Island, 12 Any Business, Yellow Domino, 20 others.

FORM: Any Business (9-0) won 6l from Captain Crumpet (rec 5lb) with Sylvan Barnum (level) beaten 8½l 10 ran. Epsom 5f stks, heavy, June 1. Gimme Pleasure (9-0) won 1l from Cecussla (level) 13 ran. Curragh 6f stks, soft, May 14. Jack Tar (9-0) won 3l from Conscript (level) 22 ran. Redcar 6f mdn stks, good to soft, May 31. Knoxville (9-0) 3rd beaten 3l to Superlative (level) 15 ran. Doncaster 5f mdn stks, good to soft, May 28. Novello (9-5) 3rd beaten 3l to Our Dynasty (gave 3lb) 6ran. Newmarket 5f stks, good, Apr 29. Our Dynasty (9-2) won 2l from Maajid (level) 6ran. Kempton 6f stks, good to soft, May 23. Hegemony (9-3) won ½l from Sand Castle (rec 7lb) 9 ran. Phoenix Park 6f stks, heavy, June 4. Superlative (9-1) Won 1½l from Maajid (level) 6 ran. Beverley 5f stks, good, June 11. Captain Singleton (9-4) won 12l from Native Ring (rec 7lb) 8ran. ath 5f 167yd stks, soft, May 23.

SELECTION: Our Dynasty.

4.55 RIBBLESDALE STAKES (3-Y-O Fillies: Group II: £24,260: 1m 4f) (14)

502 413-0 ALLIGATRIX (Mrs W Taylor) R Armstrong 8-7 ... S Cauthen 12
503 1100-1 ASK THE WIND (Mrs B Firestone) D Weld (Ire) 8-7 ... D McHargue 11
504 032-31 CRISTALGA (Lady Juliet De Chair) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-7 ... G Duffield 14
505 3-40010 CURRENT RAISER (D) (Ld Matthews) C Brittain 8-7 ... T Ives 2
506 0212-00 DANCING MEG (P Goulandris) D Laing 8-7 ... W Newnes 5
507 331 FUNNY REEF (Hyppokrene Establissement) R Houghton 8-7 ... J Reid 13
508 4-21312 HIGH HAWK (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 8-7 ... W Carson 6
509 30-3 IN FAVOUR (E Loder) P Walwyn 8-7 ... J Mercer 8
510 2104-4 KEY TO THE MINSTREL (E Kessly) M Stoute 8-7 ... W R Swinburn 1
511 1 MALVERN BEAUTY (H J Joel) H Cecil 8-7 ... L Piggott 4
512 4-13 NORFOLK SERENADE (Miss E Rigden) J Bethell 8-7 ... J Matthias 10
513 300-200 OCTAVIA GIRL (C) (V Centenora) D Elsworth 8-7 ... B Rouse 7
516 1030-12 SO TRUE (Miss B Swire) G Balding 8-7 ... P Waldron 9
517 420-443 THESSALONIKI (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-7 ... P Robinson 3

11-4 Ask The Wind, 4 Malvern Beauty, 5 So True, 6 Funny Reef, 12 High Hawk, Current Raiser, Key To The Minstrel, 16 In Favour, Cristalga, 20 others.

FORM: Alligatrix (8-7) 7th beaten 8l to Favoridge (level) 9 ran. Newmarket 7f stks, good, Apr 14. Ask The Wind (9-5) won 2½l from Erins Glen (rec 7lb) 10 ran. Phoenix Park 1m 2f stks, soft, May 4. Cristalga (8-11) won ½l from Gallant Buck (gave 3lb) 10 ran. Leicester 1m 2f mdn stks, soft, May 30. Current Raiser (9-0) 9th beaten 20l to Sun Princess (level) 15 ran. Epsom 1m 4f stks, good, June 4. Dancing Meg (9-0) not in first 9 to Ma Biche (level) 18 ran. Newmarket 1m stks, good, Apr 28. Funny Reef (8-6) won 3l from Dazari (gave 8lb) 13 ran. Doncaster 1m 2f 50yd stks, good to soft, May 28. In Favour (9-0) 2nd beaten 2l to La Grigia (level) 5 ran. Lingfield 1m 2f stks, heavy, May 28. Key To The Minstrel (8-12) 4th beaten 32l to Sid Sailing (rec 5lb) with Octavia Girl (level) 5th beaten 33l 7 ran. Newbury 1m 2f stks, heavy, May 13. Malvern Beauty (8-6) won 5l from Peaceful River (gave 1lb) 12 ran. York 1m 2f stks, soft, May 10. Norfolk Serenade (8-8) 2nd beaten ½l to Lady Gerard (rec 11lb) 8 ran. Haydock 1m 2f 131yd h'cap, heavy, May 28. So True (9-0) 2nd beaten 8l to Give Thanks (level) 8 ran. York 1m 2f 110yd stks, soft, May 10.

SELECTION: So True.

5.30 ASCOT HANDICAP (£8,118: 2m 4f) (16)

601 4-200 HENRICUS (Cout C Sellern) J Hindley 4-9-10 ... B Taylor 15
604 110-003 PRINCE OF PRINCES (L Smith) J Dunlop 4-8-11 ... W Carson 11
605 2240-12 ALPHA OMEGA (R Swift) R J Williams 4-8-10 ... Pat Eddery 4
607 00-3211 RIGHT REGENT (S Hindle) M Pipe 5-8-8 ... S Cauthen 2
608 04120-3 VIENNESE WALTZ (R Stanley) J W Watts 4-8-5 ... E Hide 3
609 4401-34 QUITE HOT (R McAlpine) P Rohan 4-8-0 ... G Duffield 6
610 043-020 KING'S COLLEGE BOY (B) (H Thomson) N Vigors 5-7-13 ... W Newnes 14
611 000-080 BARON BLAKENEY (B Wheatley) M Pipe 6-7-12 ... P Robinson 13
612 1200-00 ATLANTIC TRAVELLER (J Wolstenholme) M Naughton 6-7-10 ... E Johnson 8
614 0030-11 FLYING OFFICER (A Shelcrake) M Pipe 6-7-8 (3 ex) ... R Still 1
615 004333- HAL'S JOY (G Palmer) M Pipe 4-7-7 ... R Hills 3 10
616 03130-2 MOONDUSTER (R West) C Thornton 4-7-7 ... A McGlone 5 12
617 042-130 DELTA QUEEN (T Taylor) C Thornton 4-7-7 ... A Nesbitt 3 5
618 0100-00 SELFE (Mrs V Stevenson) R Hollinshead 4-7-7 ... W Ryan 7 7
619 0-0011 PRIORS CUTIE (A Madwar) A Madwar 3-7-7 ... P D'Arcy 9
621 20/000- RISING FAST (N Lenygon) M Chapman 6-7-7 ... S Griffiths 7 16

7-2 Right Regent, 9-2 Flying Officer, 11-2 Alpha Omega, 6 Priors Cutie, 7 Prince Of Princes, 8 Henricus, 10 Delta Queen, 12 Viennese Waltz, 16 others.

FORM: Henricus (8-10) 7th beaten over 14l to Line Slinger (rec 6lb) 10 ran. York 1m 6f stks, heavy, May 12. Right Regent (8-7) won 2l from Alpha Omega (gave 3lb) with Prince Of Princes (gave 6lb) 3rd beaten 4l 8 ran. Kempton 2m h'cap, good to soft, May 23. Viennese Waltz (8-11) 3rd beaten 2l to Broken Seal (rec 6lb) with Quite Hot (rec 3lb) 4th beaten 22l 6 ran. Doncaster 2m 2f h'cap, soft, May 30. Flying Officer (8-7) won sh hd from Komatch (level) with Delta Queen (level) 7th beaten over 35l 13 ran. Warwick 2m 2f 180yd h'cap, heavy, May 28. Moonduster (8-11) 2nd beaten 8l to Tenbwort (rec 13lb) with Atlantic Traveller (gave 7lb) 5th beaten 22l 9 ran. Ayr 1m 7f h'cap, good, May 27. Priors Cutie (8-6) won 1½l from Al Nasr (gave 7lb) 13 ran. Folkestone 1m 7f 100yd h'cap, heavy, May 23.

SELECTION: Flying Officer.

Ascot selections

By Michael Phillips

2.30 Noalcholic. 3.5 Sabre Dance. 3.45 Orixo. 4.20 Our Dynasty. 4.55 Ask The Wind. 5.30 Viennese Waltz.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Noalcholic. 3.5 Commodore Blake. 3.45 Muscatite. 4.20 Novello. 4.55 Malvern Beauty. 5.30 Alpha Omega.

Thirsk

Draw advantage: high numbers best

2.15 STATION WHIN HANDICAP (£2,155: 6f) (12 runners)

[illegible]

2.45 UNDERWOOD STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,119: 6f) (16)

[illegible]

3.15 CARR WOOD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,298: 1m) (11)

[illegible]

3.45 BOWNCROFT STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,528: 5f) (18)

4 FLORIDA FALLS (T Hull) C Thornton 9-0 ... J Bleasdale 16
6 600 JOEYSAN (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 9-0 ... M Birch 12
7 JOHNSHAVEN (P Cameron) M W Easterby 9-0 ... J Murray 7
8 43 NORTHERN HILLS (W Carrick) G Richards 9-0 ... – 17
9 PERSHING (J Rowles) J Leigh 9-0 ... – 18
11 SCRAP HARRY (D Coppenhall) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 12
12 5 SUSA STEEL (R Tikkoo) J Hindley 9-0 ... M Hills 5 4
13 TOP THAT (S Wills) T Barron 9-0 ... S Webster 14
14 CROSBY LOVE (D Raper) E Carr 8-11 ... N Jackson 7 11
15 0 DORA'S ROCKET (H Green) J Etherington 8-11 ... J Lowe 6
16 0 FILL THE JUG (J Irving) T Fairhurst 8-11 ... M Beecroft 5 10
17 HERMITAGE WALK (G Morley) W Bentley 8-11 ... – 8
[illegible]

4.15 BRICK PONDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,058: 1m 4f) (7)

[illegible]

4.45 FOX COVERT STAKES (4-y-o: £1,582: 1m 4f) (15)

[illegible]
6 CUT THE GRASS (Lt Col R Warden) M H Easterby 9-0 ... [illegible]
7 000-020 FAROLITO (Mrs W Elliott) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 7
8 0 FELSTED ADMIRAL (R Nelson) N Bycroft 9-0 ... J Lowe 2
10 0-42000 MAJOR SETBACK (G Greenwood) M P Naughton 9-0 ... Paul Eddery 3 9
12 420/0-0 TANCRED WALK (G Barker) Miss S Hall 9-0 ... – 5
13 TRACK SHARP (J Simpson) Mrs M Nesbitt 9-0 ... A Crook 12
14 00-000 FLAMINGO GARDENS (B) (C Marler) J Etherington 8-11 ... M Wood 13
15 040 IMPRESS (T Herring) T Fairhurst 8-11 ... M Beecroft 5 14
16 0 KESTREL QUEEN (Mrs G Rees) J Wilson 8-11 ... J Bleasdale 10
18 0 MY BLONDIE (J Carden) R Hollinshead 8-11 ... – 4
19 0420- OUR GRACIE (B Colohan) T S Bugin 8-11 ... K Williams 7 15
20 22022-0 PASS TO PARADISE (A Rudolf) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... M Birch 1

5-2 Treasure Hunter, 7-2 Churches Green, 9-2 Chevnley Star, 6 Pass To Paradise, 8 Farolito, 10 Our Gracie, 12 Impress, 14 others.

Thirsk selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Legal Sound. 2.45 Rosinka. 3.15 Hooligan. 3.45 Susa Steel. 4.15 Mick's Star. 4.45 Treasure Hunter.

Cumani strikes form at the right moment

Bruce Raymond, who brought off a double on Himself and Musical Love at Nottingham yesterday, has only one ride at Royal Ascot today. Farioffa in the Prince of Wales's Stakes for Luca Cumani. The Italian-born Newmarket trainer gave notice that his horses are in form by sending out the last two winners at the midlands meeting, Fai-la Bella and Hoorah Henry, to provide Willie Carson with a 23-1 double.

Hoorah Henry was backed from 11-2 to 9-4 favourite in the Long Eaton Stakes and survived a stewards inquiry after getting home by a neck from Tropical Mist. Carson brought Hoorah Henry with a sustained run from three furlongs, bursting to the front well inside the final furlong to snatch victory.

The colt edged left as Tropical Mist fought back and, although finding that Carson's mount had interfered with the runner-up, the stewards decided that it was accidental and did not affect the result. So the placings remained unaltered.

Patience was rewarded when Fai la Bella, striking the front a furlong out, ran on to register the first success of her career from Vain Deb and Minshaanshu Amad in the Nottingham Festival Handicap. She could never produce her best form as a two and three-year-old because of respiratory trouble. "But", said Cumani, "she is a well-bred filly, that is why we kept her in training. She was turned out from last August until February, and now that she has struck from I hope she can probably win another race before going to stud".

Nottingham results

Going: good to firm

2.30 (2.35) PLUMTREE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £880: 5f)

HIMSELF b c by He Loves Me – Makura (Mrs A Ferguson) 9-0 ... B Raymond (100-30 jt fav) 1
Campus Heath ... W Carson (5-1) 2
Scaldante ... W R Swinburn (100-30 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.00. Places: £2.60, £3.60, £1.80. DF: £73.70. CSF: £19.45. W Wharton at Melton Mowbray. 1½l, 1l. Young Pretender (16-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.00 (3.01) YOUNGSTERS STAKES (2-y-o selling: £880: 6f)

[illegible]

TENNIS

American teenager finds place in Wimbledon's top 10

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl, who has won only two matches in three previous challenges, has been seeded to reach the semi-final round of the men's singles in the Wimbledon championships, which start Monday. Jimmy Arias, an American teenager who will be competing for the first time (and is not renowned for his service and volley) has been seeded tenth.

Arias is seeded higher than several fast-court specialists, among them Johan Kriek and Tim Mayotte. Kriek has won the last two Australian championships – also played on grass – and in the past two Wimbledons has reached the last eight before yielding to John McEnroe.

The seeds for the women's singles make more sense. Compared with the computerised ranking (on which seedings are based these days) Hana Mandlikova and Sylvia Hanika change places, which is a reasonable reflection of their Wimbledon records. Joanna Durie of Britain, who reached the last 16 two years ago and has a game that suits grass, has been seeded 13th, four places higher than her ranking.

To make room for her, Zina Garrison has been denied the seeding that would have gone her way had the ranking been duplicated.

In three of the five events, last year's champions have been seeded to retain their titles. The exceptions are the men's and mixed doubles in which the championships must change hands anyway because the successful 1982 partnerships have been broken up.

The seedings suggest that the finals will be as follows: Jimmy Connors v McEnroe, Martina Navratilova v Chris Lloyd, McEnroe and Peter Fleming v Kevin Curren and Steve Denton, Miss Navratilova and Pamela Shriver v Rosalyn Fairbank and Candy Reynolds, and Denton and Billie Jean King v John Lloyd and Wendy Turnbull.

Seedings used to be done on the basis of "horses for courses", which is to say that the players kept apart until the later rounds were the leading specialists on the relevant surface. The idea was to give the public the best possible guarantee that the second week of Wimbledon, for example, would be dominated by the players most likely to show the customers what was what in the way of grass-court expertise.

The computerized rankings issued by the players' associations have changed all that. Today's system is based on the principle that players should be granted protected seeding places according to their performances – on all surfaces – during the preceding 12 months. This is demonstrably fair from the players' point of view, but it means that the public interest is not quite as influential as it used to be.

The seedings

MEN'S SINGLES: 1, J Connors (US); 2, J McEnroe (US); 3, I Lendl (Cz); 4, G Vilas (Arg); 5, M Wilander (Swe); 6, G Mayer (US); 7, J-L Clerc (Arg); 8, V Gerulaitis (US); 9, S Denton (US); 10, J Arias (US); 11, J Kriek (US); 12, K Curren (SA); 13, B Gottfried (US); 14, W Scanlon (US); 15, H Pfister (US); 16, T Mayotte (US).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: 1, M Navratilova (US); 2, C Lloyd (US); 3, A Jaeger (US); 4, T Austin (US); 5, P Shriver (US); 6, B Bunge (WG); 7, W Turnbull (Aus); 8, H Mandlikova (Cz); 9, S Hanika (WG); 10, B J King (US); 11, B Potter (US); 12, V Ruzici (Rom); 13, J Durie (GB); 14, A Temesvari (Hun); 15, K Rinaldi (US); 16, C Kohde (WG).

MEN'S DOUBLES: 1, J McEnroe and P Fleming (US); 2, K Curren (US) and S Denton (SA); 3, B Gottfried (US) and P McNamee (Aus); 4, M Edmondson (Aus) and S Stewart (US).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: 1, M Navratilova and P Shriver (US); 2, R Fairbank (SA) and C Reynolds (US); 3, J Durie and A Hobbs (GB); 4, H Mandlikova (CZ) and V Ruzici (Rom).

MIXED DOUBLES: 1, S Denton and B J King (US); 2, JJ Lloyd (GB) and W Turnbull (Aus); 3, S Stewart and J Russell (US); 4, F Stolle (Aus) and P Shriver (US).

Experience has youth on the run

By David Powell

Only three of the nine British players who competed yesterday on the first day of the Eastbourne women's championship, sponsored by BMW, have reached the second round. Joanna Durie, Susan Baker, and Virginia Wade, were the survivors on a day when experience always seemed to have the beating of youth.

Miss Durie, in her first singles match since losing on the semi-finals of the French championships, defeated her younger compatriot, Kate Brasher, 6-3, 6-1, and now plays Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia. Miss Jausovec, was, of course, the obstacle which prevented the British number one from appearing in the women's final in Paris and their meeting today will be a stern examination of whether Miss Durie has recovered fully from the virus which threatened her withdrawal from this championship.

"For two days I felt absolutely dreadful," Miss Durie said, explaining that she had missed two full days' of practice. "Pulling out was something that went through my mind," she added. With Wimbledon less than one week away, however, she could hardly expect to live up to her seeding (she is number 13) without a practice match on grass.

Miss Wade had hoped to attend the meeting of the seedings committee in London yesterday afternoon, but was delayed by her doubles partner, Betsy Nagelsen. The Briton, who is 18 places below the American in the world rankings, has developed a sound knowledge of Miss Nagelsen's game.

"We practice together all the time, and I always beat her," Miss Wade said. She forgot to mention that she always wins their matches too: Miss Nagelsen has lost all eight of their tournament meetings. This time, though, the American, who likes to play the drums, found more rhythm than she usually does against Miss Wade.

In their closest match, yet, Miss Wade, who is one of only four women to have held the title here in the championship's eight year history, won 6-3, 6-7, 6-4.

Miss Barker's 6-2, 7-6 victory over Sandy Collins, of the United States, completed the series of British victories over younger women. Miss Barker, the British No 3 and seventieth in the world rankings, looked in no trouble against an opponent who is 22 places higher. It is too much to expect another success story for Miss Barker today since she plays Martina Navratilova, the champion here, and top seed.

All the leading seeds progressed without difficulty, but the two youngest, Kathy Rinaldi (No 9), and Carling Bassett (No 15), were beaten. Miss Rinaldi, aged sixteen, lost 3-6, 7-6, 6-1 to Heather Ludloff, a fellow American. Miss Bassett's senior tournament debut in Britain lasted only 48 minutes, for that was all the time it took Marcella Mesker, of the Netherlands, to defeat the 15 year-old Canadian 6-2, 7-6.



Miss Barker lists to starboard as she returns a stormy service from Sandy Collins. Photograph by Stephen Line

FIRST ROUND: Singles: S Baker bt S Collins (US), 6-2, 7-6; B Simmonds (It) bt L Bonder (US), 6-7 6-0, 6-3; P Casale (US) bt A Holton (US), 7-5, 6-1; P Hy (Hong) bt N Yeargin (US), 6-4, 6-3; C Benjamin (US) bt B Hallquist (US), 6-3, 4-6, 10-8; S V Wade (GB) bt B Nagelsen (US), 6-3, 6-7, 6-4; J Durie (GB) bt K Brasher (GB), 6-3 6-1; J Davis (US) bt A Henricksson (US), 6-1, 6-3; W White (US) bt J Mundel (SA), 6-4, 6-3; H Ludloff (US) K Rinaldi (US), 3-6, 7-6, 6-1; M Naleeva (Bul) bt C Vanier (Fra), 7-6, 6-3; E Pfaff (WG) bt T Phelps (US), 6-1, 6-4; C Kihdee (WG) bt A Kiyomura (US), 6-4, 6-3; A Jaeger (US) bt C Reynolds (US), 6-3 7-6; Y Vermaak (SA) bt P Madrano (Br), 6-1, 6-4; M Jausovec (Yug) bt L Allen (US), 6-3, 6-3; B Bunge (Monaco) bt S Mascarin (US) bt B Marcetin (US), 7-5 6-4; M Mesker (Neth) bt C Bassett (Can), 6-2, 7-6; H Mandlikova (Cz) bt A Brown (GB), 6-2 6-3; R Reggi (It) bt C Jexell (Swe), 7-6, 6-1; B Herr (US) bt M Platek (US), 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; K Jordan (US) bt S Gomer (GB), 7-6, 6-1; L Romanov (Rom) bt D Jarrett (GB), 7-5, 6-3; T Austin (US) bt A Hobbs (GB), 6-4, 6-0.

Alexander takes defeat so calmly

By Richard Eaton

The holder went out in the first round of a British tournament for the second time in a month. At Lee-on-Solent, in the Pernod International, it was Brent Pirow, the South African. Yesterday, in the West of England Championships at Bristol, it was John Alexander, the much-travelled Australian, who lost 7-5, 6-2 to Tim Wilkison, of the United States.

Alexander is, in fact, so well travelled that he received defeat with massive equanimity. He felt he had served well, which he had, but praised Wilkison for returning even better.

He was, perhaps, too composed for a supreme performance. The break point in the eleventh game that turned the match was decided by a mis-hit backhand return of serve which Alexander decided to leave and which gallingly landed smack on the line. Alexander's closed eyes as he saw it pitch was the only expression of emotion he allowed himself in the match.

That was more than made up for in the one that followed between Nastase and the teenage Australian, Pat Cash, who was beaten 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, by the 37-year-old Romanian. Nastase clearly thinks he is enlivening a dull match with his manufactured mischief. It was amusing when he cornered his head with a towel in the drizzle, when he sat in a chair to receive serve and, perhaps, even when he called his opponent too short after missing a lob.

But the remarks he made to the linesman after being footfaulted were unecessarily offensive and he kept them going between every rally of the next game until the official departed. A couple of years ago at Bristol, Nastase achieved the removal of several linesmen upon whom he projected his minor frustrations. The ability to do that remains one of the sport's most ridicolously induulgent customs.

FIRST FOUND: T Wilkinson (US) bt Ja Alexander (Aust) 7-5, 6-2; D Gitlin (US) bt C Johnstone (Aust) 7-5, 7-6.

FOR THE RECORD

CRICKET

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Glamorgan (10)	5	3	0	2	16
Somerset (9)	5	3	0	2	16
Lancashire (10)	6	2	1	3	14
Yorkshire (16)	6	3	2	1	14
Derbyshire (12)	5	2	1	2	12
Kent (4)	5	2	1	2	12
Surrey (12)	6	1	1	4	12
Essex (5)	5	1	1	3	10
Hampshire (5)	5	2	2	1	10
Leicestershire (3)	5	1	1	3	10
Sussex (1)	4	2	1	1	10
Middlesex (2)	6	1	3	2	8
Northamptonshire (6)	6	2	4	0	8
Gloucestershire (14)	4	0	1	3	6
Nottinghamshire (5)	5	1	3	1	6
Warwickshire (17)	5	0	3	2	4
Worcestershire (15)	3	0	1	2	4

[1982 positions in brackets]

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	35	24	.593	–
Detroit Tigers	32	26	.552	2½
Toronto Blue Jays	31	26	.544	3
New York Yankees	29	28	.509	5
Boston Red Sox	29	28	.509	5
Milwaukee Brewers	28	28	.500	5½
Cleveland Indians	25	32	.439	9

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
California Angels	33	26	.559	–
Kansas City Royals	28	25	.528	2
Texas Rangers	29	27	.518	261/2
Oakland Athletics	30	29	.508	3
Chicago White Sox	27	31	.466	551/2
Seattle Mariners	25	37	.403	7½
Minnesota Twins	23	37	.383	10½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 9, Montreal Expos 1; Atlanta Braves 3, San Francisco Giants 2; Chicago Cubs 6, St Louis Cardinals 3; Cincinnati Reds 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; Philadelphia Phillies 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 4 (11 innings); Houston Astros 2, San Diego Padres 0.

East Division

	W	L	Pct	GB

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
St Louis Cardinals	29	25	.537	–
Montreal Expos	28	26	.519	1
Philadelphia Phillies	25	25	.450	2½
Chicago Cubs	26	30	.464	4
Pittsburgh Pirates	21	32	.396	7½
New York Mets	21	34	.382	8½

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
L Angeles Dodgers	38	19	.667	–
Atlanta Braves	37	22	.627	1½
S Francisco Giants	30	29	.508	9
Houston Astros	29	31	.483	10½
San Diego Padres	27	30	.474	11½
Cincinnati Reds	26	33	.441	13

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 7, Baltimore Orioles 6; Detroit Tigers 4, Cleveland Indians 1; Detroit Tigers 3, Cleveland Indians 1; Texas Rangers 4, Minnesota Twins 3; Milwaukee Brewers 6, New York Yankees 5; Seattle Mariners 8, Kansas City Royals 1; Chicago White Sox 12, Oakland Athletics 10; Chicago White Sox 8, Oakland Athletics 1; Toronto Blue Jays 6, California Angels 5.

PREMIER DIVISION: London Warriors 5, Cobham Yankees 6; Croydon Bluejays 25, Essex Raiders 1

SECOND DIVISION: Croydon Borough Pirates 11, Golders Greensocks 14.

YACHTING

KIEL: European Star championship, first race: 1, K Carlson/H Evermann (SWE); 2, W Buchan/S Erickson (US); 3, A Griese/ M Marcour (WG).

CRICKET

CRICKETER CUP: Second Round: Haileybury Hermits 265-4 (A J Miller 130 n o), *Radley Rangers 221-0; Harrow Wanderers 165, *Old Merchant Taylors 166-4; Old Malvernians 224-8, *Old Wykehamists 193; *Repton Pilgrims 174, Lancing Rovers 88; Rugby Meteors 226-8, *Marlborough Blues 231-3 (C Worlidge 103); St Edward's Martyrs 256-8, *Old Cholmeleians 81; *Sherborne Pilgrims 168-9, Charterhouse Friars 170-3; Shrewsbury Saracens 237-7, *Felsted Robins 238-7 (G Stevenson 117 n o)

SWIMMING

KHARKOV: Women's 100m butterfly: E Zaslavskaia (USSR), 1 min 02.10 sec (world record).

FOOTBALL

VANCOUVER: Canada 0, Scotland 2.
JAKARTA: Indonesian XI 0, Arsenal 5.
CHONGJU (S Korea): President's Cup: Ghana 3, Sudan 1; PSV Eindhoven 3, Yukong (S Korea) 1.

MOTOR RALLYING

SCOTTISH RALLY: Leading positions (after 32 stages): 1, S Blomqvist/B Cederberg (Swe), Audi, 201.03 pts; 2, J McRae/I Grindrod (Scot), Opel Manta, 204.55; 3, R Brookes/M Broad (GB), Vauxhall, 207.03.

NETBALL

SINGAPORE: World tournament: Group A New Zealand bt Jamaica 45-42; England bt Canada 68-12. Group B: Australia bt Wales 56-26; Trinidad-Tobago bt Scotland 54-19; Antigua bt Singapore 53-22.

SPEEDWAY

POCKING (West Germany): World championship final qualifiers: E Mueller (WG), H Kroeze (Neth), R Saltgareev (USSR), M Starostin (USSR), Z Hajdu (Hun), R Jankowski (Pol), A Dryml (Cz), E Sova (Cz).

GOLF

KINGS ISLAND (Ohio): LPGA championship: 279: P Sheehan, 68, 71, 74, 66. 281: S Haynie, 70, 69, 67, 75. 283: D Massey, 68, 74, 71, 70. 284: J Carner, 68, 74, 70, 72; C Johnson, 70, 70, 75, 69. 285: P Bradley, 73, 71, 71, 70; V Tabor, 71, 70, 71, 70; 286: D Eggeling, 73, 71, 73, 69; A Miller, 70, 72, 73, 71, A Reinhardt, 67, 68, 75, 76.

COWGLEN (Glasgow): Scottish professional tournament: 67: F Rennie (Prestwick), 68: J Chillas (Stirling), D Matthew (Livingston), R Drummond (Claremont), R Weir (Cowal). 69: J Farmer (Duddingston), S Torrance (Caledonian Hotel, Ayr), B Barnes (Ellerslie House Hotel). 71: B Lawson (Kircaldy), R Collinson (Windyhill), B Marchbank (Gleneagles Hotel), G Lennie (Clydebank).

ATHLETICS

TAMPERE (Finland): Women's javelin: T. Lillak (Fin), 74.76m (world record).

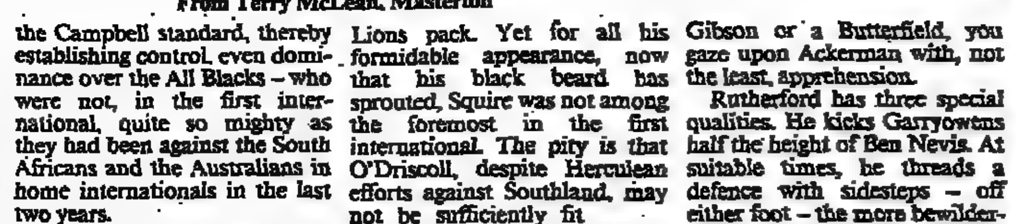
TENNIS

ROEHAMPTON: Wimbledon qualifying competition: women's singles: first round: S Goles (Yug) bt K Seddon (SA), 7-6, 6-4, E Minter (Aus) bt S Nicholson (GB), 6-1, 6-3; L Gracie (GB) bt N Lusty (GB), 6-3, 6-4; M Schropp (WG) bt A Gabriel (Bel), 6-3, 6-2; P Whytcross (Aus) bt C Berry (GB), 6-2, 7-5; N Sato (Japan) bt M Bladel (US), 7-6 6-0; S Marigold (US) bt M de Wouter (Bel), 7-6, 7-5; R Uys (SA) bt M Reinach (SA), 6-2, 6-0; J Gooding (US) bt C Bhaguandas (GB), 6-4, 6-4; S Sullivan (GB) bt S Leach (GB), 7-6, 6-3.

J Golder (US) bt P Paradis (Fr), 3-6, 6-4, 6-1; N Gregory (Aus) bt J Warringa (Neth), 6-2, 6-4; S Graf (WG) bt H Narborough (GB), 6-0, 6-0; C Newton (NZ) bt L Geeves (GB), 7-5, 6-1; M Schillig (US) bt V Lake (GB), 7-5, 6-3; S Rimes (US) bt F Mihai (Rom), 6-2, 6-3; B Remilton (Aus) bt K O'Brien (US), 6-3, 6-2; C Karlsson (Swe) bt J Thompson (Aus), 6-3, 6-4; H Fukarkova (Cz) bt L Fitzgerald (Aus), 6-3, 6-2; B Randall (Aus) bt S Cherneva (USSR), 6-4, 2-6, 6-2; D Fegman (Aus) bt L Gordon (US), 6-2, 6-4.

RUGBY UNION: IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO BALANCE SERIES

Lions must claw their way up to the standard set by Campbell



From Terry McLean, Masterton

After studying the frailities which plague the British Lions' preparation for the second game against the All Blacks on Saturday, even a Sherlock Holmes in all his glory might feel tempted to hand in his card to the local detective licensing agency. The problems are considerable. After nine matches, there is no firm evidence of a three-quarter thurst of international quality.

Heavy victories in the two recent matches against West Coast and Southland, achieved principally by fine spurts of play by the back-row, princely goalkicking by Hare, hungry try-sniffing by Carleton and a joyous debut by Melville, misted over the want of true attacking skill.

An observer of poetical cast of mind might be inclined to offer a lament, with fine disregard for metre, in such phrases as "O my Butterfields and my Davies long ago," or even "O my Gibsons and my Dawes of not so long ago."

In terms of the match, the problems are not insuperable. Records amply prove that internationals of modern time are principally decided by goalkicks – and the Lions have Ollie Campbell.

The question is whether the Lions can claw their way up to the Campbell standard, thereby establishing control, even dominance over the All Blacks – who were not, in the first international, quite so mighty as they had been against the South Africans and the Australians in home internationals in the last two years.

There has been a significant improvement in the senior forward pack. Out of nowhere Calder has emerged as an exceptionally fine player. He may not be so decisive in the tackle as Winterbottom. He could do with a few inches in height. But he reaches the point of contact in good time. His reactions are cool. He is aware, sooner then most, of the possibilities of a situation. His consequential play with the ball is remarkably intelligent.

Paxton, too, has come on as a No 8 of quite unusual pace and as a lineout jumper who goes up a long way. Colclough, now truly fit, Norster and Paxton make a formidable lineout. And the senior "professional" among the allblacks, Andy Haden, took no time, after the first international to tell his newspaper public how severe had been the physical conflict in the game at Christchurch.

It may be that the loss through injury of Squire will diminish the strength of the Lions pack. Yet for all his formidable appearance, now that his black beard has sprouted, Squire was not among the foremost in the first international. The pity is that O'Driscoll, despite Herculean efforts against Southland, may not be sufficiently fit.

One feels entitled to suppose that in such parts as the pack and the half backs, Campbell and either Laidlaw or Melville, the Lions will match the All Blacks and that in dependable goalkicking they will be superior, Hewson being, at best, streakily brilliant.

But as to the rest, even Sherlock Holmes would feel baffled. For reasons unfathomable, Woodward's confidence appears to have been destroyed. All of us "expert" outriders of the tour, none of whom has missed a tackle or dropped a pass in 30 – or is it 300? – years, exclaimed in horror when Kiernan was not chosen for the first international. Against Southland, a team of soul and spirit and insufficient strength, Kiernan displayed neither authority nor danger.

The fault was not entirely his. Irwin takes as unkindly to the inside-centre or second five-eighths position as Mr Scargill to Mrs Thatcher and if you are old enough to remember a Gibson or a Butterfield, you gaze upon Ackerman with, not the least, apprehension.

Rutherford has three special qualities. He kicks Garryowens half the height of Ben Nevis. At suitable times, he threads a defence with sidesteps – off either foot – the more bewildering because they do not reduce his speed.

Is it too late for the Lions to balance the series? Not at all. They have the forwards. They have Campbell, the worst to fear is the wind which blights Wellington but into which, in the second half, the Wallabies last year outplayed the All Blacks by devil and spirit and getting there firstest with the mostest.

That is the real lesson for the Lions – absolute commital and a minimum of errors. In this could lie the winning of the game, even the winning of the series. Let us finish with a rousing, hearty, British cheer for this bouncy lad, Melville. With all due respect to all other incumbents, he might be the finest English scrum half since World War II.

New Zealand, who are reputed to have more fine scrum halves than it has sheep – there are just 66-million of these – would cheer loud and long if it could find a Melville.

Squire has to drop out

Jeff Squire (right) will definitely miss the British Lion's second international against New Zealand on Saturday. He has torn shoulder muscles, but he will be back in action for the third international on July 2. He expects to be out for seven to ten days and could be considered for the game against North Auckland on Saturday week, after the Lions have their tour break next week.

John O'Driscoll in favourite to be given the job in the international at Wellington.

Michael Kiernan, a surprise omission from the firs international, joins the tip squad and is a probable starter for the second international. He should replace either Ackerman or possibly, Irwin, at centre.

Lions for S Africa?

From Don Cameron, Masterton

A week after this series is over leading British lions and All Black players may play for a world XV in South Africa. The occasion will be the centenary celebrations of Western Province. The World XV will play Western Province at Newlands on July 23 and then an international against the Springboks at Ellis park on July 30.

The NZRU have approved in principle the idea of some All Blacks playing in South Africa this winter, but the chairman Ces Blazey said yesterday that no specific invitations has been received.

Also seems that Willie John McBride, the Lions Manager and admirer of South African Rugby might also be involved in presenting some Lions backs for the two games. Mr McBride Managed side in South Africa last year.

But when it was suggested that the South African organisers might expect him to do some talent-spotting for the world XV Mr McBride laughed and claimed that his task at the moment was to do some talent-spotting among his lions Side. However he did not deny that he might be involved.

As the Loins will disband in London on July 18 they will, in Mr Mcbride's words, pass from his control and be free agents. Any invitations for Lions to play in South Africa would be a matter for the home unions.

So far as New Zealand are concerned the Western Province dates fall neatly between the end of the lions tour and the All Blacks solitary international against Australia on August 20.

GOLF

A winning smile from Ballesteros, holding the trophy and wearing the victor's red jacket

Ballesteros on target with master-stroke

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Pittsburgh

Severiano Ballesteros arrived here in high fettle yesterday. His new target is the United States Open golf championship here at Oakmont Country Club this week and he could hardly have put himself in better heart than by winning the Westchester Tournament on Sunday. Nor was it the mere winning that so lifted his spirits but the manner of it, a hammer thrust at the last hole true to the Ballesteros character.

He had to fashion two birdies from the last three holes to break clear of Craig Stadler (68 on Sunday) and Andy Bean (67) on 278. A four iron and a putt from of 25 feet subdued the sixteenth (206 yards) so that after a par-four at the seventeenth, Ballesteros stood on the last tee contemplating a birdie from 535 yards. A huge drive nestled in the fairway and Ballesteros, as he later explained, was in between clubs with 228 yards to the pin, for he does not carry a two-iron. He prefers a four-wood these days to help deal with the rough. Since a one-iron would have been too long and too risky were it to go awry he decided to thrash a three-iron and, encouraged by his exhortation to "fly, fly", the ball carried the bunkers, landed on the front of the green and rolled up to four yards.

He now had two putts for the $81,000 (£52,000) first prize but, being Ballesteros he stroked the putt home to win by two shots. Ballesteros has thus won twice in successive tournaments in the United States as he has not been this side of the Atlantic since winning the Masters at Augusta in April.

In the meantime he has been stalking the fairways of Europe, never out of the leading positions. After several near misses he won the PGA Championship for the first time, at Sandwich. The United States Open would provide him with a spectacular treble, if he could pull it off this week.

Yet Westchester was not one long triumphant march against a strong field deficient of only Nicklaus and Watson among the people that matter. Ballesteros opened with ten straight pars and then dropped shots on the eleventh and twelfth. The thirteenth threatened to go the same way but he managed to hole a six footer for his par, "the big one" he exclaimed afterwards. "I told myself if I missed that one it was all over". Not until that two at the sixteenth did he break the spell.

Eventually, of course, he had a stroke to spare, but would he have been in the right frame of mind for that final challenge had he dropped three shots in a row? No one can tell, and there lies one of the fascinations of the game. He has now won $189,000 in six tournaments in this country this season, the first three of which, however provided only moderate pickings.

I suspect that the "I love Seve" souvenirs (with a heart to replace the middle word) will be a hot number at Oakmont this week.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 276: S Ballesteros (Sp), 68, 67, 70, 71. 278: A Bean, 73, 68, 70, 67; C Stadler, 71, 68, 71, 68. 279: F Zoeller, 68, 68, 71, 72; M Reid, 71, 71, 67, 70; M McCumber, 71, 69, 71, 68. 280: H Marble, 72, 68, 70, 72. 282: J Pate, 73, 68, 70, 70; F Couples, 71, 69, 71, 71. 283: R Streck, 73, 72, 72, 68; L Elder, 74, 69, 65, 75; D Halldorson, 72 72, 68, 71; T Kite, 72, 71, 73, 67; G Koch, 75, 69, 70, 69; W Levi, 72, 75, 71, 65.

British score: 288: P Oosterhuis, 73, 72, 72, 71.

MOTOR RACING

Arnoux's runaway win justifies Ferrari faith

From Richard Low, Montreal

Rene Arnoux produced the first clear evidence that he can overcome the hard luck that has plagued him in his first season with Ferrari by driving to an easy win in the Canadian Grand Prix yesterday.

In front from start to finish, Arnoux increased his lead throughout the race to finish an overwhelming 42 seconds ahead of Eddie Cheever, who was second, and 52 seconds up on his Ferrari colleague, Patrick Tambay, who was third.

This was Arnoux's first victory since Italy last summer, when he was still with Renault. "This is the win I've been waiting for", he said. "I knew this car would win sooner or later."

With a calm and measured drive in the sultry 29 degree heat – enough to raise blisters on his tyres after 15 of the 70 laps – Arnoux completed the 191.8 mile (308.700km) course in 1hr 48min 31.838sec, at an average speed of 106.1 mph (170.661 kph).

Cheever's second place was achieved despite a transmission that continually jumped out of fifth gear throughout the second half of the race, leaving him with a right hand badly blistered from holding the gear lever in place.

Keke Rosberg in a Williams was fourth; while Alain Prost drove to a careful fifth place to increase his lead in the world championship standings to 30 points.

RESULTS: 1, R Arnoux (Fr) Ferrari, 1 hr 48 min 31.84 sec (106.595 mph); 2, E Cheever (US) Renault; 3, P Tambay (Fr) Ferrari; 4, K Rosberg (Fin) Williams; 5, A Prost (Fr) Renault; 6, J Watson (GB) McLaren; 7, T Boutsen (Bel) Arrows; 8, M Alboreto (It) Tyrrell; 9, M Winkelhock (WG); 10, M Baldi (It) Alfa Romeo; 11, R Patrese (It) Brabham; 12, D Warwick (GB) Toleman; 13, B Giacomelli (It) Toleman; 14, N Mansell (GB) Lotus; 15, A de Cesaris (It) Alfa Romeo; 16, J Laffite (Fr) Williams; 17, R Boesel (Br) Ligier; 18, R Guerrero (Col) Theodore; 19, C Fabi (It) Osella; 20, J Cecotto (Ven) Theodore; 21, N Piquet (Br) Brabham; 22, N Lauda (Austria) McLaren; 23, E de Angelis (It) Lotus; 24, J-P Jarier (Fr) Ligier; 25, M Surer (Switz) Arrows. Disqualified: D Sullivan (US) Tyrrell (illegal weigh-in without exhaust pipe).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: (after eight rounds): 1, A Prost (Fr) 30 points; 2, equal, N Piquet (Br), P Tambay (Fr) 27; 4, K Rosberg (Fin) 25; 5, R Arnoux (Fr) 17; 6, J Watson (GB) 16; 7, E Cheever (US) 14; 8, equal, J Laffite (Fr), N Lauda (Austria) 10; 10, M Alboreto (It) 9; 11, M Surer (Switz) 4; 12, D Sullivan (US) 2; 13, equal, M Baldi (It), J Cecotto (Ven), N Mansell (GB) 1.

Coe's 800m ambitions

The prince who is coming to claim his crown

DAVID MILLER

Sebastian Coe is adjusting himself mentally at present to the possibility that he may be obliged to uncork his ninth individual outdoor world record in a 1500 metre race in Paris on Friday week – which would not wholly be a penance, the record belonging as it does to a chap from the south coast.

The reason that Coe's hand may be forced six weeks before the inaugural world championships in Helsinki, which are his and every leading athlete's intended peak of the year, comes in the shape of a 22-year-old Moroccan, Said Aouita, who last week in Florence ran the ninth fastest-ever 1500 time of 3:32.54 and will be in a Paris field including Maree, Boit, Williamson (second to Aouita with 3:34.94), Cook and A. Gonzales.

Aouita, a former World Student Games champion, has twice been training at altitude in Mexico and achieved his time, 1.2 sec outside Steve Ovett's record of 1980, with a blistering last lap of 54 sec – faster than any last lap in any world record over four laps – following a relatively slow early pace.

As Coe, who had won with sumptuous ease running from the back of the pack for Loughborough against England on Sunday, observed yesterday:

"It could take 3:31-something to win in Paris, because one has to make the assumption that Aouita, with the progress of normal training, will have improved marginally over the next two weeks. Yet a race at world record pace would not be seriously damaging for me at this stage, bearing iin mind that the way one's training is geared, a race is actually easier, it's like having a couple of days off.

"If I need to run at that pace, I'm ready, and it would be encouraging to know I am going well at two distances, and to get a qualifying 1500 time for Helsinki."

What the watching millions on TV on Sunday might find hard to comprehend is that Coe's 1:45 for 800, more than three secoonds or 26 metres slower than his record of 1:41.72, represents nothing more than a basic level of fitness.

The public can be forgiven for not realising that the athletes operating at the level of a Cram, Ovett or Coe is training at an intensity unknown to most sportsmen: that Coe and his father Peter, his coach could say of his Olympic medals in 1980 that thet considered it had been a disappointing year "because I had not, in fact, run faster, which must always be his aim."

Coe's problem now, in fact is how not to reach a peak too soon, as he in fact did in 1981, when the advent of a serious blister conveniently forced him to ease off in the three weeks prior to his sensational record-breaking duel with Ovett, when they exchanged the mile record three times in nine days. Coe acknowledges that this may realistically be his last year in the lower range, that at 26 he cannot hope to sustain improvement at 800, at which distance he has swamped even Juantorena's times and at his fastest has had no one to extend him for the past four years.

"If I'm going to lower the 800 record any more, it has to be this year, and I feel I might if the opposition's right, though I'm certainly not thinking about it. The world championships are what counts. I could maybe eke out my 800 credibility for another year, but I don't want to be living off what I know, off my experience, rather than possibly improving at another, longer distance such as 5000 metres."

Whatever the incidental yet substantial figures which may be clicking-up on his cash-point computer, from ICI, Nike, Horlicks and the new legalized permit meetings, the absolute measure of Coe's athletic performance on the track is still the only true concern of his running, of his ambitions, though he gladly accepts the advantages at the bank: which is why the world championships mean so much after last year's disappointment in the European championships in Athens followed by withdrawal from the Commonwealth Games. That failure, following the 800 traumas of Prague in the 1978 European Championships, and then Moscow, has now been analysed and rationalized.

"Athletics is, of necessity, a very humbling sport, you are lucky to take out a fraction of what you put in. If anything, Athens was a good thing for me. Every sportsman needs to be brought up sharp now and again. I'd had three marvellous years since 1979, with some luck in avoiding serious injury and managing to get away with those injuries I did have. It would have been bad, on reflection, for me and for the sport, to have come back from Athens with the 800 gold medal after only four weeks makeshift preparation having just missed eight weeks with injury.

"It would have devalued the significance of everything one is doing at a time of normal preparation. Because of Athens, because of the frustrations of last year when I had two stress fractures at different times and then minor glandular illness, I think I am now even tougher mentally.

Coe does not hide from the fact that the 800 championships in Helsinki – even though he hopes to be doubling in the 1,500 as in Moscow – means more than anything this year, more than recapturing Ovett's 1,500 record which he believes he can take below 3:30

It is pride which compelled him to postpone moving up to 5,000 as he had intended this year, and he admits: "It would be nice to leave the sport having proved myself, publicly as it were, at 800, not just with records. I could rationalize the three championships when I lost what men like Brendan Foster say, that it's titles which really count – I've been out in front at 800 since 1978, so it's about time I had a championship to show for it."

His preparation this season, through the winter, for the pressurised endurance of championship racng at two events over more than a week, has been similar to the build-up for Moscow.

He says: "I still believe that if you get your preparation right for 800, then you will not be far off being okay for 1,500. If you make a mistake at 800, you are not likely to get a second chance. But at 1,500 there are several routes to success, it is a more forgiving race, there is a time to put errors right."

It is strange when one realises that in the last six seasons the world's supreme miler has run no more than 14 four-lap races, and that one of his reasons for running in Paris is to remind himself just what it is like.

Scott falls to Coghlan

Eamonn Coghlan and Sydney Maree both won their races at two centres in United States yesterday. Coghlan beat America's top miler, Steve Scott, for the first time in four years by a hundredth of a second in 3min 52.52sec at the Kinney Invitation event in Berkeley, California, and Maree clocked 3min 52.99sec at Villanova, Pennsylvania.

Scott took the lead from Kenya's Mike Boit on the final lap, then gave it up to Coghlan but came back and edged ahead. Coghlan however kicked harder and barely held off Scott's lunge at the finish line.

Maree said of his mile "I'm excited and happy but it is still not what I wanted. I know I am capable of 3min 51sec.

FOOTBALL: TWO FAMOUS ITALIAN CLUBS MAKE THEIR RETURN

Aberdeen pair set up Scottish win

Vancouver (Reuter) – Scotland beat Canada 2-0 in the opening game if their three-match series wiwth goals from Strachan and McGee, the Aberdeen players. Strachan opened the scoring after 36 minutes with a penalty after Nicholas had been fouled by the Canadian goalkeeper, Lettieri.

Mcgee scored a controversial goal in the 78th minute after beating Bridge, a defender. Iarusci, the Canadian captain, complained bitterly to the referee that McGee had fouled Bridge.

Canada dominated play for most of the game, only to be frustrated by the brilliant goalkeeping of Thomson and determined defending by another Aberdeen player, Miller.

After the interval Mitchell had another opportunity to level the scores, but again shot too high from a free kick. At the other end, Sturrock, of Dundee United, was unlucky to see his shot headed off the line by Bridge after Lettieri had been caught out of goal.

Nicholas, the Celtic forward who is bound for Arsenal, twisted his right knee shortly after Strachan's goal and was replaced by McGee. Souness, of Liverpool, come on for Strachan after the interval.

The teams meet again on Thursday in Edmonton and next Sunday in Toronto.

● Bobby Robson, the manager, is likely to make changes for tomorrow's second tour match against Australia in Brisbane.

Robson, on his arrival in Brisbane, said he was still upset by England's performance, in the goalless first match in Sydney. "We're very upset. We certainly can't do any worse than we did in Sydney and we know we can do a lot better. We intend scoring a good win tomorrow."

Frank Arok the Australian coach again rejected criticism that his team had ruined the match for spectators by playing negative football. "The greatest moment in any player's career would be to take the field against a side like England. Our boys did that and held them to a 0-0 draw and still everyone's not satisfied," he said.

Chinaglia gains control of newly-promoted Lazio

Rome (Agencies) – Giorgio Chinaglia, the former Lazio player, is the new owner and president of the Italian League club, who won promotion to the first division on Sunday after three seasons in the second division.

Chinaglia, who has been playing in the North American League for New York Cosmos since 1975, said the takeover of Lazio was a long-time dream of his.

The 36-year-old former international forward was greeted by hundreds of enthusiastic Lazio supporters when he flew onto Rome yesterday after finalizing the takeover on behalf of a group of US dealers over the weekend.

Lazio drew 2-2 at Cavesa to finish runners-up on 46 points to another famous Italian club, AC Milan, who were thrown out of the first division in the wake of the bribes scandal of three years ago.

AC Milan drew goalless away to Pistoiese to finish eight points clear of Lazio. A three-way play-off between Cathana, Cremonese and Como – all on 45 points – will be needed to decide the third promotion place.

Catania kept their hopes alive with a 2-1 home win over Perugia in a match marred by the killing of one of their supporters by a security guard, who opened fire with an automatic hunting rifle, injuring several other people. Cremonese drew 1-1 at Varese while Como won 2-1 at Bari.

Cologne, of the first division, won the West German Cup when they defeated local second division rivals, Fortuna Cologne, 1-0. Littbarski, their international winger, scored in the 68th minute.

Paris Saint-Germain retained the French Cup by beating Nantes, the league champions, 3-2 –

Grasshoppers, the reigning champions, romped to their nineteenth Swiss League title when they thrashed relegated Winterthur 6-1 to finish the season unbeaten at home.

Raba Gyor beat Ferencvaros to the Hungarian championship for the second consecutive season.

European league results

AUSTRIAN: Voest Linz 3, Admira Wacker 2; SC Simmering 0, Wiener Sportklub 2; SC Eisenstadt 1, SC Neusiedl 1; Austria Klagenfurt 5, Austria Salzburg 2; Graz AK 0, Rapid Vienna 4; Vienna 1, Linz ASK 1; Austria Vienna 4, Sturm Graz 2; Union Wels 2, SW Innsbruck 2.

BELGIAN: Cup Final: Beveren 3, FC Bruges 1.

WEST GERMAN: Cup Final: Cologne 1, Fortuna Cologne 0.

YUGOSLAV: OFK Belgrade 3, Galenika Zemun 0; Sloboda Tuzla 1, Partizan Belgrade 2; Buducnost Titograd 4, Velez Mostar 1; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 3, Rijeka 0; Dynamo Vinkovci 4, Vardar Skopje 1; Red Star Belgrade 1, Hajduk Split 2; Radnicki Nis 4, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0; Dynamo Zagreb 1, Osijek 0; Olimpija Ljubljana 1, Sarajevo 0.

CZECHOSLOVAK: Dukla Prague 1, Vitkovice 0, Banik Ostrava 3, Sparta Prague 2; Bohemians 4, Zvl Zilina 1; Spartak Trnava 1, Lokomotiva Kosice 1; Slovan Bratislava 2, Tatran Presov 1; Sigma Olomouc 1, Inter Bratislava 3; Zbrojovka Brno 1, H Cheb 1; Plastika Nitra 2, Slavia Prague 0.

DANISH: Broendby 3, Lyngby 3; Aarhus 3, Kolding 0; Ikast 0, B 1909 Odense 1; B 1903 Copenhagen 2, Hvidovre 0; Naestved 6, B 93 0; Koge 5, Frem 2; Vejle 1, Broenshoej 1; Esbjerg 1, Herning 1.

FRENCH: Cup Final: Paris Saint-Germain 3, Nantes 2.

GREEK: OFI 3, Rhodos 1; Olympiakos 2, Paok 0; Panathinaikos 2, Larisa 1, Panionios 3, Makedonikos 1; Apollon Athens 1, Yannina 0; Iraklis 0, Ethnikos 1; Panchaiki 0, AEK 0; Panserraikos 2, Aris 0; Doxa 1, Kastoria 0.

HUNGARIAN: Raba Gyor 6, Ujpest Dozsa 1; Csepel 1, Ferencvaros 1; Tatabanya 3, Vasas 2; Videoton 0, Honved 3; Pecs 2, Debrecen 3; Bekescsaba 1, Nyiregyhaza 2; MK-VM 1, Diosgyor 1; Zalaegerszeg 0, Haladas 0.

FINAL LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Raba Gyor	30	19	6	5	82	37	44
Ferencvaros	30	19	5	6	73	46	43
Honved	30	17	8	5	57	33	42

NORWEGIAN: Kongsvinger 5, Brann 1; Mjoendalen 2, Lillestroem 2; Rosenborg 2, Bryne 2; Start 6, Hamarkameratene 0; Viking 3, Eik 1; Vaalerengen 4, Moss 2.

POLISH: Legia Warsaw 0, Lodz 1; Katowice 0, Lech Poznan 1; Szombierki Bytom 3, Baltyk Gdynia 1; Slask Wroclaw 3, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Widzew Lodz 7, Cracovia 0; Gornik Zabrze 1, Stal Mielec 0; Wisla Cracow 2, Ruch Chorzow 1; Pogon Szczecin 2, Gwardia Warsaw 0.

SPANISH: League Cup: Third Round, First Leg: Las Palmas 1, Atletico Madrid 0; Barcelona 1, Sporting Gijon 0; Real Madrid 1, Real Sociedad 0.

SWISS: Aarau 1, Sion 5; Grasshoppers 6, Winterthur 1; Vevey 0, Neuchatel Xamax 4; Yung Boys 4, Basle 2; St gallen 2, Bellinzona 1; Lucerne 0, Zurich 2; Servette 5, Wettingen 1; Bulle 0, Lausanne 2.

SOVIET: CSKA (Moscow) 1, Chernomorets Odessa 2; Dynamo Kiev 1, Spartak Moscow 1; Metalist Kharkov 1, Dynamo Moscow 0; Jalguiris 2, Chakhter 1; Dynamo Minsk 1, Dnepropetrovsk 2; Ararat Erevan 1, Pakhtakor Tashkent 2; Torpedo Kutaisi 1, Zenit Leningrad 0; Torpedo Moscow 1, Nistru 0.

Bond likely to join Burnley

John Bond, who left Manchester City in February, is expected to be named as Burnley's new manager today. He returned from North America yesterday, ready to take over the club relegated to the third division last month.

John Benson, who took over from Bond at Maine Road, and was sacked after Manchester City were relegated to the second division, is expected to join Bond at Turf Moor. Burnley interviewed five other candidates for the managership, but they have ruled out the acting manager, Frank Casper. He has reverted to senior coach but could lose that job, too, when the new manager is announced.

● Ian Salter, Crystal Palace's reserve team coach, has left the club to take up a coaching appointment in Denmark. He followed the manager, Alan Mullery, to Crystal Palace from Charlton Athletic last year and was previously at Fulham.

● Anton Johnson, the chairman of Rotherham United, confirmed yesterday that he is acting on behalf of a consortium for a takeover of the third division club, Southend United.

English referee angers Dutch

Mexico City (Agencies) – Brazil and Argentina have joined Poland and South Korea in the semi-final round of the World Youth Cup.

Brazil beat Czechoslovakia 4-1 in Guadalajara, and Argentina beat the Netherlands 2-1 in Leon. Sout Korea unexpectedly overcame Uruguay 2-1 after extra-time in Monterrey, and Poland beat Scotland 1-0 here. In tomorrow's semi-finals Argentina play Poland and Brazil play South Korea.

When Argentina scored the winner through Gaona just before the end, the English referee, Keith Hackett, appeared to send off three Dutch players as he was jostled and pushed. Details of Mr Hackett's decisions will not emerge until his report is issued.

Poland beat Scotland with a goal by Klemenz in the fifth minute.

HOCKEY

Juniors get senior call

By Sydney Friskin

The inclusion of three players from the England under-21 squad, David Faulkner, Robert Clift and Imran Sherwani, in the senior party of 24 invited for training at Lilleshall on July 2 has not pleased the under-21 team management.

The purpose of the exercise is to prepare for the senior home countries tournament at Cardiff on July 16 and 17 and the European championship in Amsterdam from August 18 to 28. This means the junior squad will have to do without the three players for the home countries junior tournament at Aberystwyth on July 9 and 10 and the qualifying tournament for the European junior event at Lisbon the following weekend.

Meanwhile, the Southgate six have again been omitted from the senior squad after their refusal to attend a training weekend in May in order to concentrate on the European club championship.

ENGLAND SENIOR SQUAD: P J Barber, C Barber, C Bhaura, K S Bhaura, P Boxell, M Cattrell, R Clift, A Diamond, D A V Faulkner, B S Flora, G N Francis, B J Green, N Hughes, J Hurst, I Jolley, R A Leman, N Mallet, J Potter, A V Radnedge, M Richards, J R Royce, G J Rule, I Sherwani, R P J Staynor, I C B Taylor.

IN BRIEF

Call to lift rebels ban

Two Yorkshire committee members are to propose to the TCCB, via the county club, that moves be started to lift the three-year test ban on the players who took part in the rebel South African tour, 18 months ago.

Yorkshire's Geoff Boycott and Arnie Sidebottom, who are among the 13 banned players, will have completed two of the three years disqualification in December.

The two committee members, Reg Kirk and Desmond Bailey, point out that a lifting of the ban, from next December, would end any doubts over the West Indies tour next year.

BOXING: Barry McGuigan has been nominated to meet Italy's Loris Stecca for the vacant European featherwieght title.

NETBALL: England made a fine start in the world championships, in Singapore yesterday beating Canada 68-12.

Wales held Australia until half-time, but then Australia drove on to win 58-26. Scotland also put in a creditable performance by holding Trinidad to 54-19.

RUGBY LEAGUE: The Yorkshire Cup is to be sponsored by Philips Electronics, video division.

YACHTING: CROWDED NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, WAITS FOR THE STARTING CANNON

Seeking a challenger to win the 'auld mug'

In the first of a series on the countries hoping to challenge for the America's Cup, BARRY PICKTHALL looks at the Australians and the leader of their syndicate, Alan Bond.

It is 132 years since the schooner America crossed the Atlantic to trounce the cream of Britain's ocean racing fleet in a 60 mile contest around the Isle of Wight for a hundred guinea cup. The America's Cup, as the "auld mug" came to be known, has become yachting's most coveted and elusive trophy, as it has never been relinquished by America.

In the 24 challenges mounted by yacht clubs around the world since 1851, contenders for yachting's Holy Grail have managed to win just 8 of the 82 races held against the American defenders. That is hardly good odds, but it has done nothing to stop the flow of challengers.

This year, the 25th challenge series, seven yacht clubs, three from Australia and one each from Britain, France, Italy and Canada, begin a summer-long series of two boat match races off Newport, Rhode Island, next Saturday to choose a challenger to pit against the best of the American 12 metre yachts in a best of seven race series for the Cup itseld which starts on September 13.

Though four days still remain before the first salvoes are fired, Newport is already at a high pitch of excitement as thousands of camp followers have descended on this small harbour town for the duration of the summer to watch the races.

The light winds that have prevailed for the past two weeks have forced Denis Connor, head of the Fort Schuyler syndicate, and one of three American skippers who is hoping to defend the Cup in America, to make an important decision.

He has to decide whether to campaign with the 66ft Liberty launched last autumn, or rely on the smaller Freedom, the successful defender in 1980, which remains unbeaten in wind strengths above 12 knots.

Peter de Savary, who heads Britain's Victory syndicate, has been encouraged by the performance of Victory 83, his new Howlett design, launched in May after she beat her trial horse Australia in two races last weekend.

However, before nominating his challenger, the new twelve metre at present skippered by Phil Crebbin is being matched against the earlier Dubois-designed Victory steered by Rodney Pattison, the Olympic gold Medallist, to help decide which is the faster.

The West Australian syndicate, headed by Alan Bond, now making his fourth tilt at the Cup, is the favourite challenger at 4-1, followed by Victory at 5-1. Bond's latest challenger, Australia II, which has been having trials off Freemantle against a computer during the past year was the last twelve metre to arrive at Newport, but remains one of the best financed entries in the series.

This design, and her keel in particular – concealed from prying eyes since her launching – has benefited from the latest aero-dynamic design thinking gleaned from the Fokker Aircraft Company which Ben Lexcen, the designer uncovered during a six month programme of tank testing at The Netherlands Ship Model Basin in Holland.

In contrast to this challenge from the West Coast, Australia's two other competing syndicates from Melbourne and Sydney were dogged by lack of funds during the critical testing and training period last year. Challenge 12, a "conventional" Lexcen design, built alongside Australia II for the Melbourne syndicate, which is skippered by



Bond: fourth tilt at Cup

John Savage, a past Etchells 22 World champion, was narrowly outclassed by Australia II in a series of races off Melbourne just before being shipped across to America.

Advance, the third Australian challenger was also meant to compete in that series, but declined the invitation at the last minute when her Sydney-based syndicate headed by Syd Fischer decided the time would be better spent evaluating sails. This Alan Payne

● *Tomorrow: the Italians, French and Canadians.*

BOWLS

Entry of the gladiators

By Gordon Allan

A new bowls championship, the United Kingdom indoor singles, sponsored by CIS Insurance, is to be played on a purpose-built rink at the Guildhall, Preston, from November 1 to 5. On a straight knockout basis 32 players will compete for nearly £17,000 in prize money, with £4,000 and a trophy for the winner.

The field will comprise the semi-finalists in each of the four home countries' championships, three other players nominated by each country and four crown green players who play indoors on flat greens during the winter. Among those assured of a place are David Bryant, Bob Sutherland, Terry Sullivan and Jim Baker, champions respectively of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

This will be the first official event to use the seven-shot set scoring system rather than the traditional straight 21 shots. The organizers are hoping for a "gladiatorial atmosphere" in a hall already used for everything from snooker to religious metings and opera, and a full house of 1,500 each day. The BBC are televizing the final three days.

VOLLEYBALL

Champions' loan protest

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor, the league and cup champions, surprised guests at the presentation dinner of the English Volleyball Association by handing back the Mikasa Cup as part of a protest over prize money.

The Bristol team accepted the cup, which they won by beating Capital City Spikers in May's final, then returned it to Richard Callicott, the EVA chairman after discovering the association had kept back the cash prize which went with the cup. This was in part payment of a loan given to Speedwell to help them compete in Europe, something Speedwell learned about from a note they found in the cup.

Speedwell were also unhappy at being reprimanded by the EVA because some players' numbers were not the same as those in the programme at the final. Speedwell will keep the impressive league trophy which they won at a Portuguese tournament and presented to the EVA for their use.

The Mikasa Cup, however, goes back to the EVA office in Nottingham, with Speedwell's name inscribed on it. Mr Callicott called it "a storm in a teacup"

Law Report June 14 1983

Inland Revenue has six years to assess oil tax

Amoco (UK) Exploration Co v Inland Revenue Commissioners
Before Mr Justice Walton
[Judgement delivered May 27]

For the purpose of quantifying the amount of petroleum revenue tax payable on profits from oil won by participators in the North Sea, the Oil Taxation Act 1975 did not require the Inland Revenue to make assessments forthwith upon a return being submitted to it. Such assessments could be made at any time within a six-year period dating from the end of a chargeable period.

Accordingly the Act did not limit the expenditure that was allowable against a participator's oil receipts to such expenditure as would have been allowed had an assessment been made forthwith following a return by that participator.

Mr Justice Walton so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer company, Amoco (UK) Exploration Co, from a decision of the special commissioners dismissing an appeal against a determination of the Board of Inland Revenue in relation to petroleum revenue tax for the chargeable period ended December 31, 1976, and against assessments to the tax for subsequent chargeable periods up to the period ended December 31, 1980.

Mr Stewert Bates, QC, Mr J. E. Holroyd Pearce, QC and Mr Alastair Wilson for the taxpayer company; Mr Charles Potter, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that the case was the first concerning the Oil Taxation Act 1975 to come before the High Court.

The point at issue was whether, as the taxpayer company contended, assessments on profits taxable under that Act had to be made forthwith on a return being made by the taxpayer company containing figures which were agreed by the Board, or whether, as the Crown contended, such assessments could be made within the usual six-year period dating from the end of the chargeable period.

It was not obvious why the timing should make any difference to the liability of the taxpayer company, and indeed the air of unreality was scarcely dispersed when one learnt that the assessments under appeal had resulted in no liability at all.

However, such was the structure of the 1975 Act that there was no doubt that there was a real point in issue between the parties, and that it would be to the taxpayer company's advantage to have nil assessments reached by a road rather different from that traversed by the Crown.

Accepting then that the precise timing of the assessment might be crucial, the first and important argument by the taxpayer company that should be dealt with was the submission that to construe the relevant legislation in a manner which afforded the Crown an opportunity, by advancing or delaying the timing of the assessment, to affect the liability to tax, would be to hold that Parliament had conferred on the Revenue a discretion affecting the quantum of a taxpayer's liability, see *Vestey v IRC* ([1980] AC 1148).

That argument was less than convincing. It did not appear to be a proper use of language to say if an act had to be done within a certain period, that the person who had to do it had thereby conferred upon him a discretion.

What could properly be said was that his otherwise unlimited freedom of action was fettered by being made subject to a time limit. Moreover it did not make any difference that the amount of tax might vary according to the date on which an assessment was made. The Revenue had no discretion as to the amount of tax chargeable; it was merely a question of what matters had to be taken into consideration in making an assessment. It was true that the Revenue had a choice as to timing, but choice was emphatically not the same thing as discretion.

The case depended solely on the construction of the relevant provisions in the 1975 Act. The difficulty arose because of the interplay of three separate matters: positive amounts (receipts) negative amounts (allowable expenditure) and oil allowance.

For the purposes of the tax the assessable profit or allowable loss accruing to a participator in any chargeable period was the difference between the sum of the positive amounts and the negative amounts.

Section 8 provided for an oil allowance for each six-month chargeable period that was to be divided between the participators in an oil field in shares proportionate to their share of the oil won during the period. It was comparable with the "personal allowance" available to individuals in relation to income tax.

Section 2 dealt extensively with what was to be included in the positive and negative amounts. The amounts in question fell under section 2(9)(b).

It described what might be debited to a participator as his share as "(i) any expenditure allowable under section 3 or 4 of this Act for the field which has been allowed on such a claim before the Board have made an assessment to tax or a determination on or in relation to him for the period in respect of the field".

That presented the kernel of the problem. If the Board had made such a determination before the expenditure in question was taken into account, then, as in the present case, the situation would be that the taxpayer company might have made a profit which could be reduced by the application of the oil allowance, leaving the whole of the expenditure to be carried forward.

Whereas if (as in fact happened) the Board delayed making the assessments until after it had determined the expenditure, the expenditure would wipe out the profit thus producing the same initial tax position, but the participator would lose the benefit of the oil allowance in that year, since there would be no profits against which to set it; and the balance of expenditure available for carry forward would be that much smaller.

One would have expected that expenditure in any particular period would have been set off against profits in that same period, any excess being carried forward to future periods. But the Act did not so provide. The set off was in respect of such expenditure as had been allowed before the assessment was made.

What happened in the present case? The end of the taxpayer company's first chargeable period was December 31, 1976. It made its return on February 25, 1977. The end of its second chargeable period was June 30, 1977: it made the return on August 5, 1977. The end of the third chargeable period was December 31, 1977: it made its return on February 27, 1978.

Then, for the first time, an expenditure claim under section 5 was submitted on April 17, 1978, for the period ending June 30, 1977. That was allowed by the Board on November 9, 1978. It was followed by the determination of the Board in respect of the taxpayer company's returns for the above three chargeable periods on December 11, 1978.

Naturally enough, since the determination was made after the allowance of the Schedule 5 claim in respect of the first claim period by the Board, in making its determination the Board took the figures of allowable expenditure into account when so doing.

The whole of the taxpayer company's case rested on provisions in Schedule 2 to the Act. It submitted that by paragraph 10(1) of that Schedule the Board "shall" make the assessment as soon as it appeared to it that an assessable profit had accrued to a participator in a chargeable period. Thus, said Mr Bates, an assessment had to be made by the Board forthwith.

However, it was to be noted that paragraph 1(i) of the Schedule provided that section 34 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (applying the six-year time limit for assessments) was to apply to petroleum revenue tax as it applied to other taxes. Mr Bates had dismissed section 34 as being merely in the nature of a long stop.

If the taxpayer company's submissions were correct, then if the Board failed – as it presumably had – to make the assessments as soon as it was satisfied as to the circumstances referred to in paragraph 10, then the conclusion had to be that it had by such failure lost the power to make any assessment. In other words the time limited for making the assessment had expired.

The special commissioners, finding that there was nothing in the Act which they could construe as setting a time limit within which the Revenue was to discharge its duty of making an assessment, had dismissed the taxpayer company's appeal. Their decision on the points put to them was unassailable and the appeal had to be dismissed accordingly.

Solicitors: Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Showroom not in breach of Sunday law

Bury Metropolitan Borough Council v Law
Same v Cowburn

Occupiers of a shop did not serve customers on a Sunday within the meaning of the Shops Act 1950 where they merely opened for public view a showroom containing examples of kitchen furniture which could be custom built to order, and recorded names and addresses of potential customers in order to make a subsequent visit to their homes to take measurements and give estimates.

Mr Justice Taylor, with whom Lord Justice Griffiths agreed in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on June 8, dismissed an appeal by case stated by the local authority against the dismissal by the Bury Justices on November 23, 1982, of two informations under sections 47 and 59 of the Shops Act 1950.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the Act required shops to be closed for the serving of customers on Sunday, not closed on Sunday. If the object of Parliament had been that places like that should have been closed in all circumstances on Sundays they would have said so: see *Manchester City Council v Camperlands Ltd* (DC/739/81; unreported: March 22, 1982) *per* Lord Justice Ormrod.

Clearly it was legitimate for shops to be open for some purposes, and the justices had been justified in finding that this shop had not been open for the serving of customers. The taking of names and addresses was no more than an undertaking to serve customers at some future time.

Legal aid in dismissal of appeals

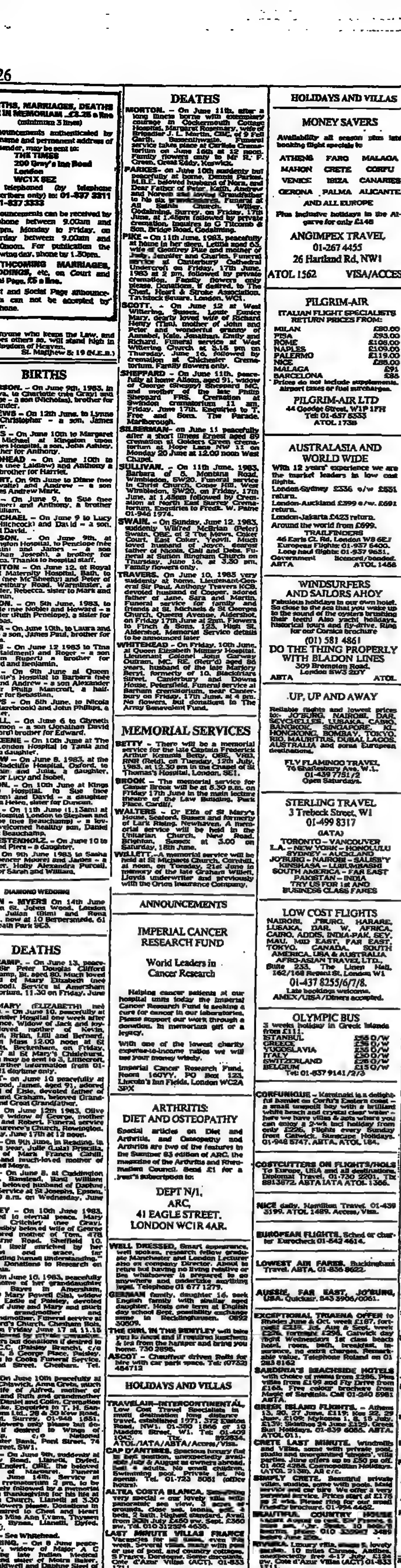
Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal on June 7 with Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Fox hearing appeals listed for appellants to show cause why they should not be dismissed for failure to comply with the Rules of the Supreme Court as amended, said that the appropriate course, where one party was legally aided and an application was made for an appeal to be dismissed by consent, was for a consent to be filed to the dismissal of the appeal by consent with an application by the legally aided party for an order for legal aid taxation. There was no reason for further costs to be incurred merely to get an order for legal aid taxation.

When solicitors can appear in High Court

Shaw v Shaw

Mr Justice Latey, sitting in the Family Division on June 8, said that on hearing a judgment summons under the Debtors Act 1869 solicitors had the right of audience in the High Court. It was unnecessary to decide whether the right derived from statute but the practice was certainly usage in the Probate, Admiralty and Divorce Division in 1942 and had been so recorded in the fourth edition of *Rayden on Divorce* and in every edition since.

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AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required – Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245.

URGENTLY NEEDED 2,3,4, bed flats for holiday & short lets W1, W2, SW1 areas preferred. Allen Bates & Co. 01-499 1665.

HOLLAND PARK light spacious well furn. flat overlooking park, double bed, large recep, k & b, £95 pw, incl CH & HW. Tel 727 4690.

MONTPELIER WALK. Superb maisonette, large living room, 2 bedrooms, newly done and beautifully furnished. £200 pw. 589 1789.

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PRIMROSE HILL NW1 spacious delightful maisonette for 5/6. £175pw. Ring 722 4583.

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WIMBLEDON tickets available. All c/cards accepted. 01-836 5377.

WANTED

WIMBLEDON. 2 centre court seats required for 1st July. Will exchange for same for 30th June. Tel. 0532 505421.

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THE PIANO WAREHOUSE 100 2nd hand upright & grands. £250-£5,000. Restoration, tuning, transport. 25 Castlehaven Rd. NW1. 01-267 7674.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. UK Agents for renowned Young Chang pianos. Catalogue of all makes from £966. 2 Fleet Rd. NW3. 01-267 7671. 7 days.

FEURICH upright model 125, 19[redacted] No. 15279, in satin walnut, [redacted] condition. Musicians [redacted] £1,250. Tel. 01-590 3765.

YAMAHA grand piano, 6ft 6ins: serviced regularly, immac cond: £5,600. – Tel.: 01-446 1161 any time.

BLUTHNER 6ft Grand ebonised case 1909 fully restored [redacted] instrument £3,000 Tel: [redacted] 43640.

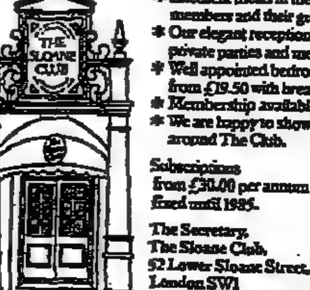
STEINWAY, MODEL B. Grand 1926. Thoroughly rebuilt £6,500. Witney 3375/73068.

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Telephone: 01-730 9131 Telex 264010

FLAT SHARING

TOOTING COMMON Prof person. Non-smoker, to share with 1 other, mod 2 bed flat. £30 p.w. 486 7171 Ex 201.

MORTLAKE, SW14. Female 25-30 to share house, own room, £125 pcm excl. Tel. 01-499 6060 (day ref. P.L.W.).

NOTTINGHILL. – Professional person, own bedroom to share arty 2-bedroom flat; £35 pw. – Evenings 229 7897.

HAMPSTEAD – Prof male share lge fully equipped attractive flat, own dble rm. £180 pcm excl. Tel. 794 1398 (eves).

W14. Prof F 25+ non smoker to share newly decorated quiet flat O/R CH CHW. 2 mins tube. Porterage. Parking. £140 p.c.m. Tel 603 8812.

CHISWICK. Own rm, ch. Prof F 25 plus. Nr Tube. £110 pcm. Tel 747 3180 after 6.15 pm.

N.8. Nr tube. 2nd person (non-smoker) for own rm. in com. attract. C.H. flat with piano. £27 p.w. excl. 889 6941.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE own large room in spacious well furnished flat £45 p.w. 262 4276.

MARBLE ARCH. 2 ladies to share large room in W1 flat. £35 p.w. each inc. – Tel. 723 0272.

CLAPHAM, SW11. Single room in luxury house. £140 pcm. excl. Tel. 228 6094 eves.

CHISWICK super flat o/r for professional m/f aged 28+ £120 pcm. Tel 01-994 2146 eves.

HOLLAND PARK W11 Sloane ranger wanted for own room in flat. £30 p.w. 727 9404.

CLAPHAM COMMON. M/F. Bright lux flat, share 1 other, own rm, CH. 4 mins tube. £135 pcm incl. 720 7741.

EAST PUTNEY. 2nd person, own comf room, modern lux flat. £120 pcm. 874 9204.

ISLINGTON GREEN – Prof F bright room in lux spec mais ch. £150 pcm excl. 01 [redacted] 5050 (day).

W.6 Prof. M/F to share lux flat. O/R 5 mins tube, £35 p.w. excl. Tel 01 741 3146 (eves).

[redacted] Young City man offered excellent room, breakfast £25 pw. Box 0334H The Times.

[redacted] Female to share new flat. £110 pcm plus bills. Tel 785 6071 after 5 [redacted]

HIGHGATE. – Prof F elegant O/Rm in mod flat, charming place. £110 pcm. excl. Tel: 883 6110.

PARSONS GREEN. Prof female, 25+ to share house, own room, CH, TV, £120 pcm excl. 736 2977 after 6pm.

W.1. 2nd f. 30-40, share flat Shepherd Mkt. £25. 499 3411/3169.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd. selective sharing. 589 5491.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

Notice of Purchase

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U.S.$100,000,000 13¾ per cent. Bonds 1990

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given to Bondholders that during the twelve month period ended 14th May, 1983, U.S.$3,500,000 of the European Investment Bank's U.S.$100,000,000 13¾% Bonds 1990, have been purchased in satisfaction of the Purchase Fund.

As of 15th May, 1983, the principal amount of such Bonds remaining in circulation was U.S.$76,900,000.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

8th June, 1983

Purchase Agent: Hambros Bank Limited

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COOK/ HOUSEKEEPER

Required for family in Kensington. Must be fully experienced, particularly with regard to cooking. Would suit single lady or married couple with no children. Accommodation consists of 2 rooms & private bathroom. 3 children in family. Good salary. References required.

Tel: Mrs Ebbins

01-937 6851 (office hours)

RECEPTION and bar staff required for fashionable lively private members club in Mayfair. Telephone 488 8282.

COOK / HOUSEKEEPER to live in large modern apartment SW7. Two adults, two teenagers. Daily help kept. Good wages for right applicant. References essential. Tel: 01-581 4072.

MILAN WELL EDUCATED young lady required end 1983 for three young children to live with English speaking family. Write Box No. 0381 H, The Times.

PERSON required as general assistant for restaurant/shop, accommodation provided. Please ring Gosforth (Cumbria) 440.

UK & OVERSEAS Au Pair Bureau M'helps, Domestics, Temps & perms. 87 Regent St. W1. 01-439 6534.

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NEW MALDEN

Charming small mod Victorian House. Gas C.H. Sitting rm 26ft x 15ft, Dining rm, 3 Beds, Fitted kit, Luxury Bathrm, Sauna, Victorian garden, quiet area. Only mins walk High St. Shops and B.R. Stn. 20 mins Victoria & Waterloo. £44,000.

Tel: 0923 776472

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Tel: 0454 773085 (after 6pm).

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PROPERTY WANTED

GRACIOUS 4 bedroom furnished house in Kensington / Chelsea / Pimlico region needed by American family for 1 year beginning 1st September. Will be in London 29 June - 2 July messages can be left at 01 240 2015.

EDUCATIONAL

SPANISH tuition by qualified Spanish teacher. 262 9530 (evenings).

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

BRITISH RAILWAY BOARD NOTICE is hereby given that merchandise and articles received by passengers trains and/or left in the railway possession unclaimed, the owners of which are not known or have refused delivery, will sold by auction at New Mileage Yard, Great Western Road, London, W9, if not claimed within fourteen days of this date. Catalogues, price 30p will be available on application to Messrs. Ansley Horne & Co., 31 Newbury Street, St. Bartholomew's, London EC1, sale date 5 July 1983 with view day 4 July 1983.

Non-Secretarial Appointments



Laura Ashley, the renowned, international, design orientated company require *Sales Assistants* for their Garment and Home Furnishing shop opening shortly in Regent Street. Applicants should preferably have retailing experience and a desire to work to high standards in return for which we offer attractive pay and benefits.

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Susan Field, Laura Ashley Limited,
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14, 15, 16 June. 11-8. Last day 11-7

Over 1[illegible] exhibitors from 10 countries. 25,000 books also autograph [illegible] mss, prints and maps.

Exhibition: "Great Events of the Victorian Era".

Admission free.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY 43 Old Bond St, W1. 629 6176. THE REALIST TRADITION – British paintings, Watercolours, Drawings, Sculpture & Prints from 1880 to the present day. Until 22 July. Mon-Fri, 9.30-5.30, Thurs. until 7.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY 9 & 23 Dering St. W1. ANSELM KIEFER. Paintings & watercolours. 499 4695.

BARLING 112 Mount St. W1. 499 2858. Chinese Tomb Pottery of the Wei and Tang. From the Pan Asian Collection. Until 15 July. Mon-Fri 9.30-6; Sats 10-1.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Great Russell Street, WC1. THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD: antiquarian maps. Until 31 December. Weekdays 10-5. Sundays 2.30-6. Admission free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. W.1. 01-734 7984 EUAN UGLOW.

CRAFTS COUNCIL, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London SW1. 01 930 4811. THE JEWELLERY PROJECT: New departures in British & European work. Until 26 June. Tues-Sat 10-5; Suns 2-5. Closed Mondays.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY
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GILLIAN JASON GALLERY 42, Inverness Street, NW1. Stanley Spencer & Hilda Carline drawings. 267 4835.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St. W1. 493 2488. Gimpel – Hanover Zurich present 12 Swiss artists.

HAYWARD GALLERY, (Arts Council), South Bank, SE1. THE EASTERN CARPET IN THE WESTERN WORLD and ANTHONY HILL. Until 10 July. Mon-Thurs 10-8. Fri-Sat 10-6. Sun 12-6. Adm £2, concessionary rate £1 6pm-8pm and all day Mon.

JPL FINE ARTS, 24 Davies St. London W1. 01-493 2630/629 9788. Edouard Vuillard. Portraits and related studies, in Pencil and Pastel until July 29. Mon.-Fri 10-6. Illustrated catalogue available.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. Contemporary paintings on view. Mon-Fri 10-5 and Sats 10-12.45.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St. W1. 499 5058. PAUL HELLEU – Drypoints and Drawings. Till 22 July.

MATTHIESEN, 7–8 Mason's Yard, Duke St. St. James's. SW1. 930 2437. EARLY ITALIAN PAINTINGS ON GOLD GROUND 1300-1480. Until 22 July. Mon-Fri 10-6.

MICHAEL GOEDHUIS LTD, 14 Old Bond Street W1. 409 3324. INTERIORS OF THE EAST until 8 July. Mon-Fri 10-6; Sat 10-1.

MONTPELIER STUDIO – 4 Montpelier Street, SW7. 584 0667. DUNCAN GRANT, JACOB EPSTEIN.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gardens, W1. THUNDERBIRD AND LIGHTNING: Indian Life in Northeastern North America 1600-1900. Mon-Sat 10-5. Suns 2.30-6. Adm free.

NATIONAL GALLERY Trafalgar Square, WC2. CARPETS IN PAINTINGS. Until 24 July. Wkdys 10-6. Suns 2-6. Adm. free. Recorded information 01 839 3526.

NICOLA JACOBS GALLERY, 9 Cork Street, London, W1: Tel: 01-437 3868. JEFF LOWE – SCULPURES. JOHN McLEAN – PAINTINGS. until 18th June. Daily 10-5.30. Thurs 10-8. Sat 10-1.00.

NOORTMAN & BROD 24 St James's Street, SW1 839 3871. Exhibition: 18th & 19th Century British Paintings Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30 until 29th July.

NOORTMAN & BROD, 8 Bury Street, St James's, SW1 839 2606. "Impressionists": An Exhibition of French Impressionist Paintings Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30 until 29th July.

REDFERN GALLERY ASCHER Textiles, Panels, Squares and Designs, June 9-July 14 and ADRIAN RYAN Paintings and Watercolours June 15-July 15. Daily 10-5.30 (Thursdays till 8 pm). Sats 10-12.30. 20 Cork Street, London W1. 734 1732.

ROYAL ACADEMY, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10 -6 daily. Reduced rates for children, groups, students, OAP's, registered disabled, unemployed and on Sunday mornings. The Hague School: Dutch Masters of the 19th Century, until 10th July. Adm. £2 & £1. 215th Summer Exhibition, until 28th August (Closed 14/15 June). Adm. £2, on Mondays 50p.

THE TRYON AND MOORLAND GALLERY 23-24, Cork Street, W1. "THE BIRD IN BRONZE" by ADRIAN SORRELL, with woodcuts by ROBERT HAINARD, 16th-24th June. Mon-Fri 9.30-6.00. 01-734 6961/2256.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S Kensington Dress Collection Open. Henry Cole Wing Open (Prints, Drawings, Paintings, Photographs and Exhibitions) Modern Japanese ceramics: Until 17 July. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.50 Suns 2.30-5.50 Closed Fridays. Recorded information 01-581 4894.

VIGO-STERNBERG GALLERIES 37, South Audley Street, London W1. Exhibition of VERDURE TAPESTRIES. Mon-Fri 11am-5pm.

WARWICK ARTS TRUST, 33 Warwick Square, London SW1. JOHN CARTER. Paintings, drawings and structures, 1966-83. Until July 22nd. Daily 10-5.30. Sats 10-1.

WYLMA WAYNE 17, Old Bond St. W.1. 629 4611. REMBRANDT ETCHINGS–till July 16.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, Duke Street, St. James's SW1. 930 6247 Jeannette Leroy, Drawings and Watercolours. June 8-28.

Computer Appointments are featured every TUESDAY

for details please ring

01-278 9161/5



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time introduced by Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00; preview of the day's television between 7.15 and 7.30; morning paper review at 7.32 and 8.32; Bob Friend's report from America between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. Closedown at 9.00.

9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Leisure time in Germany. 9.53 Maths Games: 1 (ends at 10.08). 11.00 Zoos: 1 Closedown at 11.15.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather details come from Bill Giles. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 1.45 Closedown. 2.00 You and Me. For four-and five-year olds, presented by Mike Grady (r).

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Zoos. James Earl Adair helps clean the gorilla's cage at Bristol Zoo. With subtitles. 2.30 The Glazebrook Touch. A documentary on the work of Bob Glazebrook, senior concert technician of Steinway's, who looks after some 100 grand pianos around the country (r).

3.15 Your Songs of Praise Choice presented by Thora Hird. (shown on Sunday). 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2. 4.20 Cartoons: Three shorts featuring Scooby and Scrappy Doo (r). 4.40 Take Two. Lucie Skeaping presents another programme in the young listeners' request series. 5.05 Newsround. The latest news from around the world for young people, presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 Think of a Number. The science of numbers made easy by Johnny Ball (r).

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.22 Nationwide.

6.45 Triangle. Episode 19 and Sarah Hallam uncovers Ted Anderson's hotel fiddle.

7.10 Looking Good, Feeling Fit presented by Christopher Lillicrap and Sarah Kennedy. Among the items this week is Russell Harty talking about his continuing battle to overcome shyness.

7.40 Tales of the Gold Monkey. Another rip-roaring adventure set in the South Seas. This week Jake carries out a daring evacuation of an island hit by plagues, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

8.30 Sorry! Timothy becomes the pawn in a battle between his mother and his rich aunt Esme (r).

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Falklands Experience. The first of a new series of Tuesday Documentaries. The programme explores the personal experiences of men and women involved in the Falklands conflict. With Brian Hanrahan and Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore.

10.25 People and Power presented by David Dimbleby. Among the subjects this week is an examination of the work of the full-time party agents.

11.03 News headlines.

11.05 Flamingo Road. Another series of scandalous tales from the American Deep South.

11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; Randy Edelman at 6.33; cartoon at 6.45; Bernard Levin reviews the morning papers at 7.05 and previews today's television at 8.33; sport at 7.45; Bucks Fizz video at 7.50; Inside Alan Minter's House at 8.05; You and Your Body at 9.05; and exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools: Elementary arithmetic; 9.45 Metal, presented by Derek Griffiths for hearing-impaired children; 10.04 Caring and Sharing; 10.21 Looking after youngsters; 10.43 Science in Sport; 11.05 Illustrator and story writer, Michael Foreman talks about his work; 11.22 Basic maths; 11.39 French conversation.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. A seaside adventure of the Cockle twins, Robin and Rosie (r); 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of The Giant in the Cradle (r); 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin; 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston; 1.30 Crown Court: A Fiddling Connection. Three supermarket employees are accused of theft from their place of work (r); 2.00 A Plus. Alan Parker, director of the film Bugsy Malone, talks to Kay Avila about the changes in film and television commercials since 1962.

2.30 Lady Killers: Not For the Nervous. Elaine Page stars as Kate Webster, a woman on a charge of murder. Was she a monster or was she an abused, provoked young lady? Introduced by Robert Morley (r); 3.30 Does the Team Think? Television version of the successful radio comedy series.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon; 4.15 Cartoon: Speedy and Daffy in Snow Excuse; 4.20 Razzmatazz Fun and games and pop music presented by Alistair Pirrie; 4.45 CB TV-Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people; 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Crossroads. Eddie Lee makes things uncomfortable for Sharon Metcalfe who tries to reassure Oliver Banks about this man from her past.

6.45 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. There are examinations of the future for London's docks and the chances of picking up a bargain from a street trader.

7.15 Film: Operation Crossbow (1965) starring George Peppard and Sophia Loren. Second World War drama about the Allies' efforts to locate and destroy Hitler's V bomb factories. Directed by Michael Anderson.

9.30 The Gaffer. Comedy series starring Bill Maynard as the boss of a small Midlands engineering firm and newly-elected to the local council.

10.00 News.

10.30 Robert Mayer – A Debt Repaid. A sympathetic documentary about the 104-year old man who was responsible for instilling musical awareness in generations of young children.

11.30 Jobs Limited introduced by Douglas Moffitt.

12.00 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to Rick Nelson about his life and career.

12.25 Close with Sir Michael Hordern reading from the works of Plato.

Mary Tyler Moore as Betty Rollin: Channel 4 9.00pm.

● If proof were needed that Mary Tyler Moore can play roles other than the scatty women-type parts with which she used to be associated then FIRST, YOU CRY (Channel 4, 9.00pm) will convince any doubters. Based on the autobiography of American investigative reporter Betty Rollin, the story examines the traumatic effect the removal of a cancerous breast has on a middle-aged woman, her husband and friends. Miss Moore plays a difficult role with great sensitivity and is strongly supported with an excellent performance from Jennifer Warren as her best friend, Erica. Obviously in need of mental as well as physical support following the operation, Betty Rollin turns to a former boy-friend for comfort after her husband finds it impossible to come to terms with his wife's change of attitude.

CHOICE

Anthony Perkins and Richard Crenna play the rather weak men in her life, but perhaps it is the strength of Miss Moore's performance that makes them seem inadequate

● Bernard Levin is the narrator of a documentary on the life of one of his musical heroes ROBERT MAYER – A DEBT REPAID (ITV 10.30pm), the remarkable 104-year old former businessman turned musical philanthropist. The programme traces his life from the time he was a musical progidy in Mannheim and relies heavily on an interview with Sir Roert recorded when he was a mere 101-year old. Archive film and recollections from a distinguished list of contributors including Kiri Kanawa and Edward Heath paint an informative picture of the man to whom most lovers of good music in Britain are indebted

● First heard on the BBC World Service 14 months ago THE JOURNAL OF VASILIJE BOGDANOVIC (Radio 4, 3.02pm), a play by Alan Plater, has since won a Sony Radio Award for the best drama script. Sandor Eles plays the unfortunate Vasilije, thought to be a Yugoslav International footballer, who joins a struggling north of England second division football club. The journal he keeps is a depressing catalogue of woe. He is homesick, he can't speak English and when he joins his team-mates for a post-match drink he discovers his alcohol tolerance is much less than theirs. Plater's clever comic style is perfectly illustrated by this tale of mistaken identity.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Monuments 6.30 Photochemistry: Vision 6.55 Diabetes: Causes and Effects 7.20 Alcohols Apart 7.45 Sanctions and Rhodesia: 2. Closedown at 8.10.

10.15 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Ben Thomas. The story is the traditional Goldilocks and the Three Bears. 10.40 Closedown.

2.15 Royal Ascot. Live coverage of four races on the first day of the royal meeting, including the traditional Royal Drive down the course. Julian Wilson introduces the Queen Anne Stakes (2.30); the Prince of Wales Stakes (3.05); the St James's Palace Stakes (3.45); and the Coventry Stakes (4.20). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hanmer. Breakfast television's Green Goddess, Diana Moran, describes the runners in the fashion stakes. 4.35 Closedown.

5.10 Maids the Mad Shooter. A drama, specially written for this Open University production by Farrukh Dhondy, about life in a multi-racial inner-city school.

5.35 Topper*. Vintage American comedy series about a husband and wife team of ghosts who haunt their former earthly home in the company of an alcoholic dog. Starring Leo G. Carroll and Lee Patrick.

6.00 I Can Jump Puddles. Part seven on the nine-episode Australian drama based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall. The disabled Alan takes a job in a haberdashery in order to supplement his money as a writer but he learns that he will only receive half-pay because of his disability.

6.55 News summary with subtitles.

7.00 International Rugby Special. Highlights of the last three matches played in New Zealand by the touring British Lions plus a preview of next Saturday's second International against New Zealand in Wellington.

7.40 Film: Mutiny on the Bounty (1962). A disappointing opener to a season of Marlon Brando films casts the imperious actor in the role of Fletcher Christian, the First Officer who leads the mutiny against Captain Bligh of HMS Bounty. Trevor Howard, Richard Harris and Hugh Griffith head a strong supporting cast. Directed by Lewis Milestone.

10.30 Royal Ascot. Highlights of the races on the first day of the royal meeting.

10.45 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.35 Open University: Reading Development. 12.00 Calculus: Behaviour of Functions. 12.25 What Value Nuclear Protests? Ends at 12.55 approximately.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Years Ahead. Topical magazine programme for the older viewer presented by Robert Dougall.

5.30 Countdown. Another two competitors compete against each other and the clock in a test of anagrams and mental arithmetic.

6.00 Back to the Roots. The third programme in the excellent series tracing the history of Britain's flora and Richard Mabey examines the plants that were once thought to possess powers of magic. The strange properties of some have meant that superstition and symbolic meaning has been attached to them and, as Mr Mabey points out, this is still alive today. From the monastic herb garden of Beaulieu Abbey Mr Mabey discusses the historical associations of such herbs as rue, rosemary and centaury, with illustrations of their traditional roles in folklore and medicine.

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show. American domestic comedy series about the frantic life of a television scriptwriter and his wife. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.

7.00 Channel Four News includes headlines at 7.40 followed by Stephen Phillips Arts Focus and city news at 7.40.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box tonight, airing a grievance, is Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of Nupe.

8.00 Brookside. Accident victim, Roger Huntington, is on the mend at home but proving a far from ideal patient while Petra is visited in hospital by her mother and sister but not by boyfriend Barry.

8.30 For What It's Worth. Sally Hawkins reports on the threat of eviction hanging over mobile home owners in East Anglia and Penny Junor investigates the case of a man who has traded under nine different names in the past five years.

9.00 Film: First, You Cry (1978) starring Mary Tyler Moore, Anthony Perkins, Richard Crenna and Jennifer Warren. A made for television drama based on the true story of television reporter Betty Rollin who has a breast removed after a malignant lump is discovered. The story traces her reaction to the crisis in her life and how it affected her relationships with her husband and friends. Directed by George Schaefer.

10.50 Eastern Eye. There is a comparative look at how British Muslims and their fellow worshippers in Mecca fast for the Ramadan; an investigation into how Asian candidates fared in the election; an examination of Ugandan Asians seeking compensation for the exproriated property; and a profile of Sri Lanka's cricket team in the Prudential Cup.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 Goon abroad. Written and read by Harry Secombe (2)
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01 580 4411
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Outing Rock' by Susan Boyd.
10.45 Daily Service (s).
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'Two on a Balcony' by John Kirkmorris.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Learning to cope with youngsters on the dole.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983 †.12.55 Weather; Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes an item on child assault and episode 10 of Family matters.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre 'The Journal of Vasilije Bogdanovic' by Alan Plater with Sandor Eles. Voted best drama script of 1983 in the Sony Radio Awards.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just after Four.
4.10 Lord Hamlet with his doublet all unbrac'd. A lighthearted look at Shakespeare's longest and probably most abused plays, 'Hamlet' with Derek Jacobi †
5.00 News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 The Road to Laughter. Third of a four part series which is a tribute to Bob Hope.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Groundswell. Environmental issues.
7.50 Feedback. Response to listeners' comments.
8.05 File on 4.
8.35 Voices in Harmony. Choral music †
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a preview of the Channel 4 black comedy Red Monarch. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: news.
10.30 The Price of Fear: 'The Family Album' by William Ingram †
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Turn-around' by Vladimir Volkoff (11).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF with if above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Teacher's Guide. 10.15 Playtime. 10.30 The Song Tree. 11.00-12.00: 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.20 Introducing Science. 11.40 Adventure. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Long Ago. 2.20 Advanced Studies: Geography. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Mouret (Symphonies de Chasse), John Bull, Bach (Hunting Cantata BWV 208), Pavel Vranicky (La Chasse), Dvorak, Franck (Symphonic Poem: Le Chasseur). Records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Weber arr. Liszt, Gaspard Kummer, Weber completed Mahler, Hindemith (Symphonic Metamorphosis of themes by Carl Maria von Weber).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: C. P. E. Bach; records.†
10.00 BBC Singers: Poulenc, Delius (On Craig Dhu), Kodaly (Matrai Kepek).†
10.35 Beethoven and Wieniawski: Violin and Piano recital. By Ruriko Tsukahara and Jean-Claude van der Eyden.†
11.15 Machaut: Sung and played by the New London Consort.†
12.10 Midday Concert: BBC Concert Orchestra. Part 1: Dittersdorf. Mendelssohn. (Incidental music of a Midsummer Nights Dream – extracts).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert Part 2: Weber Haydn. (Symphony No 45 in F Sharp minor, The Farewell).†
2.00 Music Weekly: (Repeat of Sunday mornings broadcast). †
2.50 University of Wales Recital: String Quartets by Mozart, Britten, Beethoven (quartet in F minor, Op 95).†
4.20 Charles Ives: including symphony No 3; records. Bernstein conducts the New York Philharmonic.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Includes Mahler's Des Knaben Wunderhorn.†
6.30 Sonatas in Three Parts: Chamber music by Purcell, Matthew Locke, Corelli.†
7.00 Omar Khayyam: The Ruba'iyat according to Edward Fitzgerald set to music by Bantock (Part 1)†
8.35 The German Occupations of France (2) 1940-44: Long Memories. Second of three talks by Richard Cobb.
8.55 Omar Khayyam by Bantock (Part 2).†9.40 Interval Reading. 9.45 Omar Khayyam part 3.
10.30 Clarinet and Piano: Finzi, Hurlstone, Searle, Harvey. Recital by David Campbell and Andrew Ball.†
11.15 News.

VHF only – Open University: 6.15am to 6.55.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight MF/MW. 5.00 Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.10 Jimmy Young†. 12.00 Music While You Work.†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including†. 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Ed Stewart's Racing Extra. First day of the Royal Ascot meeting;†. 2.30 Queen Anne Stakes. 3.05 Prince of Wales's Stakes. 3.45 St James' Palace Stakes. 4.00 David Hamilton including†. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showment. 8.30 Folk on 2†. 9.30 Stop the World†. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Where Were You in 62? 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Big Band Special†. 1.30 String Sound†. 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove, presents You and the Night athe Music†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight MF/MW. 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read, including 7.45 Action Special: What employers want. Ring Freefone 8347 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 4.45 Action Special: Finding that job. Ring Freefone 83447. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel†. 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00 With Radio 2 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Orlando Gibbons. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Love and Mr Lewisham. 8.30 The Alternative Proms. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Against the Trend. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Quartet. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Gulliver's Travels. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Europe's Untidy Peace. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Against the Trend. 8.45 Music in the Family. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 The Island of Sheep. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Albums. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britian. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Age of Operetta. 2.30 Gulliver's Travels. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britian. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 893kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC

WALES: 1.27pm-1.30 News if Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 11.55 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 1.23pm-1.30 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 1.27pm-1.30 Northern England News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00pm-6.22 Regional News Magazines. 12.00 midnight close.

S4C

Starts 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.30 Crucible-Science in Society. 4.50 Chwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.50 Bildowcar. 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 'Unwaith Etto Nghymru Annwyl'. 8.55 Tell the Truth. 9.25 Wood and Walters. 9.55 Music in Time. 10.50 Malu – A woman Now. 11.40 Gair Yn El Bryd. 11.45 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 History of Grand Prix. 5.15-5.45 Does the Team Think? 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Live at the Millionaire. 12.00 Survival. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 5.15pm-5.45 Does the Team Think? 6.00-6.35 Wales at Six.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Living and Growing. 11.45 News, Cosedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.25am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Streets of San Francisco. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend: Andy Williams. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25pm-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaroeind. 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 TheGaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Money Talks. 12.00 Church in the Garden. 12.05am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Entertainers. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 News. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Does The Team Think? 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20-130 Granada reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Farm. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-1.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.45 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Now You See It. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Mork and Mindy. 7.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.25am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider! 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-3.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.50 Knight Rider. 8.30 The Gaffer. 9.00-10.00 No Excuses. 11.30 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.00 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

The day Argentina told Britain by telephone: 'Stop everything'

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

On June 14 a year ago, the words came over the radio-telephone in Spanish: "We are prepared to talk. Stop everything." They were uttered by Captain Melbourne Hussey, one of the senior Argentine officials on the Falkland Islands.

Almost immediately the fighting stopped, and within 15 hours had been negotiated and signed. It was possible to accomplish this so quickly at least partly because the British forces had been trying to establish a line of communication with the Argentine forces for more than a week, transmitting messages to them twice daily.

The work was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel) Mike Rose of the Coldstream Guards, but the actual transmissions were for the most part made by Red Bell, now aged 33, a captain in the Royal Marines.

Captain Bell, whose father worked for the United Nations, had spent virtually all his childgood in Latin America, using Spanish as his main language. He came to Britain in 1969 and joined the Royal Marines.

Today he says: ("I sometimes wonder why they took me on because I could scarcely speak English. I used to speak and think in Spanish."

That ability paid handsome dividend in the Falklands.

Captain Bell says that on June 4 or 5 last year Colonel Rose told him he was going to get him to start talking to Port Stanley. "He told me what he was going to do, and how he was going to get in touch. I think Colonel Mike used me because I could assimilate what the Argentines could assimilate, and react how they would react."

The British had worked out that they could make contact with the Argentines either by telephone or by using the short-wave radio frequency on which Dr Alison Bleaney on Port Stanley maintained medical contact with the outlying islanders.

They were made at various stages from the assault ship HMS Fearless, and at other times form Estancia House, which was in the hills about 14 miles north-west of Port Stanley, the capital, which was known to the Argentines as Puerto Argentino.

Captain Bell made the first call, saying in Spanish: Puerto Argetino, here in Fearless. . . ." They must have been monitoring that net. . . . We were transmitting perhaps 20 minutes before they responded, We were quite amazed. . . . Hussey said he understood my message, but that it was for governments to negotiate, and that it was not really for us.

"That was one of the few occasions that I actually spoke to anyone between June 8 and 14 . . . . Even at this stage we were not talking about surrender. We were talking nevertheless about how we would treat

Great admiration for General Moore

them – with honour, with dignity as soldiers, the normal sort of gallantry stuff.

"Our broadcasts by June 13 were a bit stronger, saying 'if we carry on like this and there is a subsequent bloodbath it will be your fault and the world will judge you for it'.

"We were by now saying openly that their position was hopeless, that they were completely encircled, cut off by air, sea and now by land, and it was pointless to keep on."

On the morning of June 14 Dr Alison Bleaney answered. After a brief conversation "she dashed off, and I subsequently found out pleaded with Menéndez, and then Hussey was dragged to the phone and he said: 'We are prepared to talk' ".

A little after that the message came through that white flags were flying over Port Stanley. But Captain Bell thinks that few were Argentine flags: "They didn't have anything white to shove up. The white flags were mainly the civilians saying don't shoot at this house."

Although the fighting then ceased, the British peace negotiators were not able to go into Stanley until about three hours later – about 1pm.

On arriving in Port Stanley, Colonel Rose and Captain Bell were taken to the Secretariat building and met General Mario Menéndez, the Argentines' military commander.

Captain Bell says: "At the one o'clock meeting we were negotiating a surrender. Menéndez said he could only negotiate for East Falkland, but that was not acceptable. They left the room for 15 or 20 minutes. Menéndez got in touch with Argentina who told him he could not surrender, but he said that as military commander he was going to surrender and did not want any more sorties flown from Argentina.

"He then came back into the room and said he would surrender East and West Falkland . . ."

Later Major-General Sir Jeremy Moore, the British commander arrived, having flown by heicopter through a snowstorm to get there, and a second negotiating session was held.

Captain Bell recalls: "Menéndez was very solemn about the whole thing, but I think if he had been a differnet kind of man we might have had to fight our way through Stanley, to the loss of both peoples. I think he was humane and understanding.

"Menéndez said he had great admiration for General Moore. General Moore said: 'We now have this matter to resolve.' "

Surrender documents were produced in buff A-4 envelopes, three copies in English and one in Spanish.

"The Argentines said unconditional surrender was not compatible with honour, and the word 'unconditional' was crossed out, but General Moore agreed to the retention of side arms by the officers", Captain Bell says.

"After a reference to the Falkland Islands, the Argentines inserted 'Islas Malvinas', but this was rejected by General Moore."

That night General Moore slept in the bedroom in the Governor's House which General Menéndez had been occupying.





Victors and vanquished: Captain Bell, General Moore (top right) and General Menéndez.



Going, going: Mr Robert Hanson, the senior auctioneer, with some of the lots at his last Ministry of Defence surplus vehicle sale at Ruddington, near Nottingham, which began yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Jenkins opens way for Owen

Continued from page 1

entire membership, at an estimated cost of about £20,000.

Nominations will be invited at once and if Dr Owen is the only candidate he will be declared elected unopposed next week, before the new session of Parliament is opened by the Queen.

Mr Jenkins's co-founders of the SDP, Mrs Williams, Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen, issued a joint tribute last night. They said he had made and would continue to make a "massive contribution" to party and country.

"He is the man who first saw that the British political system could not be sustained on the basis of class, race, occupational or regional divisions.

"Since the Limehouse declaration (the beginning of the SDP) no one has worked with more dedication and determination for the SDP and the Alliance and our gratitude to him is immeasurable.

"We have no doubt that the political future belongs to the Alliance of the Social Democrats and the Liberals."

Who the unions want

Top trade unionists started to gather support for their choice of new Labour leader yesterday and it soon became clear that Mr Neil Kinnock was the favourite, (Barrie Clement writes).

Of the 10 biggest unions it is estimated that Mr Kinnock, the labourer's son who represents the South East Wales constituency of Islwyn, has probably gathered about 17 per cent of the electoral college votes which will eventually decide the issue.

Mr Roy Hattersley has an estimated 10.7 per cent of the vote from the top 10, which covers 75 per cent of the union block vote.

So far no prominent trade unionist has suggested that Mr Peter Shore should lead the party and most of the smaller unions not included in the table are expected to back Mr Kinnock.

Unions will take up 40 per cent of the electoral college, with MPs and consituency parties 30 per cent each.

How the big 10 unions are lining up

Trade union	Members	% of electoral college	Probable choice
Union of Communications Workers	193,277	1.23	Kinnock
Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians	200,000	1.27	Kinnock
Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union	180,000	1.15	Hattersley
Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section)	850,000	5.41	Hattersley
General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union	650,000	4.14	Hattersley
National Union of Mineworkers	235,054	1.50	Kinnock
National Union of Public Employees	600,000	3.82	Kinnock
National Union of Railwaymen	170,000	1.08	Kinnock
Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers	417,500	2.66	Kinnock/ Hattersley?
Transport and General Workers Union	1,250,000	7.96	Kinnock

Thatcher's junior reshuffle

Continued from page 1

Peter Brooke escapes from that office to become Parliamentry Under-Secretary at Education and Science. Other promotions to be ministers of state include Mr John Moore, who becomes Economic Secretary to the Treasury; Mr Malcolm Rifkind, who moves up within the Foreign Office; Mr Peter Morrison, in the Department of Employment; and Mr John MacGregor, who moves from Industry to Agriculture.

Under-secretaries transferred at the same rank are Mr Giles Shaw (from Environment to Energy); Lord Trefgarne (from Health to Defence); Mr John Patten (from Northern Ireland to Health and Social Security); Mr Alexander Fletcher (from the Scottish Office to Trade and Industry) and Mr David Mitchell (from Northern Ireland to Transport).

Those for whose resignations the Prime Minister asked include three Ministers of State, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, and Mr. Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince and Princess of Wales leave Heathrow airport for Canada, 10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, opens the new extension to the Computer Centre at Guilford Street, London, 10.30; opens the Chest Unit extension at the Medical School, Denmark Hill, London, arriving at 12.45.

The Duke of Kent visits British Aerospace at Dunsford, Surrey, 12.50; as Patron, attends a concert in aid of Leukaemia Research Fund, Lakeside Country Club, near Frimley, Surrey, 8.15.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President of the Institute of the Motor Industry, visits Bristol Cars, at Filton, Bristol, 2.15.

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings, sculpture and prints by Fred Bushe, Lennox Dunbar, Ian Howard and Frank Pottinger, Fruitmarket Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (until July 2).

Local Artists, Local Landscapes, Timaeus Gallery, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 10 to 4, Wed 10 to 7.30, closed Sat and Sun; (until July 8).

The Eastbank Show; work by staff from Southport College of Art and Design, Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun (until July 9).

Private Views: portraits and self-portraits (until July 10); and A Timeless Journey: paintings by Tristram Hillier (until July 31); both at Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 6, closed Mon (until July 31).

Last chance to see

The Spririt of Japan: colour prints by Harold Rose, Beeston Library, Foster Avenue, Beeston, Nottingham; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 7.30, Thurs and Sat 9 to 1, closed Sun (ends today).

Local Architects and Architecture, Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport, Gwent; Mon to Thurs 10 to 5.30, Fri 10 to 4.30, Sat 9.30 to 4, closed Sun (ends tomorrow).

Music

French organ and trumpet music by Marie-Andrée Morisset-Balier and Michael Morisset, Cathedral Church of St Thomas, Portsmouth, 12.45.

Organ recital by Mark Dancer, Elvet Methodist Church, Old Elvet, Durham City, 8.

May Week orchestral concert, University Music Hall, West Road, Cambridge, 2.30.

Organ recital by Elizabeth Le Grove, Bangor Cathedral, 1.15.

Concert by Cotham Chorale, Bristol Cathedral, 12.45.

Piano recital by Nina Vinogradova-Biek, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

General

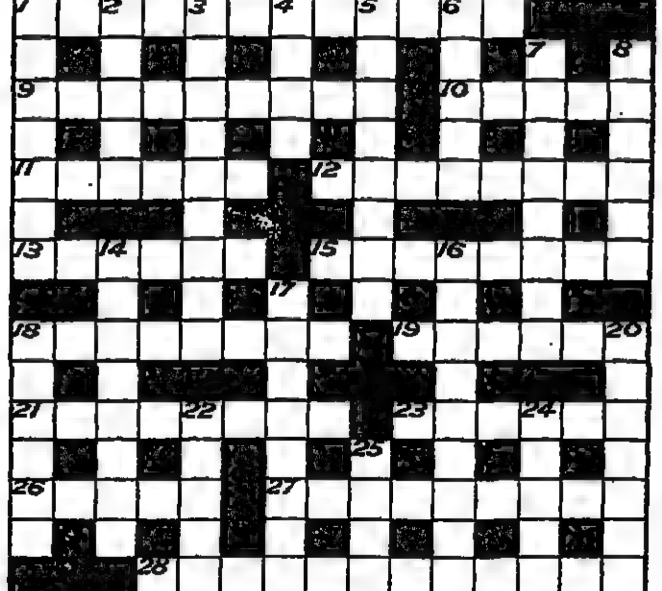
Grand Antiques and Collectors Fair, Brighton Centre, Brighton, 10 to 6.

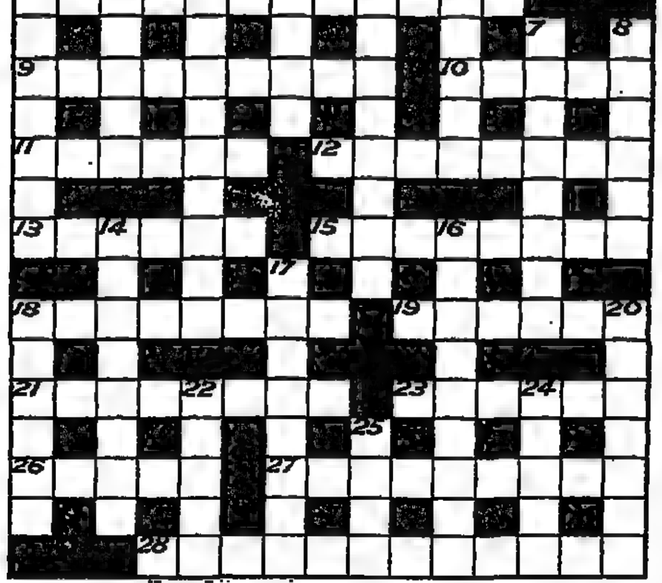
Three Counties Agricultural Show, Malvern, today, tomorrow and Thursday.

West Kent Brass Rubbing Centre opens today, The Crypt, Rochester Cathedral; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (until Aug 31).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,155

This puzzle, used at the Leeds regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 15 per cent of the finalists.





ACROSS
1 Carpeting, a top covering on the floor (8, 4).
9 Water carrier used to be very good in Indian tent, mostly (5-4).
10 Bowler out for a duck? (5).
11 Plenty for Pussy (6).
12 Allowing Drummond to hold nothing after the high note (8).
13 More offensive in private (6).
15 Boss of a colliery in Somerset (8).
18 Belts you violently and insensitively (8).
19 Container ship (6).
21 One of two passed in common entrance (8).
23 Horrified Turkish commander, a good man (6).
26 It's futile to write back in Italian (5).
27 Leader of German army left general resembling Caesar at Philippi (5-4).
28 Putting to sleep thus in hospital; typical only after treatment (12).

DOWN
1 Faites vos jeux, old lady (7).
2 Break lease and make a stand (5).
3 Mere members used to lift heavy weights (5-4).
4 There's nothing about a fix (4).
5 Scottish river tartan is cunningly contrived (4-4).
6 Withholding literally the fourth dimension? (5).
7 Falsely they say you accused Hermes the carrier of it (8).
8 Means the Ministry of Defence is wrong (6).
14 Gas or metal turning up low-down (8).
16 Vigorous men don't start to work before call-up (9).
17 Is one blinded by this weapon? (5-3).
18 Appoint a hearing for a yellow foreigner (6).
20 Draw only half an animal inside (7).
22 Receptacle that's cracked (5).
24 The spirit of a sailor described by Browning (5).
25 Make tracks and fast (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,154

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.87	1.78
Austria Sch	29.35	27.70
Belgium Fr	82.75	78.25
Canada $	1.99	1.91
Denmark Kr	14.82	14.07
Finland Mkk	9.06	8.56
France Fr	12.41	11.86
Germany DM	4.14	3.93
Greece Dr	136.50	128.50
Hongkong $	12.05	11.40
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.25
Italy Lira	2450.00	2330.00
Japan Yen	398.00	378.00
Netherlands Gld	4.64	4.41
Norway Kr	11.82	11.22
Portugal Esc	169.00	156.00
South Africa Rd	2.14	1.98
Spain Pta	224.50	213.50
Sweden Kr	12.33	11.80
Switzerland Fr	3.45	3.28
USA $	1.62	1.56
Yugoslavia Dnr	139.00	131.00

Retail Price Index: 332.5.
London: The *FT* Index closed up 4.2 at 721.3.

TV top ten

Top ten television programmes in the week ending June 5:

ITV
1 When Time Ran Out, ITV, 13.60m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 12.30m
3 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 11.75m
4 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 11.55m
5 The Gaffer, Yorkshire, 10.55m
6 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 10.45m
7 Earthquake, ITV, 10.40m
8 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 10.35m
9 Family Fortunes, Central, 10.20m
10 Emmerdale Farm (Thurs), Yorkshire, 9.90m

BBC 1
1 That's Life (Sun), 10.30m
2 The Time of Your Life, 9.60m
3 That's Life (Mon), 9.50m
3= The British Championship, 9.50m
5 Jack of Diamonds, 9.20m
6 Odd One Out, 8.65m
7 Fame, 8.50m
8 Top of the Pops, 8.10m
8= Cagney and Lacey, 8.10m
10 Main News and Weather (21.40, Wed), 7.85m

BBC 2
1 Nobody Minded the Rain . . . 4.80m
2 To Serve Them All My Days, 4.45m
3 Entertainment USA, 3.70m
4 The Young Ones, 3.60m
5 Gardener's World, 2.85m
6 Sunday Grandstand, 2.60m
7 They Died With Their Boots On, 2.55m
8 Out On The Floor, 2.50m
9 No Soap, Radio, 2.15m
10 The Misfits, 2.05m
10= Newsnight: Campaign 83 (Sun), 2.05m

Channel 4
1 Before and After, 4.65m
2 Living Apart Together, 2.25m
3 Soap, 1.90m
4 Tell The Truth, 1.80m
5 St Elsewhere, 1.65m
6 Wood and Walters, 1.40m
7 Brookside (Wed), 1.30m
8 Petula Clark Variety Special, 1.25m
8= Another Bouquet, 1.25m
10 Cheers, 1.15m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Sion A Sian, HTV, 89,000
2 Eisteddfod Yr Urdd (Fri), HTV, 77,000
3 Y Byd Ar Bedwar (Wed), HTV, 75,000
4 Y Byd Ar Bedwar (Sun), HTV, 70,000
5 Eiseddfod Yr Urdd (Sat), HTV, 66,000
In English:
1 St Elsewhere, 100,000
2 Before and After, 91,000
3 Wood and Walters, 80,000
4 Dr X, 79,000
5 Brideshead Revisited, 74,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with last week's figures in parentheses) are:
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.3m (1.7m);
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 0.7m (0.3m); Sat 1.4m (1.3m); Sun 0.6m (0.4m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Anniversaries

Deaths: Emmeline Pankhurst, London, 1928; G. K. Chesterton, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, 1936; Maksim Gorky, Leningrad, 1936.

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Roads

London and South-east: A215: Single lane traffic southbound from Elephant and Castle to Camberwell Road. A406: North Circular Road: Lane closures between Harrow Road and Neasden. A23: Westminster Bridge Road closed between York Road and Bayliss Road; diversions.

Wales and West: A38: Lane closures at Marsh Mills viaduct, Lee Mill, Devon. Sheep Street, Cirencester, closed; diversion. M5: Numerous restrictions between junctions 26 (Taunton) and 27 (Tiverton).

Midlands and East Anglia: A54: Lane closures on Telford by-pass; diversion at junction 5. A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire. M1: Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); junction 16 closed except exit from southbound carriageway and access to northbound.

North: A59: Temporary signals E of Bolton Bridge, Bolton Abbey, N York. A6119: Lane closures at Whitebirk Drive, Blackburn. A1/A6136: Lane closures for flyover construction on Catterick by-pass, N York.

Scotland: A74: Single lane traffic on London Road, Mount Vernon, Glasgow. M8: Lane closures at junction 5 (Shotts). A82: Single lane traffic with lights E of Ballachulish Bridge, Argyllshire; temporary diversions.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

"It has taken a woman Prime Minister to revive an institution which discriminates disgracefully against women – the hereditary English peerage", says the Daily Mirror. "The new Viscount Whitelaw has four daughters but no sons, so his title will die with him; what could be more sexist that that?"

Mr Roy Jenkins' resignation as leader of the SDP is "an act of courage and integrity," says the Daily Express. "As the elder statesman of a fledgling but dedicated party, (he) still has much to offer, even if his ultimate dream of premiership must now elude him."

Pollen forecast



	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	6 to 9pm*
Basildon	high	3 to 6pm*
Bath	high	6 to 9pm*
Belfast	low	3 to 6pm
Bradford	high	6 to 9pm
Brighton	high	3 to 6pm*
Carlisle	med	9am to noon*
Darlington	high	midnight to 3am*
Dudley	high	3 to 6pm*
Edinburgh	med	3 to 6pm*
Exeter	med	3 to 6pm
Glasgow	low	3 to 6pm
Hull	high	6 to 9pm
Leeds	high	6 to 9pm
Lincoln	high	3 to 6pm*
Maidstone	med	3 to 6pm*
Norwich	high	3 to 6pm*
Preston	med	noon to 3pm*
Reading	med	3 to 6pm*
Rotherham	high	6 to 9pm
Runcorn	med	noon to 3pm*
Salford	med	noon to 3pm
Southampton	med	3 to 6pm*
Swansea	high	3 to 6pm*
Tewkesbury	high	6 to 9pm*
Warwick	med	3 to 6pm*

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move away SE from Kent and the Channel Isles; all areas will be in a W to NW airstream.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, central S England, E Midlands: Cloudy at first, sunny intervals developing, scattered showers later; wind W to NW, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Rain soon dying out, sunny intervals developing, a few showers later; wind SW to W, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (16 to 64F).

E, central N, NE England, W Midlands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Variable cloud, sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind W or NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals, showers, especially over windward coasts and hills; wind W to NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: showers and sunny intervals; wind NW, fresh; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, showers or longer periods of rain; wind NW, fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: sunny intervals, some rain or showers, chiefly in N; becoming warmer.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SW, fresh, veering NW, strong; Sea moderate, becoming rough. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind SW, fresh to strong, veering NW, fresh; sea moderate, locally rough at first. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to NW, strong, locally gale at first; sea rough, locally very rough at first.

Sun rises: 4.43 am | Sun sets: 9.19 pm
Moon rises: 8.05 am | Moon sets: 12.35 am tomorrow
First Quarter: June 17.

Lighting-up time

London 9.49 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.58 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.30 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.09 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.08 pm to 4.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

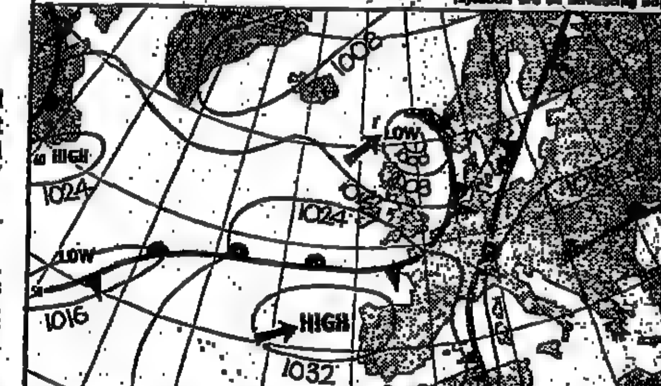
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	11	52	Guernsey	s	14	57
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness	f	13	55
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	s	15	59
Bristol	c	16	61	London	f	17	63
Cardiff	f	16	61	Manchester	c	15	59
Edinburgh	c	13	55	Newcastle	f	15	59
Glasgow	c	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

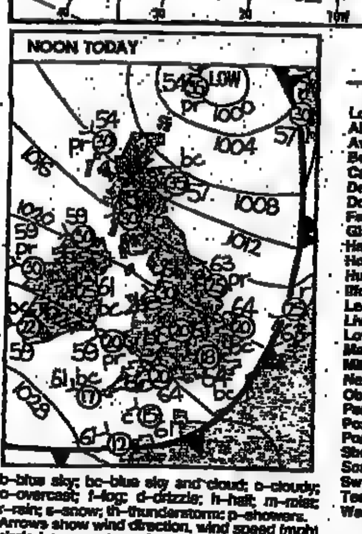
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 61 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 13hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,021 millibars
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

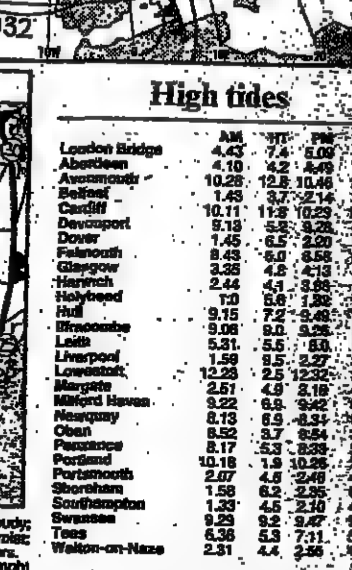
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Coltishall, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Orsay, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Morecambe, 0.4in; highest sunshine: Jersey, 14hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swansea	9.29	9.2	9.47	[illegible]
Tees	6.36	5.3	7.11	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	2.31	4.4	2.55	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

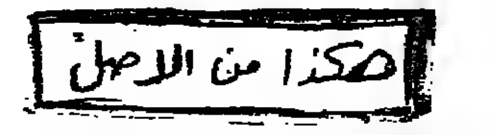
	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	5.3	–	15	59	Bright	Guernsey	12.6	–	18	64	Sunny
Scarboro	9.2	–	16	61	Sunny am	Jersey	14.0	–	18	64	Sunny
Bridlington	12.0	–	17	63	Bright am	Newquay	1.2	–	16	61	Cloudy
Cromer	9.9	–	19	66	Sunny	Ilfracombe	•	–	16	61	Dull
Lowestoft	12.2	–	19	66	Sunny	Tenby	–	.01	14	57	Showers
Clacton	10.4	–	17	63	Sunny	Southport	1.8	.03	14	57	Cloudy
Margate	10.9	–	18	64	Sunny	Morecambe	1.5	.40	15	54	Shwrs pm
Folkestone	11.9	–	17	63	Sunny	Douglas	2.3	.15	12	54	Rain pm
Hastings	12.2	–	16	61	Sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	5.1	.01	16	61	Shwrs pm
Eastbourne	12.3	–	16	61	Sunny	Bristol (Ctr)	6.5	–	16	61	Bright
Worthing	12.1	–	16	61	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctr)	3.4	–	16	61	Bright
Littlehampton	11.0	–	17	63	Sunny	Anglesey	1.3	.05	14	57	Rain pm
Bognor R	11.9	–	16	61	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	2.5	.02	15	59	Rain pm
Southsea	10.2	–	17	63	Sunny am	Manchester	2.6	.02	15	59	Rain pm
Shanklin	10.9	–	15	59	Sunny	Nottingham	5.3	–	17	63	Cloudy
Bournemouth	11.6	–	17	63	Sunny am	N'ctl-o-Tyne	7.8	–	15	59	Sunny am
Poole	10.8	–	17	63	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	1.0	.06	13	55	Rain pm
Weymouth	7.7	–	16	61	Bright am	Glasgow	1.9	.02	15	58	Rain pm
Exmouth	6.0	–	16	61	Cloudy	Tiree	2.9	.22	12	54	Rain pm
Torquay	8.1	–	17	63	Sunny	Stornoway	3.4	.02	11	52	Cloudy
Falmouth	2.8	–	15	59	Dull	Kinloss	6.2	–	15	59	Cloudy
Penzance	4.5	–	17	63	Cloudy	Edinburgh	2.8	.05	16	61	Rain pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	27	81	Copenhgn	f	20	68	Majorca	s	28	82	Rio de Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	25	77	Corfu	f	21	70	Malaga	s	38	100	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	c	28	82	Dallas*	f	28	82	Malta	s	27	81	Salzburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	f	27	81	Dublin	r	13	55	Melbourne	c	13	55	Sao Paulo*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	s	18	64	Dubrovnik	f	24	75	Mexico C*	f	26	79	S Francisco*	s	17	[illegible]
Athens	f	23	73	Faro	s	33	91	Miami*	s	30	86	Santiago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	s	28	82	Milan	f	26	79	Seoul	f	24	[illegible]
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	f	22	72	Montreal*	f	27	81	Singapore	[illegible]	30	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	s	27	81	Moscow	c	22	72	Stockholm	f	23	[illegible]
Beirut	s	25	77	Geneva	c	19	66	Munich	c	17	63	Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	s	22	72	Gibraltar	s	35	95	Nairobi	c	23	73	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	f	24	75	Helsinki	f	20	68	Naples	f	27	81	Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	th	25	77	Hongkong	f	31	88	New Delhi	f	35	95	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	20	68	Innsbruck				New York*				Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	s	14	57	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	f	23	73	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	21	70	Jeddah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oslo	f	19	66	Toronto*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available



صكذا من الاصل

Japanese technology

The Japanese have reached the frontiers of technology in such fields as consumer electronics, robotics, computers, semi-conductors, optical electronics and genetic engineering. Their strength has been to take ideas from outside and successfully mass-produce and market them. Their inventiveness has been in production technology and product design. Can they now move back the frontiers of technology on their own, or does their educational and social system stifle true originality? Bill Johnstone went to find out.

A poster showing hands – robotic and human – holding the world aloft provides a striking advertisement for Expo'85, a Japanese science and technology exhibition to be held in Tsukuba, near Tokyo, in two years' time.

The theme of the international exhibition, which will be a showpiece for the advances made by Japanese scientists, is "science and technology for man at home". That theme is consistent with goals being pursued by technologists all over Japan who are convinced that a technological revolution will take place in the home by the end of the century.

New products from the research laboratories will be used either in the home or be easily accessible from the home. They include: high-quality television with twice as many lines as at the present; discs on which the user can record everything he/she desires, whether that be information, music or video; microcomputers controlling everything in the home from lighting to cooking.

Every home will be linked by high-speed, large-capacity telecommunication circuits. Computer systems, both small and large, will be programmable by the non-technician and respond to his/her verbal commands and, even, handwriting. These areas are the primary subjects of research and development for Japanese industry.

The essence of this technological revolution is digital processing. By this method a piece of information is stored in the form of a O or 1, in a similar way to that used by computers for over 20 years.

The same technology will be used to store every type of domestic information, whatever its source, and transmit it down a cable or across the sky by satellite.

The race towards that goal has started and the West and East are competing to get there first. There is equally intense competition between Japanese companies, as can be seen from the battle between Sony and the Japan Victor Company (JVC) for dominant positions in the video market at home and abroad.

But are the Japanese, once peddlers of cheap junk, now the masters of production technology, able to make the vital step into real innovation? Westerners consider that the Japanese are superb at developing other people's inventions but are incapable of pure research. They are doubtful that Japanese society, where collectivism is encouraged and individualism is not, can be the source of original thinking.

The reality is quite different. While researchers at Sony and Nippon Electric Corporation (NEC) concede their concern and such worries are aired in the Japanese press by manufacturers, the Japanese way of life may be better suited to the management of technology than that of Western countries.

High-quality innovative research on modern, complex technologies is not done by individuals on any substantial scale but by properly managed teams. A recent example of collective innovation was demonstrated by the Japanese semiconductor companies Fujitsu, Hitachi, NEC, Toshiba, Oki and Mitsubishi, which got together at the suggestion of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to develop general-purpose computer systems and advanced silicon production technology. The technology called VLSI (very large-scale integration) allows a substantial number of electronic elements to be packed onto a single microchip.

Three partnerships were formed: between Fujitsu and Hitachi, NEC and Toshiba, and Oki and Mitsubishi. In each case a new computer system was produced. Two groups were formed in the VLSI project-Fujitsu/Hitachi/Mitsubishi and NEC/Toshiba. That project, which finished in 1980 after five years' research at a cost to the Japanese government of yen 30,000m (about £80m), was to generate over 700 patents and put the Japanese ahead of the Americans, who had dominated the semiconductor market for a decade.

So refined was the production technology developed in the five years that 256,000 bits of information can now be stored on a single chip-the 256K RAM (Random Access Memory)-and within the next few years there will be a large-scale production of chips with a capacity of over one million.

The theory that Japanese industry is controlled by MITI and the country is run like Japan Incorporated, with a board of directors made up of Japanese bureaucrats, is popular, particularly among Americans. Professor Gene Gregory of Sophia University in Tokyo is an American who has studied the Japanese at close quarters and does not subscribe to this theory. However, he is convinced that the West must respond to the challenge of technology management as positively as the Japanese if it is to succeed. It is not investment which is always of paramount importance, since the Japanese have lagged behind in this field, but rather the management of the technology.

That management involves MITI in all major policy decisions. The ministry is very influential but has had a few notable failures – the growth of the home car manufacturing base, which it disliked, and the rivalry between the two Japanese video tape formats, VHS and Betamax. MITI is prepared to direct industry and in turn industry is amenable in a way which is quite alien to the American style of company management.

However, Professor Gregory claims in a recently published paper that the Japanese government support for research and development (R&D) remained conspicuously low through the 1960s and the 1970s, although industry made remarkable progress.

Nevertheless, the amount of money devoted by the Japanese to R&D has been rising steadily for a decade and reached an estimated 6,000,000m yen in the last fiscal year. According to the Japan Machinery Exporters' Association, this R&D finance comes largely from the private sector. Its contribution to R&D is now 70 per cent. In the US, West Germany, France and Britain the ratio of private to public R & D finance is almost 1:1.

The principal drive of this Japanese effort and investment is to manufacture high-technology products for the non-technical user. The most futuristic of these projects being termed the Fifth Generation Computer.

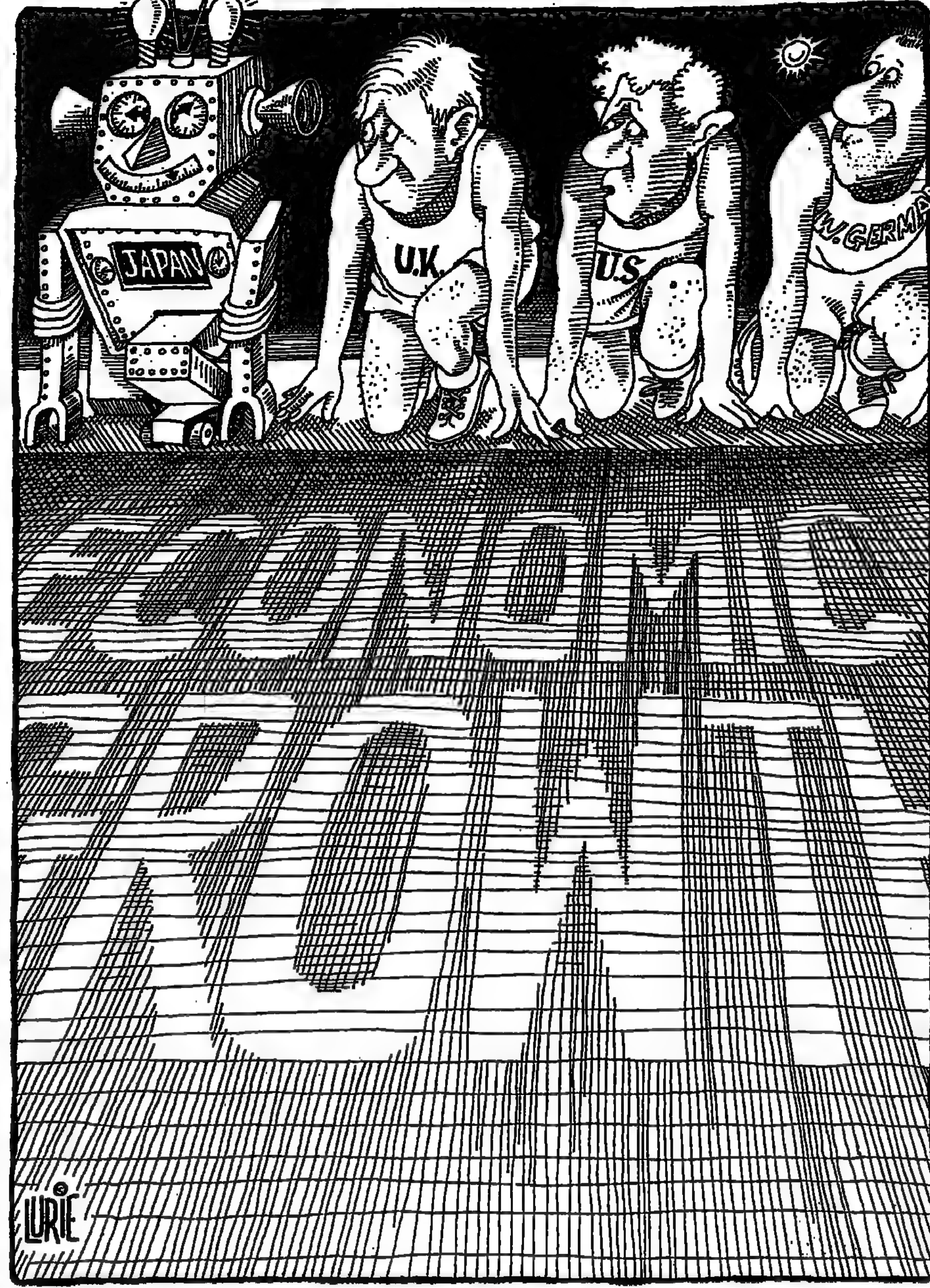
This project, which involves the US, Japan and most of the developed European nations, including Britain, will result in the design of computers which will not only be fast but will respond to voice, touch and simple human commands. They will have built in intelligence – called artificial intelligence (AI) – which will allow the computer to have a memory similar to that of a human being, enabling it to make independent decisions based on its own experience.

Whether it is too ambitious to expect the Fifth Generation Computer project to be successfully completed in 10 years, as is the aim, nobody know, but the Japanese are giving it a try.

Fundamental to its sucess, and to that of every other technical project in which the Japanese are engaged, is standardization. Without international cooperation in the early stages of these projects, different companies and different countries will go their own way and compete with incompatible designs, which will reduce the export potential of any developed technology. This potential is a primary ingredient in any successful Japanese venture, particularly in consumer electronics.

To that end JVC, which is developing its own high-density digital tape on which can be stored millions of bits of information, is negotiating with a number of multinational companies in an effort to ensure that standardization is agreed at an early stage.

Robots will assist in the manufacture of future technological products, many of which may be made of ceramics and new forms of plastic. Biotechnology could provide the energy and the foodstuffs to fuel a new high-technology miracle.



ON OTHER PAGES Consumer electronics, Office automation, Robots II. Computers, Biotechnology IV. Space, Telecommunications V. Ceramics, Magnetic levitation, Cars, Energy VI. Steel, Finance VII.

The house of the future, peppered with electronics

No other sector in the Japanese high-technology market has generated as much competition inside Japan, and been the source of so much ill-feeling directed at Japan from abroad, as consumer electronics. High quality, mass produced audio and video products have caused European and American manufacturers to review their entire production procedures. In the last decades substantial inroads have been made by the Japanese into overseas television and stereo markets, particularly in West Germany, France, Britain and the United States.

Japanese innovations in consumer electronics, apart from the skills developed in production and quality control, have been refined in the area of product marketing. The Sony success with the portable stereo 'Walkman' tape recorder, which has been emulated in some form by every major competitor, is the most recent example. A new market for small screen colour television sets, created by the Japanese in Europe because of the Telefunken patent on the British and German television system (PAL), which prevented the import of foreign colour televisions above 20", is another prime example of the Japanese product innovation.

The product and not the technology is the aim of most R & D projects for Japanese companies and there is fierce competition to be first on the market. Home, or consumer, electronics is potentially the most important growth area in high technology and is commanding a great deal of attention since it is in this sector that attractive packaged products are essential to success.

That growth will come about because of the increase in leisure time and the high cost of energy, while advances in telecommunications will make communication between homes and offices simple and cheap. The home of the future, which is the subject of research by all the major Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers, will be peppered with electronic devices, most of them using digital technology – where all information is represented by electrical pulses similar to the techniques refined in computers. The typical home would have a high definition colour television set, and erasible video or audio disc, compacty disc/tape and a microcomputer.

High definition television is an essential ingredient of this new home. The set will not just be the principal display for video films, whether supplied by disc or tape, but also of electronic mail and newspages of videotex, which will depend heavily on good resolution television technology. To that end, NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), the national broadcasting company of Japan, has spent the past 12 years developing its 1125-line television system, twice the number of lines normally used in Japan.

High definition TV, erasable audio discs, microcomputers will be a way of life

The project, conducted in collaboration with Sony, Ikegami, Hitachi and Panasonic among others, has now reached the stage where test transmissions will take place next year using the NHK channels on the Japanese direct broadcasting satellite. The system can be extended to one using 2,000 lines. Dr Makoto Kikuchi, director of research at Sony, says: "We believe that the television set will become a much more complicated and much more sophisticated system as part of the new communication systems of the future. So we must prepare. The general direction is to improve the picture lines and the picture element".

Not all Japanese consumer electronic manufacturers are agreed on how the new market can best be exploited. Sony has decided that at this stage there is no consumer market for the video disc, although it is using the technology as a teaching aid. JVC, on the other hand, has just launched its own video disc in competition with the technologies of Philips of Holland and RCA of America.

The JVC video disc uses the changes in electrical capacitance, detected by a diamond stylus as it moves around the disc, as the means of extracting the information contained on it. Each disc, about the size of an LP, contains hundreds of tiny holes or pits which represent the encoded information contained on the record. The diamond stylus passes over the disc which rotates at between 750 and 900 rpm, depending on the television system – PAL for Britain and West Germany, SECAM for France, and NTSC for the United States and Japan.

The same players, properly adapted, can be used to play high quality audio discs. The main drive of the consumer electronic manufacturers is to cater for information dissemination, a market which has not yet been fully tapped anywhere in the world. The Japanese, with their talent for penetrating even the most competitive markets, as demonstrated by their success in the United States, wish to ensure that their products are internationally acceptable.

To that end JVC, which has developed the world's first digital compact cassette capable of recording one hour on each side, is making strenuous efforts to get agreement on an international standard. The information on the cassette is so densely packed that music on it can be accompanied by still pictures or graphics. Sony has also launched a compact disc.

Both JVC and Sony technologies are to be developed in such a fashion that information culled from any source, whether it represents a picture, sound or information for a microcomputer, can be processed the same way. The digital signal processing developed for the compact disc is one of the technologies which will make many other developments possible.

"Digital signal processing will revolutionize many phases of electronics", Dr Kikuchi says. "The compact disc is the combination of two technologies from Philips and Sony. The contribution by Sony is in the digital signal processing. For example, one signal is divided into, say, ten parts and these are distributed in different places. If part of the signal is missing then we can extrapolate and reconstruct it."

The results of the Japanese five-year programme on the technology of VLSI (very large scale integration) has been harnessed by the consumer electronics manufacturers. This VLSI technique allows large numbers of components to be concentrated on one microchip.

According to Dr Kikuchi: "If we did not have VLSI this (compact disc) could not be put into a small system. I believe that the future of the compact disc is very wide and that it will be improved in its operation by the use of microprocessors".

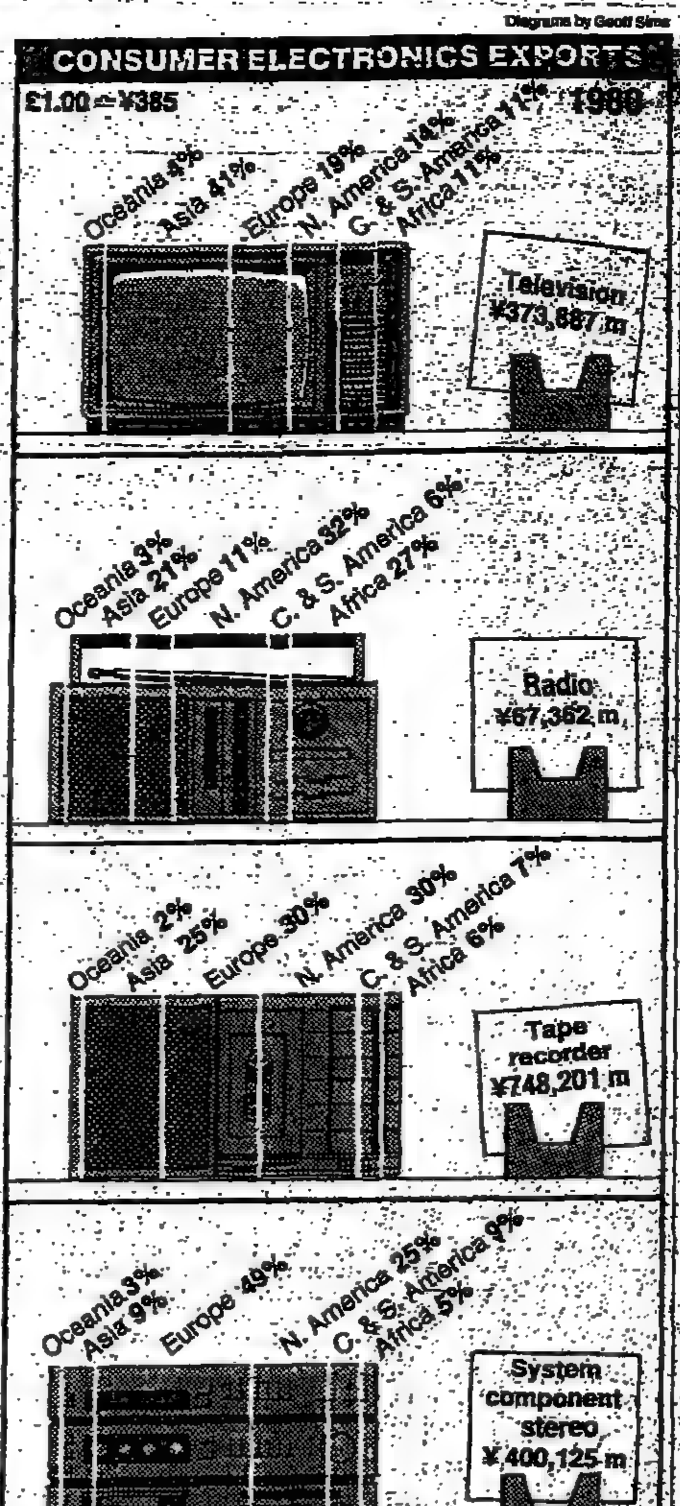
The role of the home electronics devices will change in the near future as microcomputer penetration increases. The Sony-Philips compact disc technology could, like the JVC high density tape, become the storage area for information used by the home computer. Sony is currently engaged in researching that possibility.

High density tape recording is also being investigated by Sony. Instead of the recording signal being placed along the length of the tape, the information is laid like railway sleepers across the width of the tape using a technique called perpendicular recording.

Opto-electronics will also play a vital part in consumer electronics development. Digitalized electrical signals represented by light pulses not only ensure good reproduction, but in this form they can be transmitted at high speed over fibre optic cables.

Bill Johnstone

Diagrams by Geoff Sims



Thirty-four per cent of Japan's consumer electronic exports went to Europe in 1980, 26 per cent to North America, 24 per cent to Asia, six per cent each to Africa and to Central and South America, and four per cent to Oceania.

How the office caught up with technology

The Japanese, far more than most other people, demonstrate the herd instinct when a national consensus on some issue of new development arises. This trait explains in part why Japanese businesses, for the past three years, have been stampeded into what is dubbed the office automation or OA boom.

The consensus was, and is, that Japan lags seriously behind in improving the productivity of its white collar work force, the "salarymen" and "office ladies", who still are obliged to pour green tea when visitors arrive.

With stable, but low, growth ahead, managers could no longer ignore the office. Fortunately, this conclusion coincided with the development of technology which transformed Japan's large electrical companies into world-class contenders in microelectronics, the foundation on which office automation is now strategically perched.

Like many past booms in Japan, this one was sparked by what had happened in the United States. In 1977 an American researcher shocked the Japanese business community with a study indicating that during the 1960s, before office automation took hold, American productivity in manufacturing rose by 90 per cent. Office productivity, however, increased by only four per cent.

The handwriting, so to speak, was on the wall. Japanese business had been through one computerization boom, dubbed the MIS boom for management information systems. This began in 1965 and ran out of steam three years later except in such industries as banking and insurance. In any case, MIS was more concerned with putting information in the hands of management, not making clerical staff more efficient.

Looking around their overstaffed headquarters and cumbersome procedures in the late 1970s, however, Japanese managers concluded that Japan's performance on productivity was probably identical to that in the United States a decade earlier.

In 1979 there were only 1,000 word processors (Japanese language) being used in Japan, compared with 470,000 in the United States. This meant one per 23,740 Japanese white collar workers, versus one for 105 in America. There was one small business computer per 701, versus one for 495 in the United States. One of the few things Japan led in was facsimile machines which can transmit images, including the Japanese language, by telephone.

The gap has much to do with the differences in Japanese and United States management style, a topic which has itself produced a see-saw flurry of interest in the last few years.

There are few job descriptions when people are taken on by a Japanese company. Hence the difficulty in coming up with, say, computer work stations designed for people with specific functions. Whereas American managers like to work in separate offices, communicating through secretaries, Japanese offices are open groupings where most communication is verbal, not in the form of memos, and files of documents are less important.

Nevertheless, managers and manufacturers alike saw that future technology could help solve such pressing problems as working in a very inefficient mother tongue. Notable achievements could be cited in areas where automation was pursued vigorously.

OA thus became a sort of rallying call for movement, even if directions were not clearly defined. A quango called the Institute of Office Automation appeared in 1982. Industry associations have sponsored dozens of OA exhibitions and fairs.

The boom began in earnest in 1980, when the movement was enshrined by the government in a far reaching (though somewhat fanciful) 1980 Ministry of International Trade and Industry "vision" for Japan in the 1990s as a future "information society". The concept covers all aspects of life in Japan, including factory automation and modernizing the distribution system.

Virtually every electronic equipment manufacturer has since joined in, for good reason. While traditional items like television sets and washing machines had reached a peak, the OA market grew from nil to an expected 1,000,000m yen (about £2,625m) in sales of everything from personal and business computers (nearly all personal computer sales are to businesses, rather than individuals) to facsimile machines. By 1985 the market should triple, according to the OA institute.

The OA industry consists of half a dozen makers of large-scale integrators, six producers of business computers, 30 companies making personal computers (not all brand names, however), 47 companies offering 160 varieties of a Japanese language word processor, 10 makers of facsimile machines, and five companies in the telecommunications business.

Competition is fierce. With few exceptions the fight, especially for personal computers (now growing by 30 per cent a year), word processors (up 200 per cent per year), is a domestic affair. Foreign companies have taken only a small share of the Japanese market. Likewise, Japanese attempts to branch into such fertile markets as the United States have met with little success. The barrier for both sides is computer software, by far OA's most critical problem in Japan, and each other's language.

The ideal total system for a Japanese company – none so far exist – would communicate, process, store and finally give the answer in Japanese. Nor is the climate ideal for full-scale moves into office work stations. Even the NEC Corporation, the biggest in the business, admits a lag in introducing its own ideas of a total system. The indications are that progress in small and medium size companies will be even more difficult.

The potential buyer still faces regulations by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, limiting the use for data transmission (including facsimile) of such things as telephones in private branch exchanges. Standardization is still nascent. The results are that buying has tended to be piecemeal so far.

Advances are being made slowly in the area of software, though more rapidly in the area of Japanese language word processing. The problems revolve around how to input the language. One recent solution is a device which recognizes characters as they are written on a pad. Voice input is being tried. How to get the machine to answer questions using Japanese characters, selected from a range of tens of thousands of possibilities, is a separate problem.

By 1990, however, the Japanese office should look quite different. The number of work stations off all types linking people to office systems should have improved to about one to four by then instead of the one to twenty or thirty now, according to Mr Hitoshi Watanabe, vice-president of NEC.

What office automation will do to Japan's still relatively stable employment system or management style, remains to be seen.

Richard Hanson



Using the colour developing unit on the new Canon NP500 copier, one element of office automation

The onward march of the robots

The Japanese are probably the world's greatest robot enthusiasts. In only 15 years, since Japan's first deal to import robot technology from the pioneering US company Unimation, the nation has built up an impressive total of more than 150 robot manufacturers and has installed two to three times as many robots as the United States itself, and 10 times as many as West Germany, its closest European rival.

The exact number of units in operation is hard to estimate because of problems of definition. Most Western analysts put Japan's total at between 10,000 and 15,000 units, while Japanese estimates are more often in the region of 80,000 to 100,000.

The discrepancy lies in the fact that the Japanese are the world's worst at labelling even such things as overhead cranes as robots. This ignores the key attribute necessary for robot status, which is the capacity for rapid reprogramming to handle a variety of tasks. Sometimes, in Japan, this is an innocent over-liberal use of the word. Occasionally it is an attempt to boost sales of an otherwise unimpressive product. Both tendencies reinforce the notion that, for the Japanese, robots have a favourable image.

There have been few signs in Japan of the fears about the introduction of robots common in the West. This can be accounted for largely by the fact that in Japan robots have been introduced within an environment of comparatively smooth economic growth and low unemployment, combined with good labour-management relations. Management has also "sold" robots skilfully by stressing their benefits, such as the freeing of workers from dirty and dangerous jobs, and by avoiding any direct linkage with suspension of employment.

This has worked especially well in large companies where workers have faith in the protection offered by their "lifetime employment system", and readily accept reallocation to alternative jobs where necessary. The Japanese have also grown to like their international status as leaders in robotics applications, and well-publicized research on the use of robots for such chores as nuclear power station inspection work and coal-mining has helped to nurture the public's positive attitudes.

One of the latest such projects is being coordinated by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and calls for an expenditure of 20,000m yen (about £52m) over the next eight years on the development of robots for use in hazardous environments.

Only recently, however, have the Japanese finally started having doubts about the onward march of robots.

A survey of 1,568 business corporations in April by the Economic Planning Agency found that 13.2 per cent of manufacturers believed that employment would decline sharply, and 69.4 per cent believed it would decline to some extent, in the foreseeable future, as a direct result of robot introduction.

It is also now recognized that small companies are increasingly using robots to reduce labour costs, and workers laid off in this sector often have little union protection against dismissals. The spirit of compromise prevails, however, as illustrated by a unique agreement signed between Nissan and its workers.

This March the vehicle manufacturer promised to give full consideration to the possible impact on its employees when new technology is introduced, and agreed it would "not fire or lay off any of its employees for reasons concerned with the introduction of technological innovations."

Even the policy document on the subject issued by Sohyo, the general council of trade unions of Japan, acknowledges that "restricting introduction of new technology . . . often involves difficulties, as such technology is usually adopted in the midst of severe inter-firm competition" and advises flexibility on the issue by its members.

The only really radical proposal was made, last year, by the Komeito opposition party, which called for a "robot tax" to be levied to compensate affected employees, but no action has been forthcoming.

Robots were first used in volume in Japan in the motor industry. Initially these were mainly welding robots, but in recent years more and more of the assembly lines are being automated by the addition of spray-painting and sealing units. In some of the most advanced factories inspection and maintenance work is the only substantial task remaining for humans, and even some of these jobs will soon be automated as improved sensor devices and monitoring systems are gradually added.

The fastest growing area of robot installation at present is in manufacturing industries, where the principal challenge is in the robotization of assembly processes. Assembly robots have arrived in a variety of shapes and forms, but usually feature some sort of handling device, either built on to an "arm" waving varying degrees of dexterity, or suspended within a box-like frame. Designers have sought a configuration which offers flexible access across the widest possible work table, while keeping the required installation space for the robot itself to a minimum, an especially important consideration in Japan, where factory space is often very limited.

A particularly successful design is the Scara assembly robot developed by Dr Hiroshi Makino, of Yamanashi University. The Scara features only four "degrees of freedom," yet closely approaches the optimum design in terms of the flexibility and accuracy necessary for the majority of assembly tasks.

Trends in design are being greatly influenced by changes in manufacturing requirements, where product cycles are becoming increasingly short and items are required in ever smaller batches.

The ability to provide flexibility in the manufacturing processes is thus of growing importance in reducing equipment and investment costs and in increasing competitiveness, and is one of the reasons why the introduction of robots is seen to be so vital.

The ultimate goal in the assembly field is the achievement of the FMS (flexible manufacturing system). Here, a certain level of conventional automation will probably remain, especially in the form of conveyor systems, but will operate in combination with an assortment of handling and assembly robots, linked to advanced electronics control systems.

There have already been big advances in this direction. Fanuc Ltd has established a world lead in the development of NC (numerical control) machines, the reprogrammable electronic control systems which direct the robot's operations, and several factories are now experimenting with systems capable of 24-hour unmanned operations.

Japan holds a lead in terms of the diversity of its robot applications, and has amassed a wealth of experience across a wide range of development work. But despite this progress, most of its technology is based on US imports. In addition, the control systems and other software necessary for the management of robots have now become a more crucial development requirement than the hardware itself.

Aware of this trend, Japan is already diverting more research and development to software programmes, and to research into such fields as vision and ultra-sound sensors which will make robots more "intelligent". Japan is also entering into more international tie-ups involving technology exchange. The Japanese themselves believe that the US, in particular, remains a formidable competitor, and their biggest concern these days is that they do not fall at the software hurdle.

Roy Garner

Maxell. The magnetic force.

In April 1984 a major new force reaches the U.K., the £25 million Maxell video tape plant opens for business in Telford, Shropshire.

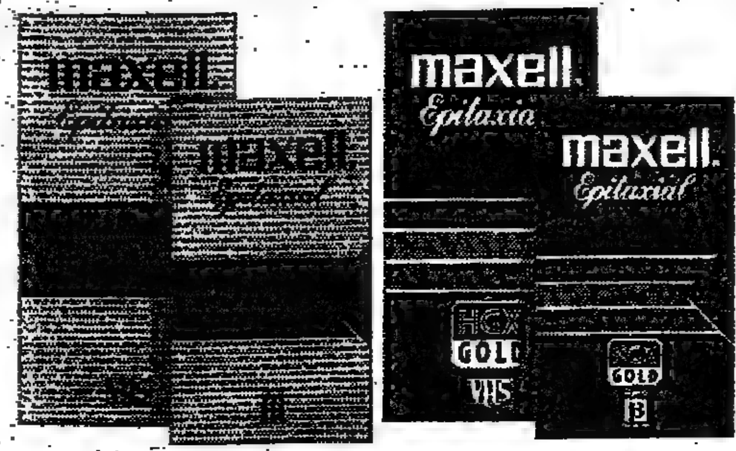
The building of the factory says much about Maxell's commitment to the U.K., the remarkable success of Maxell's advertising here, and the phenomenal growth of the company since it started in Japan in 1961.

Currently Maxell is Japan's fastest-growing company, exporting some 60% of its products throughout the world, and achieving sales last year in excess of 133 billion yen.

The Telford plant supplements Maxell's factories in Japan and in Georgia, U.S.A; the company also has sales offices in Tokyo and other major Japanese cities, New York, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuwait.

Vickers Da Costa, stockbrokers specialising in Far East industry, have this to say about Maxell: "Maxell have the advantage of excellent brand image gained in audio tape markets and certainly the best magnetic materials technology in Japan...we expect the best growth to be achieved by Maxell."

Maxell's success is based not merely on its superior technology and the quality of its products, but also an excellent team spirit at all levels, equal opportunities to achieve senior positions, and a common determination to succeed.



In opening a factory in the U.K., Maxell will not merely be moving to the country with the highest growth in video tapes, but forming a base for all their video exports to the EEC.

It's a move which will consolidate Maxell's success to date, and bring real benefits to the U.K. economy.

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The computer that thinks for itself

The latest and most ambitious Japanese electronics project, which has captured the attention of the industrialized countries, is the so called Fifth Generation Computer. The ten-year programme, which began last year and has motivated the British into an attempt at emulation, could mean a revolution in computer technology.

The original idea of Von Neumann, the man credited with inventing the computer system on which the present designs are based, requires to be revamped. The change is necessary because computers will be used in the future by ordinary people with minimum or no technical education.

The Institute for New Generation Computer Technology (ICOT), which was created in April 1982 to spearhead the Japanese effort in this field, says: "An environment will have to be created in which man and the computer find it easy to communicate freely using a wide variety of information media, such as speech, text and graphics, representing man's natural ways of communicating information".

This generic change in computer design means that the devices will have an in-built intelligence, or artificial intelligence (AI), allowing them to make decisions based on their experiences and memory. This would be necessary in responding correctly to voice commands, where the same word could be said dozens of different ways but must be acceptable to the computer.

The Fifth Generation Computer project was launched last year and is now being researched and co-ordinated by the members of the new institute. They are the government's Electrotechnical Laboratory (ETL), Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT), the public telecommunications company, and eight privately owned corporations – Fujitsu, Nippon Electric Corporation (NEC), Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Toshiba, Oki, Matsushita and Sharp. The project, which is expected to cost at least yen 100,000 million (about £262m), is divided into three phases of development.

These phases are meant to ensure that a gradual design of a 'super user friendly' computer system will take place before the end of the century. Data must be able to be fed into the system without the need of complex input procedures. That can be achieved by sophisticated optical character reading – either typed or handwritten – and by voice.

Japan embarked on the road towards its Fifth Generation Computer project over a decade ago, when its semiconductor and computer manufacturers set out to compete with the electronic market leaders in the United States. To achieve that, another three-phased project, each phase about four of five years in length, was launched.

The first was to develop ordinary computers to bring Japan into line with the US, the second, which finished in 1980, was to develop Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) chip technology, allowing high concentration on a single microchip, and the third, which is still in progress, was to develop sophisticated software. The first part required the cooperation of six computer/semiconductor manufacturers. Fujitsu, in partnership with Hitachi, designed the "M" series computers. NEC and Toshiba produced the ACOS system, and Oki and Mitsubishi the COSMOS series. The second phase of that programme was even more successful. By 1980, Fujitsu, Hitachi and Mutsubishi in one partnership and NEC and Toshiba in another were able to produce the technology which would allow 256,000 bits of information to be concentrated on a microchip. That product is called the 256K RAM (Random Access Memory).

The Fifth Generation Computer project is typical of the long-term planning which has successfully guided Japanese industry over the last 20 years and frustrated Western competitors at the same time.

According to ICOT: "In Japan, research and development has hitherto been aimed at catching up with the technologies of the US and the advanced European nations. With Japanese technical achievements, however, the US and the advanced European nations have become wary of providing leading technologies and we fear that the old style of catching-up research and development will become more and more difficult."

Japan wishes to encourage international co-operation at an early stage so that any computer system which may result from the project would have export potential. It has, however, resisted the temptation to segregate the project and have specific research pursued by particular countries. According to ICOT, the project is "destined to provide Japan with the role of promoting the development of leading and innovative technologies ahead of the rest of the world".

Many representatives from the developed world converged on Tokyo last October to discuss the Fifth Generation Computer project. About 100 university researchers, engineers and government representatives from 14 countries, including the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Canada, Italy and Sweden, attended.

In parallel with this visionary project the Japanese are actively researching to improve existing technology and build what are called super-computers.

There is a sharp contrast between the users of the Fifth Generation Computers and those of the super-computers. The former will be able to be used by, in fact are designed for, the non-technical specialist, whereas the super-computers are to be designed and built for the professionals who find the current speed of computation too slow.

Typical areas where they would be used, because computational time is measured in hundreds of hours, are aerospace, in aerodynamic simulation of aircraft design; nuclear technology, in the analysis of the safety of nuclear reactors; and in sophisticated atmospheric research.

The first and most important part of the super-computer research is identifying new materials which can be used in parallel with silicon to speed up the computational processes. The use of gallium arsenide as a semiconductor material is being researched by almost every Japanese electronics company. The material is able to compute at high speed and to operate at a higher frequency. Fujitsu has gone a stage further by inventing a gallium arsenide "sandwich." The device is called a high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) and works as fast as its nearest rival, the Josephson junction, when operated at liquid nitrogen temperature of minus 196 degrees C. Both devices are able to function at high speed because of their superconductivity at low temperature.

Both the HEMT and t[he] Josephson junction requ[ire] cooling. These are the cruc[ial] areas of research for the succe[ss] of the super computer.

Bill Johnston

RESPONSIVE TO THE COMMAND OF THE NON-TECHNICAL USER

Voice
Handwritten
Keyboard
Tape
Disc
FIFTH GENERATION COMPUTER
Expert decision maker
Engineering advice
Control automation
Design microchips
Information source
Medical advice
Electronic mail

VISION OF THE FUTUR[E]

Broadcasting satellite
PACKAGED MEDIA
Video cassette
Digital compact cassette
Video disc
Compact disc
CABLE MEDIA
Optical-fibre network
HOME SYSTEM
High definition TV
Tuner
Audio compact disc player
Video cassette/disc player
Microcomputer
Cable/satellite TV processor
Digital compact cassette/disc player
Telephone terminal
Microcomputer
Digital compact cassette/disc player
PERSONAL ENTERTAINMENT/ WORKSTATION
Digital compact cassette/disc player
OUTDOOR
Mobile radio communication
CAR AUDIO

Source: JVC

The home of the future will become the nucleus of entertainment and be used for business a far greater degree than before. Eventually people may work regularly from hom[e] connected by cable or satellite to their office.

A rapid advance in biological wizardry

Biotechnology, or genetic engineering, has been "targeted" by Japan, as well as other nations, as one of the most promising "new" industries for the two final decades of the twentieth century. After what was perceived as a slow start, Japan is finding the gap between itself and the West is much smaller than many suspected.

The fruits of genetic engineering – such wonder drugs as artificially produced Interferon and insulin – are still in the testing stage in Japan. It is now thought by many, however, that some traditionally strong industries, like fermentation of rice into sake and soyabeans into curd, provide a more useful stepping stone into advanced molecular biology than was previously thought.

In size Japan's pharmaceutical and chemicals industries are no match for the giants of the West. They have, however, honed their skills, and in some areas are world leaders. Japan boasts the biggest producers of antibiotics in the world. One little recognized, but nearly unique, advantage a number of these companies possess is a diversified product line, stretching across all the potential boundaries of genetic engineering. It is not uncommon to find food and beverage, chemical and pharmaceutical divisions coexisting comfortably under one roof.

Such is the case at Kyowa Hakko, a leader in fermentation technology which made its mark in the early 1950s when it fermented L-Lysine, ranked as the most important of the eight essential amino acids that cannot be synthesized by the human body. That was considered impossible at the time, but much of the world's feed grain now depends on it.

Kyowa was the first in Japan to receive approval for large scale production of Beta-Interferon. Developed with Genentech, of the US, it began clinical tests for viruses and cancer on human beings at ten hospitals in April. Other Japanese companies are following suit.

Biotechnology has enjoyed a publicity "boom" in Japan during the last few years, mainly as a convenient tag for the securities industry, as it boosted the stocks of an array of so-called "high-tech" companies. Japanese interest was sparked by reports of cancer cures in the United States. One company in particular, Genentech, a pioneer in Interferon, in which Japanese companies have a stake, produced a spectacular public stock offering.

Advances in biotechnology have been much more rapid than previously expected, both inside and outside Japan. The response to "biotechnology fever", as one official describes it, has been to stir a number of government agencies and ministries into action. Nearly all the government sections now mandated to look at biotechnology are less than a year old.

About a dozen companies are pulling ahead in research and development, either on their own or in cooperation with foreign companies. However, at a general level, businessmen and government officials are still at the stage of organizing integrated and systematic research and development activities. The first order of business has been to identify the weaknesses which Japan must overcome. One critical factor was the slowness of the government itself in drawing up appropriate guidelines and standards for conducting recombinant DNA experiments. The National Institutes of Health in the United States announced their guidelines in 1976. Similar guidelines were not released in Japan until 1979.

In addition, companies have an insufficient number of competent researchers. A lack of fundamental research is considered Japan's Achilles' heel. One compensating factor, however, has been the contribution of Japanese researchers working abroad in developing biotechnology who have in some cases facilitated technological transfers back to Japan.

A look at how Japan is organizing itself, however, is instructive in the light of its record of building "high-tech" industries into world class competitors. Biotechnology has weighed on the mind of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) for several years. It was selected in the latter half of the 1970s as an officially designated "next generation industry", after an exhaustive national "think-in" organized by MITI and designed to establish a consensus on which strategic industries needed help.

MITI, whose job it is to set these type of "visions" of industrial policy, came up with three, the other two being new materials (fine ceramics, for one) and new electronics (leap-frogging into fifth generation computers).

For biotechnology, it has established three projects, each lasting nine or ten years, which involve a large number of private companies and government laboratories in research on recombinant DNA, the centre of most attention because of its potentially wide applications in medicine and beyond, bioreactors, and large-scale mammalia cell cultures.

Of the yen 104,000m (£280m) MITI would like to spend [on] the next generation of industr[ies] this decade, over yen 30,00[0m] should go to biotechnolog[y]. Compared with past MI[TI] projects, this is a modest su[m], especially since the gover[n]ment's "seed money" is to [be] spread among a very lar[ge] number of companies.

This is not the only mon[ey] the government will spend [on] biotechnology, however. T[he] Science and Technology Age[n]cy, Ministry of Health a[nd] Welfare, Ministry of Educatio[n], Ministry of Agriculture a[nd] assorted quangos also ha[ve] budgets, though most of the[m] are small.

One very rough guess is th[at] the total will be about £30m t[his] year, £10m more than the s[um] earmarked for biotechnology [in] Britain. What is certain is th[at] private industry, without mu[ch] urging, will be spending co[n]siderably more.

Richard Hans[on]



Playing the game

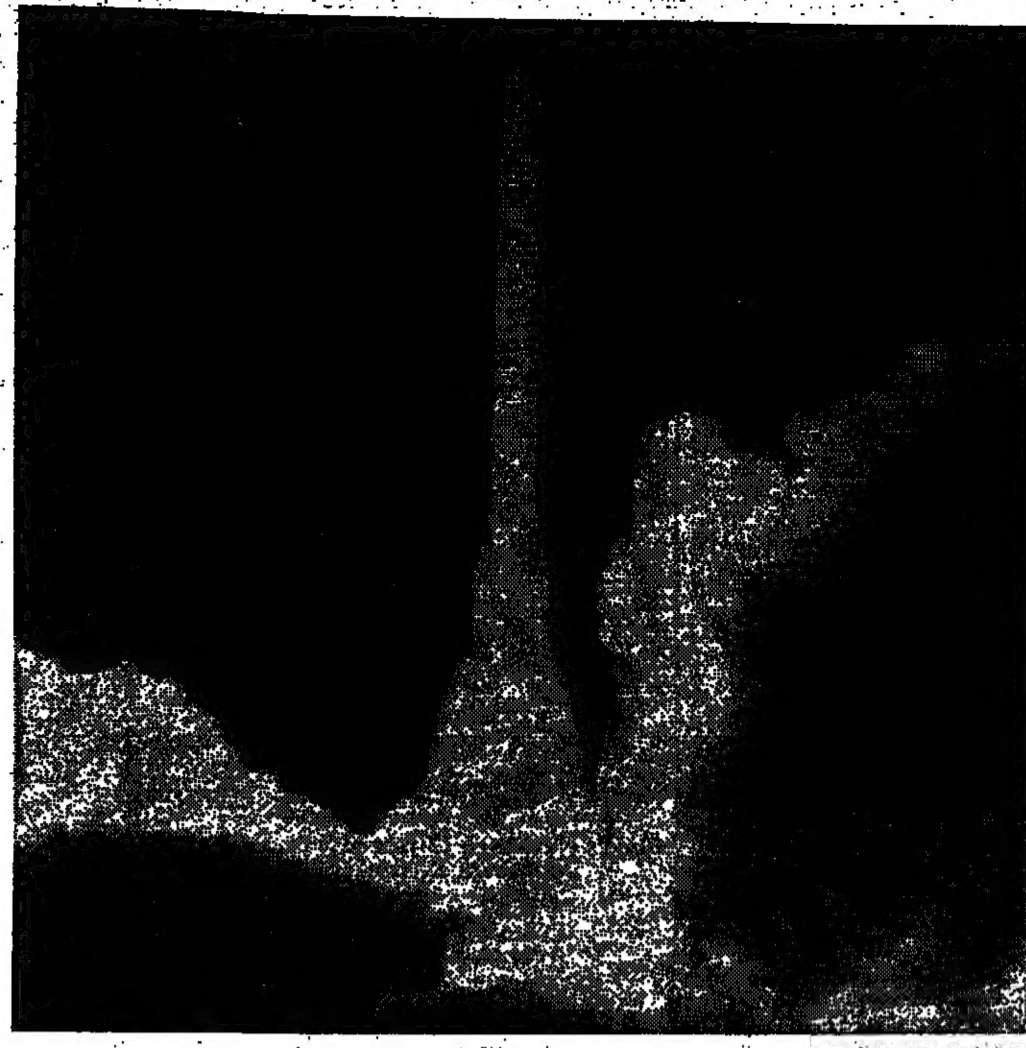
While other children of their age paint pictures and learn the alphabet, the five-year-olds (left) at a kindergarten in Tomizu near Tokyo learn how to operate computers. On the right a worker puts the finishing touch to a robot in a plant belonging to Kobe Steel. In both computers and robots the Japanese are among the front runners in the technology race with the West. They are working on a "fifth generation" of computers and have installed more robots than any other country.





هكذا من الاصل

Going into orbit with a technical first in satellites

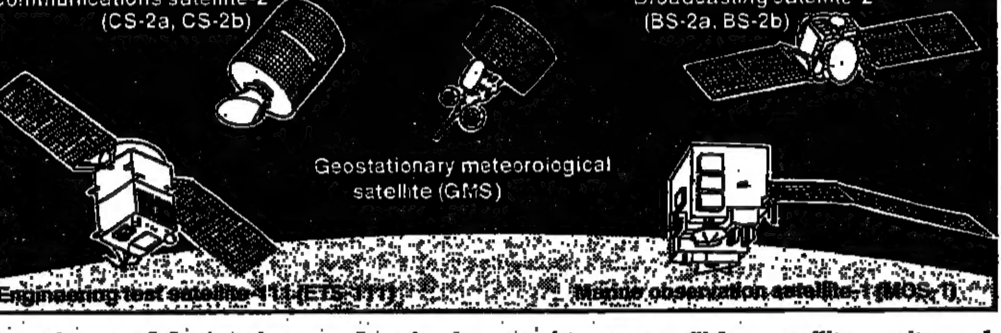






Present, past and future. Blast-off for Japan's first operational communications satellite from Tanegashima Island last February (left). *The 350 kg satellite is equipped with a communication capacity equal to more than 3,000 telephone* circuits. Its forerunner was the Kiku satellite (centre), launched in 1978. On a more earthly level (left), the theme of Expo '85, an international exhibition to be held in Tsukuba in two years' time, will be the technological revolution in the home.

On February 4 the Japanese took an important step towards harnessing their budding space technology. Using their own rocket, the N-11, they launched their first operational communications satellite, CS-2a, into geostationary orbit (36,000km above the earth) from Tanegashima Space Centre, on Kyushu's Tanegashima Island. In August a second satellite, CS-2b, will be put into orbit and thus complete an important stage in Japanese telecommunications development.



Although small in comparison to satellites launched over America and those soon to be in orbit over Europe, the satellite is a technical first. The craft is using what is termed quasi-millimetre wave technology. These radio waves are shorter than those of microwave – which will also be used by the satellite for communication – and they do not interfere with microwaves. That feature is extemely important since Japan uses microwave links quite extensively in its communications network.

NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone) has been conducting intensive research into satellite communication for domestic use since 1967. By 1972 that research had been concentrated at the corporation's laboratory at Yokosuka. An experimental communications satellite was launched in 1977 by the United States on a Delta rocket.

The satellite, named Sakura, was the forerunner of the present series and allowed NTT to conduct its final tests on microwave and quasi-millimetre waves.

The space industry in Japan is very much in its infancy and the technological expertise which is now being developed in the country has evolved with the assistance of the Americans – principally General Electric, RCA, Ford Aerospace and Hughes.

The CS-2 series satellites are small and light due to the limitation of the weight – 350 kilograms – which the N-11 rocket can lift into geostationary orbit. The satellite will have six quasi-millimetre wave transponders, each capable of carrying 480 telephone circuits. There will also be two microwave transponders equivalent to 192 telephone circuits.

Since 1970 22 satellites have been successfully launched for scientific, meteorological testing, broadcasting and communication purposes. By 1986 satellites will have been launched for engineering, broadcasting meteorological and marine uses.

The next major phase is the launch of Japan's direct broadcasting satellite next February. The satellite, BS-2a, will have four television channels. The national broadcasting corporation of Japan (NHK) will operate two channels, a new open university is expected to be given another and the fourth will be commercial. A second broadcasting satellite is to be launched at least two years after the first.

Japan's interest in space became more resolute in 1978 when the Space Activities Commission (SAC), formed a decade earlier to advise the Prime Minister, published its policy for space. Called *Outline of Japan's Space Development Policy*, it set out the basic philosophy which was to provide the framework for the Japanese space programme for the next 15 years.

There are a number of organizations in Japan involved in researching different aspects of space and satellite technology. The Science and Technology Agency (STA), a secretariat of SAC, runs a research laboratory, the National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL), at Kakuda. Other research is carried out by the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS) formed in April 1981 to take over the research conducted previously by a similar organization based at the University of Tokyo.

By 1982 yen 850,000m (about £2,207m) had been spent by all agencies on space development, about one thirtieth of the US's expenditure and much less than that of the European nations. The space budget, however, had been growing steadily since 1970.

The communications satellite series will be part of the advanced communications system which Japan is creating. It will also give the country an emergency system in the event of any natural disaster which breaks terrestrial communication links.

According to NTT, the satellite communications system is meant to provide a backup during an earthquake or typhoon; vastly improve the communication links between the mainland and outlying islands; and provide a means of a national communications system.

On the ground, picking up satellite signals, will be fixed and mobile stations. The latter can easily be lifted by helicopter and relocated. The stations will have microwave and quasi-millimetre links. In addition, there will be a satellite monitor and signal control station, located at Chiba, and a satellite communication control station in Tokyo.

The weight limitation of its rockets may not seriously hinder Japan's progress in satellite development. Many in the industry imagine that a network of small satellites could be as effective and economic as larger satellites.

At the moment Japan has a family of 'M' rockets which are used for launching scientific satellites with a payload up to 670 kilograms.

The rocket was developed by the Insitute of Space and Astronautical Science. The N-1 and the N-11 rockets were developed by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) for lifting satellites weighing up to 350 kilograms into geostationary orbit. A new series being developed called the H-1 will be used to launch much larger satellites into orbit.

Japan plans to use the H-1 to launch another communications satellite, CS-3, in 1987. The craft will be considerably larger than the CS-2s, weighing 550 kilograms and having a capacity for 6,000 telephone circuits. NTT has already begun researching into the design of another satellite which will have up to 200,000 telephone circuits.

America remains the most important influence on Japanese space industry. The two countries are working on 17 joint projects and a Japanese astronaut is due to go on the US Space Shuttle in 1988 to conduct metal alloy tests in non-gravitational environment. NASDA also receives and processes the data from the American remote sensing satellites, Landsat 2 and 3, operated by the National Aeronautical Space Administration (NASA).

Inspired by this, the Japanese are developing their own remote sensing satellite, MOS-1, which is scheduled for launch within two years.

BJ

Wiring up the country with minute strands of glass

The Japanese government, in particular the advisers from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, have been watching with interest the progress of British Telecom during the British government's liberalization programme and have been making plans accordingly for their state-owned corporation, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT).

The monopoly enjoyed by NTT for 30 years is destined to be broken and the corporation dissected into a number of local operating companies. More foreign competition is to be encouraged, to act as a catalyst to innovation in telecommunications.

The main thrust of the government's policy and that of NTT is to expand existing circuits and develop a highly sophisticated national communications network. The principal project designed to meet that end is the construction of an Information Network System (INS), by which most of the country will be wired with high capacity cable, using fibre optics extensively.

This type of cable, made from minute strands of glass, is capable of transmitting between 320m and 1,000m pulses a second, equivalent to a load of 500 to 1,500 telephone circuits.

INS is the most important project in Japanese telecommunications this decade and is meant not only to stimulate NTT's desire to exploit innovation in fibre optic technology but also to provide high-speed communication links between homes and offices which will in turn stimulate the consumer-/business electronics market.

By the end of the century the INS network will be entirely digital, providing homes and offices with connexions to high speed data, facsimile, telephone and video circuits. This digital technology is fundamental to development in Japan over the next decade or two.

In the meantime, NTT's monopoly survives. Two and a half years ago an agreement signed by the Japanese and the American governments was supposed to encourage more foreign manufacturers to supply telecommunications equipment. Today the situation has not changed significantly. In 1981 the volume of foreign equipment purchased by NTT amounted to yen 8,800m (about £23m), of which yen 7,000m was provided by United States suppliers. Last year, out of a total of yen 11,500m, the United States supplied yen 9,800m. Foreign supply represented about 2 per cent of all equipment procured. The figure is expected to rise to 5 per cent by the end of this year.

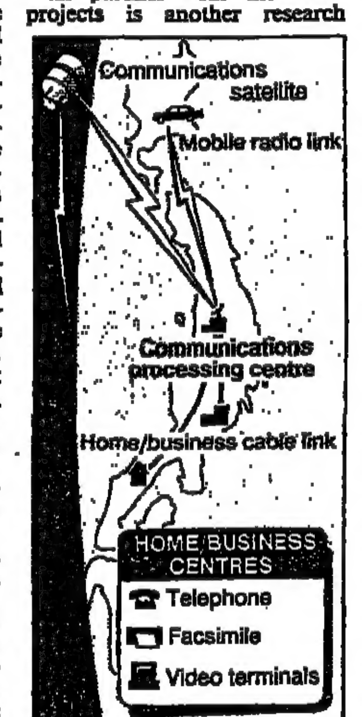
In September 1981 the Japanese and the British signed an agreement to encourage technological transfer in telecommunications. As a consequence technological agreements have been signed or are under discussion between Ansafone and NEC, GEC Telecoms and Hitachi, Plessey and Nittsuko, Racal and Hitachi, and Thorn-EMI and Fujitsu. However, there is still a substantial trade deficit in telecommunications equipment between the UK and Japan. In 1980 yen 338m worth of such equipment went from the UK to Japan. In 1981 that figure grew to yen 584m but dropped to yen 496m in 1982.

Telecommunications products exported from Japan to the UK in 1980 were worth yen 4,062m, in 1981 yen 5,904m and in the following year, yen 7,072m.

The new INS programme and the optoelectronics required to service the network may provide opportunities for foreign suppliers. If NTT losses its monopoly, even more opportunities could result. But the Japanese are determined not to rely on foreign technology. An improved network by 1985 will have been created at the cost of yen 5,000,000m.

NTT itself is carrying out a great deal of research at its three main laboratories. About 2 per cent of the corporation's $17,000m turnover is allocated each year to R&D. The three laboratories are in Musashino, Yokosuka and Ibaraki. The major projects include investigation into the structure of communications networks, digital switching technology, digital transmission technology, optical fibres, data processing, visual and radio communications and microchip technology.

In parallel with the NTT projects is another research programme in optoelectronics inspired by MITI's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. The eight-year programme, with a budget of yen 18,000m, will be completed by the end of 1986.



Information network system (INS)

The project is intended to "develop optical technology for measuring, monitoring and controlling large volumes of information including visual information generated in specified areas, eg, an industrial estate or large plant, even in adverse industrial environments with electromagnetic interference or inflammable gases".

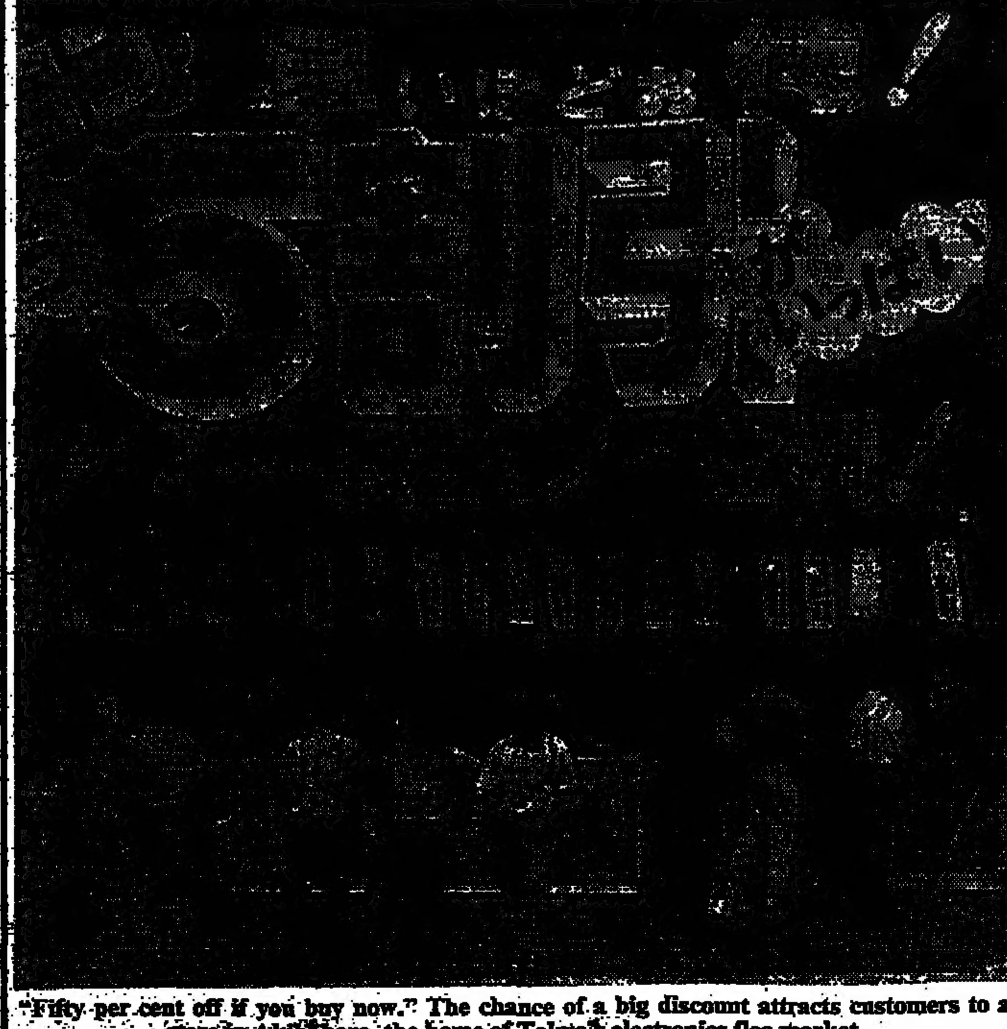
If refined, the technology could be used by the Japanese for remote control and monitoring of hostile industrial environments, thus protecting workers from danger, just as today robots are used for paint spraying and welding.

To make the project a reality, research is being conducted into optoelectronic semiconductors, light emitting electronic elements such as laser diodes and transmission elements such as fibres, optical sensors and circuits.

One of the products which will be carried by the INS is the Japanese videotex system called Captain (Character and Pattern Telephone Access Information Network) system. The design has been under test since 1979 in Tokyo and is due to go into commercial service next year. The project is the brainchild of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT) and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT).

Captain has more than 200,000 pages of information and is similar to the Prestel system operated by British Telecom and that run by Bildschirmtext of West Germany. However, the technology required by the Japanese had to be different to cater for the 3,000 kanji characters in the Japanese script. The character and the graphic generators in the British and German systems are in the home terminals while the Japanese system has them located at the systems control centre.

BJ



"Fifty per cent off if you buy now." The chance of a big discount attracts customers to a store in Akihabara, the home of Tokyo's electronics flea market.

Where ceramics aren't pottery

Fine ceramics which are being extensively researched in Japan are showing that their physical and chemical characteristics can be harnessed to improve the performance of electronic and mechanical components.

The materials, because of their extremely high melting point – above 1500 degrees Centigrade – are ideally suited for use in automotive engines, while the ease with which they can be shaped and machined into complicated designs and given a polished finish makes them attractive to the manufacturers of electronic components.

Fine ceramics are synthesised using pure, non-metallic and inorganic substances. Pottery, brick and cement are examples of the materials used to make ordinary ceramics, while fine ceramics are manufactured by producing metal oxides, nitrides and carbides by combining the metal with oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide gas respectively.

The high melting point of the materials has already proved to be an asset in mechanical engineering in Japan and is the feature which the automotive industry seems most keen on exploiting. Kyoto Ceramic, which was renamed Kyocera Corporation last October, has been experimenting with a three-cylinder diesel engine made from ceramics. The company has also been experimenting with ceramics in the maufacture of glow plugs, which are used in diesel engines to warm the engine chamber and start the engine. The company has been working with Isuzu Motors on this project, and the plugs are being used in the Gemini car models.

NGK Insulators, one of Japan's leading ceramic companies, has been working with Cummins of the United States to produce a ceramic diesel engine.

The properties of fine ceramics are particularly attractive to the makers of diesel engines or other engines which burn at temperatures higher than that of an ordinary petrol driven engine. Diesel does not ignite until it has reached over 900 degrees Centigrade.

The efficiency of the engine and the substantial improvement in power to weight ratio which would be achieved using ceramics are two of the attractions of pursuing this research. Another feature exciting car designers is that ceramic needs no cooling and would, if used extensively, lead to a completely new design of car which might prove even more aerodynamically efficient.

In electronics and electrical engineering fine ceramics are used as mountings for microchips and as coverings for most components. Their effectiveness as an insulator even at high temperatures is one of the material's principal properties being exploited by Japan's booming electronics industry.

Other characteristics include resistance against wear, since the materials are frequently nearly as hard as diamonds, and resist corrosion because they are not affected by water, air, acid or alkali. Also the materials can be used on a minute scale, thus making the miniaturisation of electronic components equipment simpler.

The material is now used in hi-fi speakers, telephones, the compact audio disc, personal computers and as a high quality cutting tool.

Bill Johnstone


"Flying" two-fifths of an inch above a rail, this Japan Airlines magnetic levitation vehicle is designed to cruise at nearly 190 mph.

Not a car, not a train, not a plane

Visitors to Japan's 1985 technology exhibition at Tsukuba near Tokyo will be able to "fly" through the site at an altitude of two fifths of an inch. This is precisely the distance between a special track and the magnetic modules which levitate Japan Airlines' (JAL) HSST-03, one of the most advanced magnetic levitation (mag-lev) vehicles in the world.

"It's not a car, not a train, not a plane," says a promotion film for the HSST, which stands for high speed surface transport. It is a linear motor propelled electromagnetic levitation system. The Tsukuba version will glide along at a modest 20mph carrying 46 passengers.

Its unmanned forerunner, HSST-1, achieved, with rocket assistance, a speed of 307.8kph in a test in 1978 which confirmed the viability of the vehicle's mag-lev technology. A commercial version would cruise at around 300kph carrying more than 220 passengers.

The HSST is one of two Japanese mag-lev projects designed to provide transport for the future. The other is being run by the Japan National Railways (JNR). JNR produced Japan's famous Shinkansen "Bullet", which, with speeds of around 200kph, for many years held the world record for a passenger train, a distinction which has now passed to France's TGV.

The main difference between the JNR and the JAL vehicles lies in the propulsion technology. JNR has developed what is described as a super conduction system, which makes use of the repelling force of intensive electric magnets caused by the superconductive state. JAL uses the attractive force of normal electric magnets.

Railway buffs will also appreciate the other major difference between the two systems. JAL, being in the airline business, saw no need to use a traditional railway car bogey configuration for wheels. The HSST is controlled by a pilot, not by a driver, and its body was designed along the lines of an aircraft and built in a light alloy.

JNR is trying to develop a long distance train to replace the "Bullet". In tests it has reached speeds of up to 517kph. In service it would reduce the Osaka-Tokyo trip from 3 hours 15 minutes to about 90 minutes, offering strong competition to air travel.

The HSST is designed for shorter runs, say from an airport to a city centre, which is why JAL entered the ground transport business in the first place. In 1974 JAL began worrying about the distance between central Tokyo and Narita international airport, a journey which by bus in heavy traffic can take two or three hours.

JAL's engineers concluded that the electromagnet levitation system developed by a West German consortium, Magnetbahn, offered the best approach. As the HSST became a national project, the government opened joint development talks with West Germany.

These talks, however, have stalled and it looks as though no agreement will result. In any case, JAL thinks its system has advantages over West Germany's. But it might consider other partners for the project, including Britain.

The HSST will probably never see service betwen Narita and Tokyo. Constructing such a line would be extremely costly because of land prices. But it may be used to link a new airport being planned for Osaka. A special company has been formed to promote the vehicle, and JAL believes a commercial version could be produced within 10 years.

Richard Hanson

Coming: the model that won't ever let you get lost

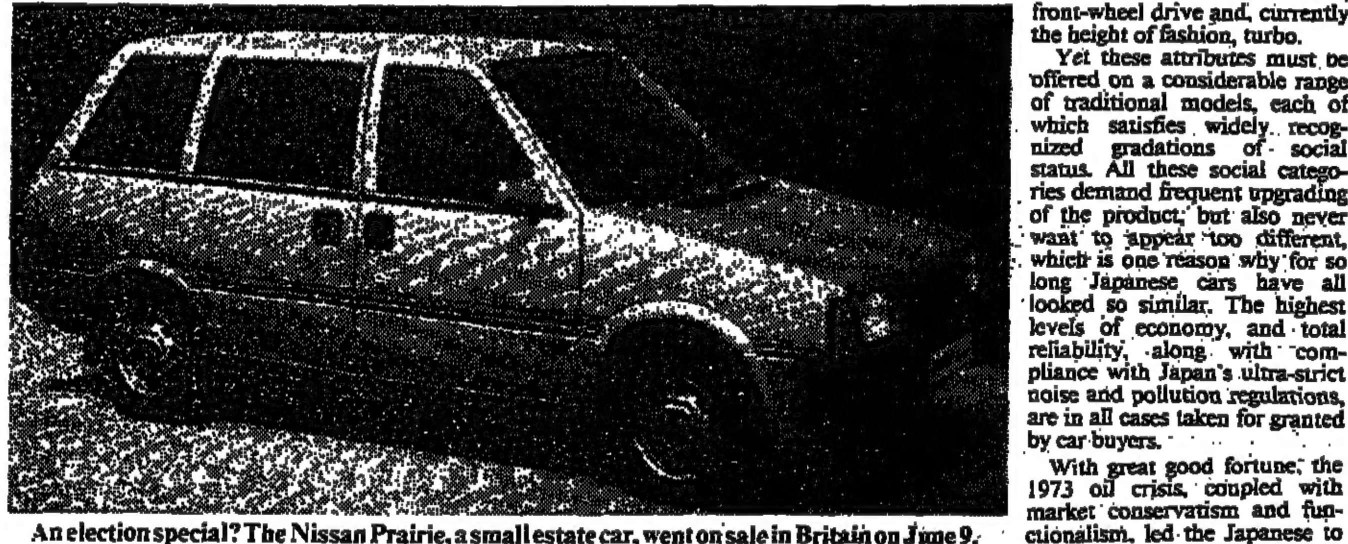
In the unlikely event of the Japanese car of the future breaking down, the chances are that it will not be a mechanic who comes to the rescue but an electronics systems specialist.

Japanese car makers, having already floored much of the opposition in the development of cars offering mechanical and functional excellence, are now increasingly orientating their R&D efforts towards the new possibilities that micro-electronics can offer. The Japanese see high-technology as the answer to the untiring demands of the market for a car with something "new".

It is also seen as the key to progress in the contiuing search for greater fuel efficiency, still the first priority in the R&D programmes of all the leading makers, and in greater driving safety and comfort.

Satellite navigation systems, radar-controlled auto-drive and voice-controlled operations will make driving more fun, while total computer control, and monitoring, of the engine and the wide use of new lightweight materials such as ceramics and fibre-reinforced plastics will improve overall efficiency.

Car makers worldwide are thinking along similar lines, but the Japanese enjoy some powerful advantages. Although the nation has a basic technological lead in only a limited number of concentrated fields, nearly all the technologies seen to be crucial to the future improvement of the passenger car are included on the list. Among these are semi-conductors, ceramics and certain other "new materials", fibre-optics and voice-recognition devices.


An election special? The Nissan Prairie, a small estate car, went on sale in Britain on June 9.

Most notable is the semi-conductor, or integrated circuit (IC). It is no coincidence that it was in the period around 1979-1980, when Japanese mass-production techniques sent prices of the 16K RAM IC tumbling and quality levels rising, that a flood of micro-computer-based systems suddenly appeared in new Japanese cars.

This trend has accelerated with the arrival of the more powerful 64K RAM and is sure to continue through future generations of chips now being developed. Toyota estimates that the Japanese car industry, which enjoys close access to the big IC makers, bought at least 39,000m yen (about £102m) worth of ICs in 1981 and says that, even allowing for rapid reductions in unit price, the value of electronic automotive components bought in 1985 will be three times that of 1980.

New materials are another key area. An all-ceramic engine is now not far off, carbon-fibre composites as an alternative to much of the metal bodywork are now under development, and the application of fibre-reinforced plastics is already well advanced.

A Nissan spokesman pointed out, for example, that the "X car" of General Motors now contains 63 kgs of plastic, while the comparable Nissan Bluebird has 76 kgs. Wheels, fuel tanks and windows are likely to be some of the first items to go plastic. Lighter, high strength, low alloy steels are also being increasingly introduced into car bodywork.

Advances in fibre-optics could soon lead to the obsolescence of conventional car wiring, which is bulky and heavy. It will be replaced by optical fibre cables, which are very thin and light and offer a greater density, and efficiency, of signal transmission. They are also immune to outside electrical interference.

As with semi-conductors, some of the world's best quality, and highest volume, supply is on the doorstep. The introduction of "voice" controls has already begun in modest ways. Toyota was the first in the field, in 1980, with its speak monitor which uses speech synthesis ICs to automatically give instructions such as "please check the key" automatically.

Nissan followed suit in 1981. Both companies observed that the only drawback to the system was the tendency of drivers to become tired of the noise and switch it off. They are more optimistic about "voice recognition" systems, which obey instructions spoken by the user. These are already installed in some cars for switching on the car radio and raising the windows. But the real future lies in the eventual linkage to a central computer system handling virtually any operation from starting the engine to opening the boot.

Probably the most successful applications of micro-electronics to date have been those to control the efficient running of the car engine. Japanese cars now fequently feature micro-computer controlled fuel injection, engine idling reduction, cruising speed auto-control, transmission management, exhaust cleaning and diagnostic functions, and several models already feature a single central computer controlling all these operations.

Safety features being introduced include electronic skid control, which acts to prevent locking of the wheels during braking, and ultra-sound and radar systems, used either to warn of obstacles behind the car or to control engine power so as to maintain a fixed distance behind cars travelling in front, an especially useful feature when driving in fog.

Drivers also should not need to get lost anymore. Toyota's computerized "Navicom" system allows the driver to home in on a target destination, even in unknown places, by use of a terrestrial magnetic sensor which constantly registers the direction and distance to the target, making use of simple data from a street map fed into the system by the driver.

Later systems will use cellular radio to pick up information on traffic flow and preferred routes, from the ultrasound sensors which are already installed on many streets.

Ultimately, the Japanese plan to fit a dish antenna on to the car roof, allowing the precise identification of one's position by use of geostationary satellites.

Meanwhile, Japan's car makers are also absorbed with more worldly cares. Diminishing export markets, and the effects of recession on sales generally, have led to the industry's first decline in production and sales since the 1973 oil shock, and to a growth in competition in the domestic market.

The Japanese passenger car market, which only really got going in the late 1960s, is both immature and highly demanding, at the same time. What really matters are still the buzz words, which at present are 16-valve, double overhead cam, front-wheel drive and, currently the height of fashion, turbo.

Yet these attributes must be offered on a considerable range of traditional models, each of which satisfies widely recognized gradations of social status. All these social categories demand frequent upgrading of the product, but also never want to appear too different, which is one reason why for so long Japanese cars have all looked so similar. The highest levels of economy, and total reliability, along with compliance with Japan's ultra-strict noise and pollution regulations, are in all cases taken for granted by car buyers.

With great good fortune, the 1973 oil crisis, coupled with market conservatism and functionalism, led the Japanese to channel their energies, early on, into the sort of economy-conscious car that the rest of the world was also, later, to demand. In the same way, the present increased concern with the home market could, once again, lead to advances which put the Japanese a step ahead.

Roy Garner

Child's play. Even 12-year-olds come bargain-hunting at the Akihabara electronics flea market in Tokyo.

The sunshine answer to the oil crisis

Japan's reaction to the 1973 oil crisis has been described as a "national nervous breakdown". Exposed was the nation's Achilles' heel, the lack of any significant domestic supplies of energy. In its rush to catch up with the economies of the West, Japan had allowed itself to be lulled into thinking that cheap oil supplies would always be available.

Once the national bearings were regained, however, there followed a determined effort to reduce that dependence, partly by diversifying supply sources, but most importantly by conserving energy, which in Japanese is called *sho energi*. Between 1973 and 1980 this effort was successful enough to reduce the industrial use of energy by nearly 23 per cent, while still increasing output. Oil consumption fell by 41 per cent.

The initial savings were fairly simple to achieve. After the oil crisis, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) declared an emergency and cut supplies of electricity to industry. Industry itself needed little motivation from MITI to cut energy use because costs had quadrupled overnight.

While the bell tolled for some industries like aluminium, which uses expensive electricity, other energy-intensive sectors such as steel launched efforts which in large part succeeded in keeping them competitive. In the first stages, savings were made by changing wasteful methods of production – turning off heaters and closing doors, using waste heat and other economies.

The next stage, however, required hard rethinking about changing manufacturing processes, which entailed the costly introduction of new technology.

The most important achievements of the steel industry have been in introducing continuous casting lines, which now process almost 80 per cent of the output. The cement industry launched a massive investment plan to install new suspension pre-heaters, which save fuel improve the product and reduce pollution. The idea was developed in West Germany in the 1950s but was refined by the Japanese in 1971.

Meanwhile, MITI set about improving energy-saving technology on several fronts. One way was to pass regulations requiring companies to tighten up on energy consumption. Industrial plants were told to appoint energy managers, who have to take a rigorous training course offered by the government to be licensed.

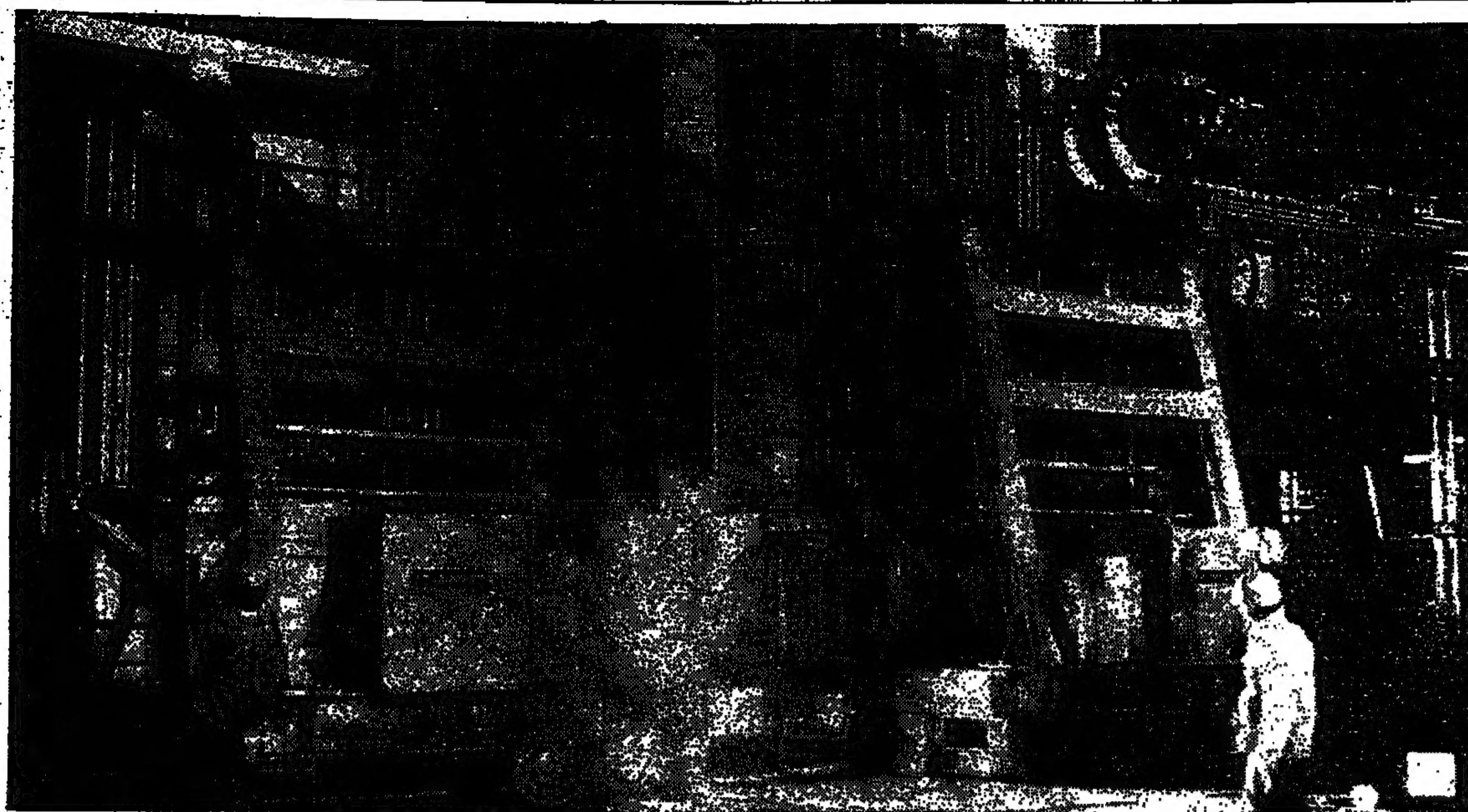
Home appliance manufacturers were required to meet energy consumption standards for refrigerators (41 per cent of the 1973 level), colour television sets (64 per cent) and air conditioners (61 to 71 per cent) by 1981.

In 1974 MITI started the Sunshine Project, which was to develop new energy sources such as solar and geothermal power. The most far-reaching government programme, however, is called the Moonlight Project, an attempt to develop key areas of new technoloy. The centrepiece is a series of large-scale research and development projects being undertaken jointly with private industry.

One scheme is to produce an advanced gas turbine by 1987, which will require the development of new heat-resistant materials. Another is to develop magneto-hydrodynamics power generation, in which hot combustion gas at a temperature of about 2,700 degrees Centigrade passes at high speed through a power generating channel located inside powerful magnets. The others are to build an advanced battery electric power storage system, fuel cell power generation technology, and a Stirling (external combustion) engine.

R H

Nearly all the revolutionary advances which Japan's steel industry has used, bought or licensed since the war have come from the West. The most notable are the basic oxygen furnace (BOF) and continuous casting (CC) of molten steel. Kawasaki Steel, one of whose BOFs is pictured right, boasts a CC ratio of more than 93.4 per cent.



Steel: will the West now turn to Japan ?

Steel is one of the most impressive post-war examples of how Japan has used imported technology to build an industry which has come to lead the rest of the world.

The main reason for Japanese success is technology, this time their own, and the lead they have over nearly all of the rest of the world. The odds are that the technology gap between Japan and Western steel industries (the US in particular) will rapidly grow even larger during this decade. What worries Japanese steelmen is not any competition, even from cheaper steel producers in developing countries, but rather that this widening gap could spark a further bout of protectionism in the West.

One means of partly defusing this situation may be for the West to turn to Japan for technology, a reverse flow which has already begun.

Dr Yoshiharu Iida, the manager of Kawasaki Steel's steel technology department, suggests the only way for Western steel makers to catch up with the Japanese efficiency gap is to import Japanese equipment on a wholesale basis.

The idea is partly a reflection of how keenly the Japanese still feel their enormous debt to the West for steel technology. Nearly all of the revolutionary advances which Japan used, bought or licensed in the post-war period (notably the basic oxygen furnace and continuous casting of molten steel) originated in America or Europe, or, in at least one case, Russia.

It was not until about 1970, when a merger produced Nippon Steel, the world's largest steel company, that Japan brought its technology trade in steel into balance. (Nippon Steel now runs a technology surplus of roughly ten to one in value.) There were several milestones along the way.

First, Japan's steel companies began with the ironic advantage of having been completely destroyed by American bombs during the war. This allowed companies to rebuild with entirely new, and therefore more efficient, plant and equipment, using the latest Western techniques. Plants were relocated to coastal regions to allow efficient imports of raw materials and shipments of finished products. Steel was a national priority, and funding was made available.

What has distinguished the industry since then is the unflagging willingness of Japan's five privately owned integrated steel producers – Nippon Steel, Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kobe Steel – to spend their own money on new technology and on the latest plant and equipment.

The incentives were clear – a fast growing economy and fast growing industries, like cars and shipbuilding, which used steel. Technology was generally available, either abroad or through shared developments at home. It is a generally accepted practice in Japan for competing technicians and engineers to share industrial and technological information at a myriad levels, including government and privately sponsored conferences.

Until the first oil crisis in 1973 the priority was simply to produce larger quantities of higher quality steel for industry as cheaply as possible, a key element behind the international competitiveness of a long list of Japanese industries.

This meant a switch from the open hearth furnace to basic oxygen furnace (BOF) technology developed in Europe, then building bigger blast furnaces and BOFs, and replacing ingot making with more efficient continuous casting lines.

This era ended abruptly with the oil crisis, which presented an entirely new set of technological dilemmas. The main one was to reduce oil and other forms of energy consumption. In many cases this had to be achieved while running giant blast furnaces at well below capacity. Japan now operates at about 60 per cent of its theoretical capacity.

Initially, large savings could be had from relatively inexpensive steps such as using waste heat and tightening up on operating systems and habits. The market for steel, however, was also undergoing a rapid change, away from quantity to quality and more speciality steel. Ways needed to be found to produce better and more varied types of steel using less energy.

Japan already has the advantage of having installed or planned new plants (though admittedly with too much capacity) just before the oil crisis struck. The cost of building new steel plant thereafter became prohibitive.

However, surviving under new conditions has inevitably meant investing large sums of money to upgrade the finer points of steel-making technology itself. There are some moves to diversify away from steel-making, but a main characteristic of Japanese steel companies is a commitment to the metal itself.

Spending budgets illustrate this commitment. The big five collectively spent more than yen 1,000,000 million (about £2,564m) in fiscal 1982 on new plant and equipment, despite depressed demand, and plan to spend nearly as much this year.

A good measure of what the Japanese have bought in the way of technology is the ration of continuous casting (CC) production now being achieved in Japan.

CC saves money and energy by eliminating the necessity to reheat ingots after steel comes from the furnace. In 1982 an average 78.8 per cent of Japanese steel was produced this way, compared with 36.4 per cent in Britain, 26.5 per cent in America and 12.2 per cent in Russia. West Germany, with 59.8 per cent, was the highest in Europe.

Kawasaki Steel last year boasted a CC ratio of more than 93.4 per cent, the highest in Japan. It has enhanced its CC technology to allow for changes in widths without stopping the machine, and to "hot charge" most of its output directly into the next stages of rolling mills, skipping inspection and conditioning.

Some of the most telling advances, however, are in the automated running of plant operations, where computers already seem more common than workers, and in the refining stages of steel production. Breakthroughs are also in the wind in speciality steel production, such as producing a more efficient electrical steel, that is, one that uses up less electricity in electric power equipment.

One example of how Japan's advances are filtering back to the West is Kawasaki's agreement, signed in March, with the United States Steel Corporation on a new highly efficient "K-BOP" (basic oxygen process) top and bottom blowing steel refining process. Such a furnace cuts 20-30 per cent off the cost of producing some grades of stainless steel. These normally require refining in an electric arc furnace, which is expensive to operate.

Kawasaki has also announced recently the viability of an experimental new type of blast furnace, what it describes as a "revolutionary breakthrough" in extracting iron or manufacturing ferro alloys from the smelting reduction of fine iron ore.

Blast furnaces now in operation need chunky iron ore to work properly. Kawasaki says its process would mean savings of about 15 per cent by enabling the use of readily available fine ore and low grade coke.

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Lagging behind in venture capital

For a country with a solid reputation for innovation in industry, Japan has a strikingly conservative financial sector. One result is that venture capitalism – the art of matching risk-taking investors with new technology, ideas or entrepreneurial talent – has never taken hold on anything like the scale that it has in the United States and elsewhere.

Instead, Japan has a handful of companies which call themselves venture capitalists but which, for the most part, do not behave like their counterparts in the West. Most are leftovers from a wave of interest in venture capital sparked in 1970 before the first oil crisis.

A second wave began in 1980. There are some new entries (eight Japanese and three foreign), though, and the government is interested in opening avenues to finance new technoloical developments. The Japanese financial environment, however, will have to improve considerably if this is to be successful.

To begin with, the original venture capital companies were mainly the offspring of banks, securities houses and insurance companies. They tended more to provide bridging finance to companies which were about to be listed, and to behave more like their conservative parents than venture capitalists.

Japan Associated Finance Company (Jafco), an affiliate of the giant Nomura Securities, is the most active, having formed four partnerships and invested in about 100 companies. It tends to select companies in high-technology fields.

One of the newcomers, Fidelity International, a subsidiary of the US-based Fidelity group, is trying to invest in a company to be formed by a group of people specializing (inside an existing company) in computer-aided design.

However, Dr Satoshi Mochizuki, a Fidelity director, says that Japan lags about 20 years behind the US in venture capital. One of the drawbacks is that Japan's anti-monopoly law prohibits venture capital companies from placing a director on the board of the company.

Another problem is that Japanese small businessmen are often reluctant to give up shares in order to grow bigger.

The close links of venture capital to the existing banking system are also an inhibiting factor. One of the hangovers of the post-war recovery period in Japan is an over-protected banking system and a securities industry dominated by brokerage houses more interested in manipulating stock prices than serving as a conduit for investment in new enterprises.

Japan's 13 city (clearing) banks are by nature not interested in lending money to any business – let alone an individual – without a proven track record. Japan's stock market, though the second largest in the world, has never served as the main source of capital for growing companies.

In recent years up-and-coming high-technology companies have found financing available only after they have made good. Research and development by industry is mainly centred on applications for existing technology and not on basic, and therefore more expensive and risky, science.

Venture capitalism works only when the investor sees some long-term capital gain to be made by investing early in a company's life. The most common method is to take an equity stake or purchase a convertible bond to inject capital.

When a company goes public, the venture capitalist, if the company is successful, takes his profit. Japan discourages this by keeping strict stock exchange regulations on listing requirements. There is at present no over-the-counter market to turn to, though the idea is being studied within the government and the securities industry.

The government itself turns out to be among the more active venture capital outfits. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), in its Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Agency, runs two corporations which help make funds available, under strict guidelines, for small companies to develop technology or ideas.

MITI's budget this year provides for Yen 5,100m (about £13.4m) to support and enhance technological development among small businesses.

MITI's Venture Enterprise Centre (VEC) guarantees loans of up to 80 per cent for eight years, for a 2 per cent fee. Companies must pay back a bonus, however, of up to 50 per cent of the loan's value if the project being financed is successful. Ten out of 177 companies have paid a bonus to the government.

The other arm is the Small Business Investment Company, which provides funds by investing in the company with a 15-50 per cent share through equities or convertable bonds. It subsidizes about 10 companies a year.

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